AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DISEASES OF CATTLE; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; LOANS FOR LABOURERS' DWELLINGS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1892.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1892, and the Produce Returns in March last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

Division of land, 1891 and 1892.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1891 and 1892, was as follows:—

—	1891.	1892.	Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1892.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . .	4,818,381	4,883,108	64,727	—
" Grass, or Pasture, ...	10,298,654	10,253,824	—	44,830
" Fallow, ...	21,626	24,298	2,672	—
" Woods and Plantations, ...	311,554	309,586	—	1,968
" Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,883,129	4,862,528	—	20,601
Total,†	20,333,344	20,333,344		

The area under Crops in 1892, compared with 1891, shows a net increase of 64,727 acres—there being a decrease of 18,554 acres in tillage, an increase of 55,004 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and an increase of 28,277 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is a decrease of 44,830 acres under Grass, and an increase of 2,672 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 1,968 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 20,601 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,862,528 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1892, 1,182,746 acres were enumerated as "Turf Bog," 516,837 acres as "Marsh," 2,223,328 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 939,617 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1891 "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 44,340 acres, while "Barren Mountain Land" increased by 11,987 acres.

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* Including 129,661 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 492,252 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

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Acreage under crops 1891 and 1892.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1891 and 1892, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1891, there was last year a net increase of 2,025 acres, or 0·1 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 5,462 acres, barley by 2,788 acres, bere and rye by 271 acres, and beans and pease by 302 acres, while oats increased by 10,848 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 16,561 acres, or 1·4 per cent., potatoes having decreased by 13,307 acres, mangel wurzel and beet root by 203 acres, cabbage by 1,865 acres, vetches and rape by 924 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 383 acres, while turnips increased by 121 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 4,018 acres, or 5·4 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 83,281 acres, or 4·0 per cent.

In 1892, 30·6 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·1 under green crops, 1·4 under flax, and 43·9 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 740,025 acres planted with potatoes, 79·2 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·5 per cent. were under Flounders, 2·5 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 2·4 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·8 per cent. under Irish Whites, 1·5 per cent under White Rocks, 1·0 per cent. under Kemps, 0·8 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 3·3 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent under Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1892, 84·2 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (25·1), potatoes (15·2), and meadow and clover (43·9).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1891 and 1892, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

CROPS.	1891.	1892.	Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	80,870	75,408	—	—	5,462	6·6
Oats,	1,215,396	1,226,244	10,846	0·9	—	—
Barley,	177,966	175,178	—	—	2,788	1·6
Bere and Rye,	13,796	13,525	—	—	271	2·0
Beans and Pease,	4,735	4,433	—	—	302	6·4
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS,	1,492,763	1,494,788	2,025	0.1	—	—
Potatoes,	753,332	740,025	—	—	13,307	1·8
Turnips,	300,326	300,447	121	—	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	51,757	51,554	—	—	203	0·4
Cabbage,	43,049	41,184	—	—	1,865	4·3
Vetches and Rape,	12,872	11,948	—	—	924	7·2
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	30,088	29,705	—	—	383	1·3
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS,	1,191,424	1,174,863	—	—	16,561	1·4
Flax,	74,665	70,647	—	—	4,018	5·4
TOTAL under TILLAGE,	2,758,852	2,740,298	—	—	18,554	0·7
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	595,609	623,886	28,277	4·7	—	—
Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,463,920	1,518,924	55,004	3·8	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS,	4,818,381	4,863,108	64,727	1·3	—	—

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1891 and 1892 :—

CROPS.	Proportion per cent.		CROPS.	Proportion per cent.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Wheat, . . .	1·7	1·5	Cabbage, . . .	0·9	0·8
Oats, ...	25·2	25·1	Vetches and Rape, . .	0·3	0·2
Barley, . . .	3·7	3·6	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops, .	0·6	0·6
Bere and Rye, . .	0·3	0·3			
Beans and Pease, .	0·1	0·1			
UNDER CEREAL CROPS, .	31·0	30·6	UNDER GREEN CROPS, .	24·7	24·1
			Flax, ...	1·6	1·4
Potatoes, . . .	15·6	15·2	Meadow and Clover, .	42·7	43·9
Turnips, . . .	6·2	6·2			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . . .	1·1	1·1	TOTAL, . .	100·0	100·0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1892 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1883 to 1892 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52 respectively.

Grazing Land, 1891 and 1892.

The extent of land under grass in 1892 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,253,824 acres, or 50·4 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,298,654 acres or 50·7 per cent. in 1891. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were —in Munster 54·3 per cent. in 1892, and 54·9 per cent. in 1891; Leinster 55·0 per cent. in 1892, and 55·4 per cent. in 1891; Connaught 48·9 per cent. in 1892, and 48·6 per cent. in 1891; and Ulster 43·1 per cent. in 1892, and 43·2 per cent. in 1891.

There appears to have been a decrease of pasture land in 1892 in Leinster of 0·4 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Munster of 0·6 per cent., and in Ulster of 0·1 per cent., with an increase in Connaught of 0·3 per cent.

Grazing Land in 1892.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each above 60 acres in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1892; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Tipperary had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Armagh, Donegal, Down, and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1892. Only 36·0 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1892 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 69·2.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1892, are given at page 36.

Division of Land, 1883-1892.

Of the total area of Ireland (20,333,344 statute acres), the land under grass in 1892 was, as already stated, a little over one-half. It appears from the succeeding Table (II.) to have increased from 50·1 per cent. of the total area in 1883 to 50·4 in 1892, but during the ten years the proportion of grass varied from 50·9 per cent. in 1884 to 48·7 in 1888.

In Cereal Crops a decrease is shown in each year of the decade except 1888, in which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent in 1887: the area in 1883 was 1,678,691 acres, and in 1892 it was 1,494,788 acres, being a decrease of 183,903 acres or 11·0 per cent.

The area under Green Crops in 1883 was 1,230,283 acres, and in 1892 it was 1,174,863 acres, showing a decrease of 55,420 acres in the decade.

Flax decreased from 95,943 acres in 1883 to 70,647 acres in 1892.

There were 1,931,784 acres in 1883 under Meadow and Clover, and 2,142,810 acres in 1892: the acreage varied from 1,931,784 in 1883 to 2,221,980 in 1888.

Fallow or uncropped arable land amounted to 24,824 acres in 1883, and to 24,298 acres in 1892.

In "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." an increase is shown—from 4,843,536 acres in 1883, to 4,862,528 acres in 1892, the difference being equivalent to 0·1 per cent. of the total area of Ireland.

Division of Land.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1882 to 1892, with averages for the ten years, 1882-91, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under									
		Cereal Crops	Green Crops	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.*
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1882, .	522,812	1,756,737	1,248,968	113,484	1,962,152	10,109,625	15,190,961	328,999	21,265	4,787,328	20,328,753 Statute Acres.
1883, .	518,684	1,678,691	1,230,288	95,043	1,981,784	10,192,447	15,129,148	331,245	24,824	4,843,586	
1884, .	515,446	1,599,619	1,221,418	89,228	1,962,487	10,346,876	15,219,620	332,006	28,641	4,758,486	
1885, .	515,569	1,594,908	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	10,251,120	15,206,247	329,447	19,112	4,771,947	
1886, .	518,499	1,590,704	1,221,312	127,890	2,094,209	10,189,707	15,196,822	329,862	17,028	4,785,241	
1887, .	515,858	1,562,463	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	10,049,507	15,115,164	329,858	12,746	4,871,480	
1888, .	514,691	1,570,945	1,234,145	113,618	2,221,080	9,905,097	15,045,780	331,587	15,618	4,935,773	
1889, .	516,046	1,585,098	1,219,749	118,652	2,187,522	9,998,297	15,054,318	326,686	12,450	4,935,854	
1890, .	518,994	1,514,734	1,214,462	85,898	2,093,684	10,212,256	15,181,982	327,461	14,595	4,854,715	
1891, .	517,012	1,492,788	1,191,424	74,665	2,059,529	10,298,654	15,117,085	311,554	21,628	4,883,129*	
Average 1882–91,	516,611	1,589,668	1,223,015	106,180	2,069,188	10,152,659	15,140,907	327,796	18,290	4,842,218	
1892, .	515,453	1,494,788	1,174,863	70,647	2,142,810	10,288,824	15,188,982	309,586	34,298	4,862,528*	

Years.	—	Proportion per Cent. under									
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax	Meadow and Clover.	Grass	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.
1882, .	–	8·6	6·1	0·6	9·7	49·7	74·7	1·6	0·1	23·6	100·0
1883, .	–	8·3	6·0	0·5	9·8	50·1	74·4	1·7	0·1	23·8	
1884, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·4	9·7	50·9	74·9	1·7	0·1	23·4	
1885, .	–	7·8	6·0	0·5	10·0	50·4	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	
1886, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·6	10·3	50·0	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	
1887, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·5	49·4	74·3	1·6	0·1	24·0	
1888, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·9	48·7	74·0	1·6	0·1	24·3	
1889, .	–	7·5	6·0	0·6	10·7	49·2	74·0	1·6	0·1	24·3	
1890, .	–	7·4	6·0	0·5	10·3	50·2	74·4	1·6	0·1	23·9	
1891, .	–	7·3	5·9	0·4	10·1	50·7	74·4	1·5	0·1	24·0	
Average 1882–91,	–	7·8	6·0	0·5	10·2	50·0	74·5	1·6	0·1	23·8	
1892, .	–	7·4	5·8	0·4	10·5	50·4	74·5	1·5	0·1	23·8	

Turf Bog.

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 232,504 acres, or 17·6 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 157,437 acres, or 10·5 per cent., and Donegal, 112,545 acres, or 9·5 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Louth, 1,148 acres, or 0·6 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 1,237 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Carlow, 2,082 acres, or 0·9 per cent.; Down, 2,121 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; and Waterford, 2,429 acres, or 0·5 per cent. There is no Turf Bog returned for Dublin. 502,379 acres in the province of Connaught, being 11·9 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 66,858 acres, or 11·4 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh.

In Galway, 80,637 acres, or 5·4 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Mayo, 68,315 acres, or 5·2 per cent.; in Cork, 67,736 acres, or 3·7 per cent.; in Donegal, 48,279 acres, or 4·1 per cent., and in Kerry, 42,967 acres, or 3·7 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 473 acres, or 0·2 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 1,511, or 0·7 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,566, or 0·5 per cent.; Meath, 2,646, or 0·5 per cent.; and Down, 2,896 acres, or 0·5 per cent.

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* The area adopted for 1891 and 1892 is 20,333,344 acres.

Meadow and Clover and Pasture.

The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1882–92, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1882–91.

Year.	Meadow and Clover	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882, . . .	1,962,152	10,109,625	12,071,777
1883, . . .	1,931,784	10,192,447	12,124,231
1884, . . .	1,962,487	10,346,876	12,309,363
1885, . . .	2,034,768	10,251,120	12,285,888
1886, . . .	2,094,209	10,162,707	12,256,916
1887, . . .	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888, . . .	2,221,980	9,905,097	12,127,077
1889, . . .	2,187,522	9,998,297	12,185,819
1890, . . .	2,093,634	10,212,256	12,305,890
1891, . . .	2,059,529	10,298,654	12,358,183
Average, 1882–91, .	2,069,188	10,152,659	12,221,847
1892, . . .	2,142,810	10,253,824	12,396,634

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,071,777 acres in 1882 to 12,396,634 acres in 1892, being an increase of 320,181 acres or 2·6 per cent. The cattle and sheep, however, have increased in a greater proportion than the area of pasture lands, so that these are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

Barren Mountain Land, 1892.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following six counties, viz.:—Donegal, 302,575 acres, or 25·4 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 289,770 acres, or 25·0 per cent.; Cork, 251,108 acres, or 13·7 per cent.; Galway, 241,362 acres, or 16·1 per cent.; Mayo, 236,100 acres, or 17·9 per cent.; and Wicklow, 115,099 acres, or 23·0 per cent.

13·9 per cent., or 62,677 acres of Sligo, 6·4 per cent., or 67,444 acres of Tipperary, 14·0 per cent., or 71,910 acres of Londonderry, 17·7 per cent., or 80,446 acres of Waterford, 10·7 per cent., or 82,002 acres of Clare, and 12·2 per cent., or 94,696 acres of Tyrone are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Westmeath with 604 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 822 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Longford, 1,622 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; Kildare, 1,926 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; and Monaghan, 3,190 acres, or 1·0 per cent. Only 210,865 acres, or 4·3 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 797,208 acres, or 13·4 per cent. of Munster; 631,097 acres, or 11·9 per cent. of Ulster; and 584,158 acres or 13·8 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1892.

Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest percentage is 7·4 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·2 in Wicklow. 939,617 acres (including 129,631 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1892 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." This, however, does not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

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* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grimshaw's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881		1891	
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.		Statute Acres.	
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,300	5,858,951	5,890,536	5,621,487		5,133,878		4,818,381
" Grass, ...		8,748,877	9,588,528	10,071,285		10,075,424		10,295,954
Woods and Plantations, . .	374,482	304,906	316,537	324,390		338,703		311,654
Barren Mountain Land, . .	6,463,371	5,416,313	4,535,031	4,311,041	2,117,672	4,732,231	2,211,841	4,904,733
Bog and Marsh, ...					1,720,088		1,743,323	
Waste Land, &c., ...					881,553		949,491	
Total, ...	20,326,738						20,332,344*	

NOTE.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

* The difference between the total area entered for 1891 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some slob lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and size of holdings, 1891 and 1892.

According to the returns for 1892, the number of separate holdings was 569,654, being 2,986 less than in the previous year. The holdings which *decreased* in number were—those "not exceeding 1 acre" by 1,427; those "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 639; those "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" by 636; those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 333; those "above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 389; and those "above 500 acres" by 2. The holdings which *increased* in number were those "above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 312; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 115; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by 13.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Increase or Decrease in 1892.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre, ...	55,628	54,201	–	1,427
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres, .	63,464	62,825	–	639
" 5 " 15 " .	156,661	158,025	–	638
" 15 " 30 " .	133,947	133,614	–	333
" 30 " 50 " .	73,921	73,532	–	389
" 50 " 100 " .	56,361	56,673	312	–
" 100 " 200 " .	22,811	22,926	115	–
" 200 " 500 " .	8,280	8,293	13	–
Above 500 Acres, ...	1,567	1,565		2
Total, ...	572,640	569,654	–	2,986

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1892, will be found on pp. 37 and 38.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1891 and 1892, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1891 and 1892.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1892 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1892 there were 569,654 holdings in the hands of 525,275 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1891 and 1892 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Leinster, . .	123,007	121,781	109,560	108,575
Munster, . .	126,269	125,827	114,398	114,306
Ulster, . .	200,955	200,269	188,125	188,020
Connaught, . .	122,409	121,777	114,587	114,374
TOTAL, .	572,640	569,654	526,670	525,275

The number of occupiers of land in 1892 was 525,275, being 1,395 less than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 471,820 in 1892, or 113 less than in 1891. There was a decrease in Leinster of 245—from 92,171 in 1891 to 91,926 in 1892; in Connaught of 60—from 108,813 in 1891 to 108,753 in 1892; and in Munster of 29—from 99,646 in 1891 to 99,617 in 1892; while in Ulster there was an increase of 221—from 171,303 in 1891 to 171,524 in 1892. The decrease in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 485, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage *increased* by 372.

Number and size of holdings, 1891 and 1892.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

COUNTIES.		NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre *	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
ANTRIM,	1891	1,587	2,045	5,373	3,963	3,721	2,340	570	155	46	21,809
	1892	1,718	2,016	5,355	6,028	3,652	2,325	563	137	49	21,858
ARMAGH,	1891	2,008	3,670	8,305	4,297	1,428	529	110	15	3	20,361
	1892	1,470	3,665	8,342	4,293	1,372	542	95	22	2	19,823
CARLOW,	1891	882	625	866	996	842	834	344	110	7	5,606
	1892	814	661	843	995	824	834	348	108	3	5,536
CAVAN,	1891	1,207	1,485	7,072	6,872	2,438	935	208	47	4	20,268
	1892	1,118	1,400	7,096	6,863	2,439	940	218	49	4	20,128
CLARE,	1891	1,397	1,378	3,177	4,700	3,604	2,690	928	341	44	18,259
	1892	1,557	1,364	3,182	4,730	3,622	2,607	943	349	43	18,492
CORK,	1891	4,211	2,315	4,887	6,520	6,686	7,690	3,276	820	70	36,275
	1892	3,889	2,327	4,703	6,381	6,660	7,770	3,327	805	62	35,895
DONEGAL,	1891	1,365	2,377	10,082	8,417	4,065	3,099	1,002	373	55	31,345
	1892	1,355	2,342	10,070	8,367	4,053	3,166	1,023	360	97	31,338
DOWN,	1891	5,252	4,042	9,316	6,566	3,141	1,701	318	87	23	30,446
	1892	5,641	4,004	9,269	6,578	3,123	1,704	327	87	18	30,747
DUBLIN,	1891	2,531	1,766	1,595	839	599	620	383	136	14	8,583
	1892	2,442	1,739	1,628	948	606	614	391	133	14	8,516
FERMANAGH,	1891	643	1,064	3,570	4,193	2,344	1,233	353	86	12	13,498
	1892	679	1,065	3,592	4,135	2,362	1,260	338	84	12	13,527
GALWAY,	1891	1,860	4,730	12,488	8,778	3,486	2,341	1,362	789	265	36,019
	1892	1,843	4,630	12,135	8,804	3,369	2,452	1,322	817	258	35,610
KERRY,	1891	1,624	1,860	3,121	3,916	3,773	3,796	1,625	577	112	20,404
	1892	1,663	1,827	3,030	3,782	3,843	3,829	1,616	552	120	20,322
KILDARE,	1891	1,249	1,670	1,833	1,167	806	992	713	360	30	8,635
	1892	1,282	1,728	1,658	1,140	791	978	705	366	33	8,687
KILKENNY,	1891	1,813	1,781	2,561	2,531	2,236	2,026	780	210	22	13,969
	1892	1,769	1,776	2,528	2,487	2,202	2,028	788	210	22	13,805
KING'S,	1891	1,544	1,759	2,354	2,086	1,364	1,115	554	268	49	11,088
	1892	1,439	1,880	2,339	2,103	1,378	1,114	553	257	48	11,111
LEITRIM,	1891	598	904	5,186	5,193	1,830	696	160	44	7	14,628
	1892	528	922	5,258	5,184	1,801	638	178	45	5	14,552
LIMERICK,	1891	2,724	1,664	2,360	2,898	2,848	2,838	1,027	279	25	16,770
	1892	2,526	1,708	2,341	2,983	2,846	2,815	1,045	266	27	16,607
LONDONDERRY,	1891	1,748	1,511	5,387	4,664	2,337	1,356	408	117	30	17,557
	1892	1,518	1,549	5,354	4,634	2,289	1,370	406	120	29	17,267
LONGFORD,	1891	751	845	2,629	2,621	1,127	543	189	71	9	8,790
	1892	755	839	2,594	2,589	1,137	550	151	65	8	8,728
LOUTH & DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN,	1891	1,083	1,313	2,435	1,348	640	473	252	105	14	7,663
	1892	1,051	1,323	2,378	1,387	682	477	252	108	13	7,616
MAYO,	1891	1,757	3,679	15,464	9,888	2,932	1,608	801	457	197	36,483
	1892	1,789	3,649	15,357	9,460	2,807	1,667	863	496	211	36,275
MEATH,	1891	1,896	1,792	2,502	1,903	1,138	1,199	921	567	96	12,038
	1892	1,863	1,731	2,499	1,973	1,160	1,224	842	558	90	12,040
MONAGHAN,	1891	1,058	2,075	7,572	4,973	1,493	521	110	19	4	17,824
	1892	858	2,035	7,498	5,015	1,512	508	112	21	5	17,658
QUEEN'S,	1891	1,610	1,333	2,428	2,091	1,264	1,201	615	244	32	11,118
	1892	1,224	1,356	2,374	2,035	1,270	1,198	630	248	34	10,667
ROSCOMMON,	1891	888	2,125	8,163	5,539	1,721	908	518	274	25	20,205
	1892	851	2,085	8,122	5,626	1,718	921	520	280	24	20,045
SLIGO,	1891	838	1,478	5,505	4,396	1,607	787	308	122	36	15,077
	1892	785	1,454	5,640	4,551	1,618	779	306	118	37	15,298
TIPPERARY,	1891	2,544	2,778	4,428	4,832	3,920	3,412	1,463	524	83	23,978
	1892	2,456	2,685	4,390	4,802	3,937	3,365	1,462	526	92	23,715
TYRONE,	1891	2,138	2,518	8,133	7,881	4,046	2,377	575	141	43	27,847
	1892	2,107	2,502	8,122	7,951	4,021	2,387	560	144	39	27,923
WATERFORD,	1891	2,422	1,217	1,472	1,402	1,347	1,642	824	227	28	10,582
	1892	2,745	1,202	1,453	1,381	1,304	1,655	816	216	24	10,796
WESTMEATH,	1891	1,673	1,684	2,433	2,204	1,364	1,080	541	269	47	11,301
	1892	1,585	1,720	2,448	2,192	1,335	1,072	545	274	50	11,221
WEXFORD,	1891	1,647	2,331	3,088	3,104	2,638	2,379	859	179	17	16,235
	1892	1,495	2,170	3,044	3,085	2,653	2,418	884	178	17	15,892
WICKLOW,	1891	906	855	1,342	1,268	1,168	1,396	710	271	70	7,986
	1892	901	840	1,357	1,257	1,181	1,368	703	275	85	7,962

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	1891	17,696	18,034	25,881	22,268	15,206	13,865	6,867	2,785	418	123,007
	1892	16,920	17,863	25,686	22,191	15,169	13,883	6,883	2,778	408	121,781
MUNSTER,	1891	14,922	11,207	19,254	24,368	22,178	22,068	8,143	2,768	363	126,269
	1892	14,835	11,113	19,159	24,059	22,232	22,131	8,209	2,715	373	125,827
ULSTER,	1891	17,028	21,287	64,760	53,825	25,018	14,090	3,654	1,041	259	200,955
	1892	15,648	21,099	64,693	53,859	24,823	14,202	3,647	1,044	254	200,269
CONNAUGHT,	1891	5,984	12,936	46,766	33,496	11,526	6,388	3,147	1,686	580	122,409
	1892	5,797	12,750	46,487	33,505	11,308	6,457	3,187	1,756	580	121,777
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1891	55,628	63,464	156,661	133,947	73,921	56,361	22,811	8,280	1,567	572,640
	1892	54,201	62,825	156,025	133,614	73,532	56,673	22,926	8,293	1,565	569,654
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1892,		Decrease. 1,427	Decrease. 639	Decrease. 636	Decrease. 333	Decrease. 389	Increase. 312	Increase 115	Increase. 13	Decrease. 2	Decrease. 2,986

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* Some of the fluctuations appearing in the number of holdings of this size are due to a difference of interpretation by the Enumerators of the term "Agricultural Holding" in so far as regards small plots in or near towns and villages.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1892, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, Connty, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,695	1,836	4,784	6,348	3,305	2,346	842	196	57	20,207
Armagh,	1,457	3,468	7,766	3,936	1,362	620	129	23	6	16,757
Carlow,	906	624	687	833	711	742	329	131	20	4,983
Cavan,	1,094	1,206	6,327	6,329	2,394	1,012	255	54	13	16,684
Clare,	1,521	1,129	2,586	4,122	3,240	2,562	863	410	86	16,524
Cork,	3,866	2,113	4,041	5,607	5,781	6,958	3,274	1,030	132	32,930
Donegal,	1,835	2,583	9,354	7,961	3,870	3,072	1,066	403	94	29,738
Down,	3,626	3,793	8,508	5,906	2,958	1,766	428	98	24	29,107
Dublin,	2,428	1,585	1,366	781	463	475	359	168	32	7,655
Fermanagh,	650	897	3,138	3,723	2,147	1,257	368	120	26	12,318
Galway,	1,786	4,174	11,165	8,276	3,176	2,238	1,132	700	309	32,956
Kerry,	1,636	1,708	2,811	3,544	3,633	3,657	1,636	586	135	19,346
Kildare,	1,266	1,621	1,475	980	658	806	579	365	77	7,827
Kilkenny,	1,712	1,511	1,909	1,925	1,678	1,834	811	280	42	11,902
King's,	1,613	1,494	1,995	1,807	1,240	988	507	227	89	9,957
Leitrim,	506	753	4,723	4,856	1,756	714	182	57	13	13,570
Limerick,	2,608	1,513	1,953	2,515	2,468	2,357	1,090	315	61	14,880
Londonderry,	1,511	1,453	4,999	4,274	2,167	1,364	448	133	38	16,385
Longford,	736	759	2,368	2,355	1,058	530	178	72	20	8,078
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,039	1,184	2,111	1,201	589	407	285	120	25	6,921
Mayo,	1,736	3,283	14,630	9,176	2,708	1,543	767	471	245	34,559
Meath,	1,849	1,639	2,216	1,725	983	1,035	770	494	144	10,855
Monaghan,	944	1,837	6,788	4,718	1,518	549	127	34	8	16,513
Queen's,	1,200	1,500	2,034	1,788	1,137	1,044	585	272	58	9,618
Roscommon,	832	1,895	7,615	3,254	1,617	855	438	233	67	16,806
Sligo,	781	1,355	5,298	4,839	1,531	728	285	144	42	14,483
Tipperary,	2,425	2,346	5,560	4,020	3,405	3,128	1,402	598	139	21,023
Tyrone,	2,184	2,271	7,427	7,388	3,798	2,894	626	167	46	26,801
Waterford,	2,783	1,073	1,198	1,068	1,025	1,381	807	283	40	9,603
Westmeath,	1,839	1,583	2,049	1,883	1,184	918	460	278	85	9,872
Wexford,	1,468	1,918	2,452	2,440	2,231	2,178	821	263	34	13,903
Wicklow,	893	745	1,109	1,040	1,006	1,181	669	254	104	7,001

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	16,649	16,121	21,769	18,768	13,086	12,128	6,401	2,922	729	108,575
Munster,	14,689	9,382	16,144	20,876	18,552	20,271	9,077	3,222	593	114,306
Ulster,	16,496	19,842	59,091	49,576	23,514	14,380	4,081	1,228	312	188,020
Connaught,	5,621	11,460	43,431	31,901	10,789	6,078	2,814	1,605	676	114,374
Total of Ireland,	53,455	56,805	140,435	121,121	65,942	52,857	22,373	8,977	2,310	525,275

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1886 to 1892. The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1886 to 1892, hy Provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Leinster,	108,637	108,862	108,384	108,791	108,951	109,560	108,575
Munster,	110,318	111,213	111,198	112,334	112,858	114,398	114,306
Ulster,	188,517	187,804	187,460	189,418	188,540	188,125	188,020
Connaught,	114,805	114,302	114,423	114,609	113,861	114,587	114,374
IRELAND,	522,277	522,181	521,465	525,152	524,210	526,670	525,275

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1892. The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1892. In Leinster the decrease was 64·4 per cent.; in Munster 80·8; in Ulster 79·4; in Connaught 87·3; and in all Ireland 79·8 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·3 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·2 per cent.; in Munster 69·0; and in Ulster 35·1; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7·3 per cent. in Leinster; 113·6 per cent. in Ulster; and 475·3 per cent. in Connaught; they decreased 12·9 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68·4 per cent.

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Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 118·0 per cent. in Leinster; 240·0 in Munster; 355·4 in Ulster; 432·7 in Connaught; and 235·2 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1892 by 22·2 per cent. in Leinster; 32·3 per cent. in Munster; 22·4 in Ulster; and 25·6 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; and 515,453 in 1892, showing a decrease of 175,749 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1892.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1892:—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres, ...	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,438
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	16,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1891,	18,034	11,207	21,287	12,936	63,464
	1892,	17,863	11,113	21,099	12,750	62,825
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,		32,247	46,744	81,116	87,504	247,611
Rate per cent., ...		64·4	80·8	79·4	87·3	79·8
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres, ...	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,805	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,048	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1891,	25,881	19,254	84,760	46,766	156,661
	1892,	25,686	19,159	64,893	46,487	156,025
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892, ...		20,353	42,594	34,912	1,085	96,774
Rate per cent., ...		44·2	69·0	35·1	2·4	38·3
Above 16 and not exceeding 30 Acres, ...	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,006	28,855	57,851	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,226	28,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1891,	22,256	24,368	53,825	33,496	133,947
	1892,	22,191	24,059	53,859	33,505	133,614
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892, ...		1,503	3,552	28,640	27,681	54,272
Rate per cent., ...		7·3	12·9	113·6	475·3	68·4
Above 30 Acres, ...	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1891,	39,138	56,518	44,057	23,227	162,940
	1892,	39,121	56,660	43,970	23,238	162,989
		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase in number between 1841 and 1892,		21,178	39,995	34,315	18,878	114,364
Rate per cent., ...		118·0	240·0	355·4	432·7	235·2
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE, .	1841,	134,780	163,888	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1891,	105,311	111,347	183,929	116,425	517,012
	1892,	104,861	110,991	183,621	115,980	515,453
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,		29,919	52,895	53,073	39,862	175,749
Rate per cent., ...		22·2	32·3	22·4	25·6	25·4

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1892, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (309,586 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 48,755 acres were under Larch, 37,163 under Fir, 15,848 under Spruce, 4,180 under Pine, 31,575 under Oak, 8,693 under Ash, 12,089 under Beech, 3,349 under Sycamore, 3,502 under Elm, 4,379 under Other Trees, and 140,053 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 94,484 acres, in Munster 102,507 acres, in Ulster 58,976 acres, and in Connaught 53,619 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 76 to 88 will be found the observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars and those given on pages 127–48, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1872–92, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1892–93. The Tables on pages 150–2 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1892 was 29·922 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·687 inches at 9 P.M. on March 22nd. The lowest observed reading was 28·883 inches, at 7.0 A.M. on October 29th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 1·804 inches compared with 2·624 inches in 1891.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 48·4°. The highest reading was 76·8° on June 26th; the lowest reading was 21·9° on December 27th and 28th. The average mean temperature for the years 1672–91 calculated in the same way was 48·6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 47·5°.

Rain fell on 196 days, including snow or sleet on 31 days, and hail on 39 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1872–91 was 199·3. The total rainfall measured 25·644 inches compared with an average of 28·426 inches in the twenty years 1872–91. During the first half of 1892 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 11·770 inches on 97 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 13·874 inches fell on 99 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 732 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 41; N.E., 62; E., 69; S.E., 60; S. 58; S.W., 96; W., 192; N.W., 114; Calms, 40.

Noxious Insects.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 76 to 88.* **Noxious Insects.**

The following may be quoted :—

In Bagenalstown District, Carlow County.—"In the early part of the summer a large proportion of the cabbage crop was ruined by a kind of 'wire-worm,' which was propagated at the roots of the plant, and gradually worked its way up the stem : this, however, only lasted for about six weeks."

In Dundrum District, Dublin County.—"Turnips and mangolds have suffered from fly."

In Edenderry District, King's County.—"Young turnips suffered from the fly."

In Tullamore District, King's County.—"Turnips, which were sown early, suffered from the ravages of the turnip fly, the damage in some places being considerable. There was also some damage done to the cabbage crop by a kind of worm which is formed in the roots."

In Ballylinan District, Queen's County.—"Wireworm did considerable damage in Dooner sub-district."

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—"Turnips suffered much from fly in the early season."

In New Ross District, Wexford County.—"Late cabbages were much injured by wire-worm."

In Wexford District, Wexford County.—"The potato crop was attacked with fungi, mostly in gardens which were rich and well manured. The roots of carrots were in some cases attacked with worm. Wireworm has had considerable effect on corn and barley."

In Killadysert District, Clare County.—"The farmers attribute injury to the potato and turnip crops to what they call 'wireworm,' which cuts at the root of these crops, and causes, in a few instances, a loss of from about one-sixth to one-eighth of the entire crop."

In Newmarket District, Cork County, E.R.—"Any potatoes not taken out of the ground early suffered by being bored with worms—especially where lime has not been used by farmers."

In Limerick District, Limerick County.—"Cabbages in some places were attacked by a kind of whitish grub or worm, which commenced at the roots and eat its way through the stem. A plant thus attacked would droop away and die."

In Cappawhite District, Tipperary County, S.R.—"One gentleman states that he lost a field of turnips through black flies."

In Clifden District, Galway County.—"In the enumeration districts of Clifden and Ballyconeely (Errismore) the potatoes have been seriously injured by fungi, brought on by wet weather, and by weeds, and the turnips by fly and wireworms. In the Cleggan district the cabbages, a small crop, are said to have been destroyed by caterpillars."

In Swineford District, Mayo County.—"The cabbage crop is not up to the average owing to the injuries from the maggot."

In Westport District, Mayo County.—"In consequence of the weeds being left to decay on the ground the production of wireworm is fostered, and complaint is made of the havoc done by it. Although the farmers complain only of the wireworm, I am certain they must suffer from the ravages of the larvæ of flies and moths."

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* A "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Crops" by Mr. Matheson, the Secretary of this Department, was issued in the autumn of 1890, and copies supplied to the Superintendents of Enumeration.

Total produce in 1891 and 1892.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1892 with 1891 we find a decrease in wheat of 214,888 cwts., or 15·3 per cent.; in oats of 766,057 cwts., or 4·1 per cent.; in barley of 434,922 cwts., or 13·1 per cent.; in rye of 17,767 cwts., or 9·8 per cent.; in beans of 16,863 cwts., or 17·4 per cent.; and in pease of 3,532 cwts., or 36·5 per cent.; while there was an increase in bere of 1,236 cwts., or 26·2 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show a decrease of 451,365 tons, or 14·9 per cent.; turnips, of 278,637 tons, or 6·4 per cent.; mangel wurzel and beet root, of 60,163 tons, or 7·5 per cent.; and cabbage, of 53,384 tons, or 12·2 per cent.

Flax shows a decrease of 651,415 stones of 14 lbs., or 29·6 per cent.; hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 50,852 tons, or 4·1 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 107,524 tons, or 3·5 per cent.; the entire hay crop showing an increase of 158,376 tons, or 3·6 per cent.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1891 and 1892.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1892 compared with that of 1891 shows a decrease in wheat from 17·3 cwt. to 15·7 cwt.; in oats from 15·5 cwt. to 14·7 cwt.; in barley from 18·6 cwt. to 16·4 cwt.; in rye from 13·6 cwt. to 12·5 cwt.; in beans from 23·3 to 20·1 cwt.; and in pease from 16·3 cwt. to 13·4 cwt.; while there was an increase in bere from 13·4 cwt. to 14·6 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease from 4·0 tons to 3·5 tons; turnips from 14·5 tons to 13·5 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 15·6 tons to 14·5 tons; and cabbage from 10·1 tons to 9·3 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows the same rate (2·1 tons) in both years; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows also the same rate (2·1 tons). Flax shows a decrease from 29·5 stones to 21·9 stones per acre. It should be observed that the greater number of the rates for the year 1891 were much above the average.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1891–92.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.		Produce.		Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.	
		1891.	1892	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per centage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,		1,401,127	1,186,239	—	—	214,888	15·3
Oats, ” ”		18,833,576	18,067,319	—	—	766,057	4·1
Barley, ” ”		3,310,459	2,875,537	—	—	434,922	13·1
Bere, ” ”		4,717	5,953	1,236	26·2	—	—
Rye, ” ”		182,206	164,439	—	—	17,767	9·6
Beans, ” ”		96,709	79,846	—	—	16,863	17·4
Pease, ” ”		9,684	6,152	—	—	3,582	36·5
Potatoes, in Tons,		3,036,386	2,585,221	—	—	451,365	14·9
Turnips, ”		4,349,464	4,070,827	—	—	278,637	6·4
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, ”		807,204	747,041	—	—	60,163	7·5
Cabbage, ”		435,981	382,597	—	—	53,384	12·2
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,		2,202,012	1,550,597	—	—	651,415	29·6
Hay, in Tons.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	1,239,208	1,290,060	50,852	4·1	—	—
	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	3,103,644	3,211,168	107,524	3·5	—	—

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TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1891 and 1892, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1892 compared with 1891 :—

Average produce of Crops in 1891 and 1892.

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1892.	Decrease in 1892
	1891.	1892.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	17·3	15·7	—	1·6
Oats, „ „	15·5	14·7	—	0·8
Barley, „ „	18·6	16·4	—	2·2
Bere, „ „	13·4	14·6	1·2	—
Rye, „ „	13·6	12·5	—	1·1
Beans, „ „	23·3	20·1	—	3·2
Pease, „ „	16·3	13·4	—	2·9
Potatoes, in Tons,	4·0	3·5	—	0·5
Turnips, „	14·5	13·5	—	1·0
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, „	15·6	14·5	—	1·1
Cabbage, „	10·1	9·3	—	0·8
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	29·5	21·9	—	7·6
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2·1	2·1	—	—
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	2·1	2·1	—	—

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1892 as compared with preceding years.

Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1882–92.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 48. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1883 to 1892, are given at pages 57 to 61.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1882 to 1891.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882, . .	152,894	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	837,916	294,070	36,316	35,842	113,484	1,962,152
1883, . .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	612	7,250	806,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,948	1,931,784
1884, . .	67,890	1,348,444	167,061	348	7,140	798,952	301,031	34,541	39,473	89,225	1,962,487
1885, . .	71,017	1,328,809	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,064	37,179	42,127	108,147	2,034,768
1886, . .	68,546	1,321,963	181,598	298	10,576	799,847	290,323	37,413	40,112	127,300	2,094,269
1887, . .	67,161	1,315,055	162,160	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,816
1888, . .	99,013	1,280,858	170,929	380	13,912	804,566	294,237	45,748	42,608	113,613	2,221,380
1889, . .	89,746	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,783	787,284	297,913	44,021	42,437	113,852	2,187,522
1890, . .	92,341	1,221,016	182,058	379	14,673	780,801	296,386	45,467	45,964	96,896	2,093,634
1891, . .	80,870	1,215,306	177,966	353	13,443	753,332	300,326	51,787	43,049	74,665	2,059,629
Average, 1882-91 .	88,517	1,304,978	177,724	381	10,963	796,335	298,912	41,311	41,200	106,880	2,069,188
1892, . .	75,406	1,226,244	175,178	406	13,117	740,025	300,447	51,554	41,184	70,647	2,142,810
—	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1882, . .	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·6	2·4	11·2	11·9	9·8	29·1	2·1
1883, . .	13·7	13·6	16·4	14·4	11·4	4·3	14·0	13·8	9·5	30·5	2·0
1884, . .	14·3	13·4	16·0	15·7	11·1	3·6	11·8	12·7	9·2	26·1	1·9
1885, . .	15·4	13·3	16·1	13·4	12·7	4·0	11·6	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, . .	14·3	13·9	16·3	13·8	11·6	3·3	13·9	12·2	9·7	29·2	2·1
1887, . .	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·2	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
1888, . .	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·2	13·4	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	20·0	2·3
1889, . .	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·0	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
1890, . .	15·3	14·3	16·8	13·5	11·6	2·3	14·4	14·8	9·4	23·4	2·2
1891, . .	17·3	15·5	18·6	13·4	13·6	4·0	14·5	15·6	10·1	29·5	2·1
Average, 1882-91, .	14·6	13·7	16·3	12·5	12·0	3·6	12·2	13·3	9·3	25·5	2·1
1892, . .	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	12·5	3·5	13·5	14·5	9·3	21·9	2·1
—	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882, . .	2,075,440	18,286,495	2,753,214	5,252	84,408	1,904,364	3,392,361	433,678	342,093	20,622	4,115,162
1883, . .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,543	82,856	3,451,506	4,292,217	525,755	340,577	18,292	3,937,259
1884, . .	991,654	18,109,448	2,675,786	4,736	79,370	3,040,332	3,607,324	439,477	363,908	15,662	3,824,775
1885, . .	1,097,196	18,133,677	2,883,837	4,623	105,092	3,175,738	3,551,789	499,730	397,706	20,678	4,150,005
1886, . .	1,007,136	18,375,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,607,734	3,974,478	505,528	388,344	23,372	4,428,732
1887, . .	1,018,032	15,149,410	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,560,402	2,718,121	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,699,185
1888, . .	1,367,859	17,630,638	2,701,859	5,048	187,052	2,523,207	3,323,651	590,065	386,848	20,398	5,180,048
1889, . .	1,436,103	17,632,645	3,242,622	6,139	203,435	2,847,022	3,900,822	621,630	431,025	19,366	4,854,001
1890, . .	1,412,904	17,790,312	3,057,257	5,120	169,130	1,810,429	4,261,710	663,081	432,619	20,201	4,503,909
1891, . .	1,401,127	18,833,578	3,310,459	4,717	182,206	3,036,586	4,349,464	807,304	435,981	13,763	4,342,852
Average, 1882-91, .	1,310,637	17,880,305	2,729,042	4,743	133,490	2,811,093	3,727,858	554,043	384,314	18,757	4,303,092
1892, . .	1,186,239	13,067,519	2,875,637	6,953	164,490	2,585,221	4,070,827	747,041	382,597	9,601	4,501,228

LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1891 and 1892.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1891 and 1892, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

Description of Stock.		Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.	
				In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
Horses,	Two years old and upwards, .	427,721	430,551	2,830	0·7	—	—
	One year old and under two, .	86,091	93,821	7,730	9·0	—	—
	Under one year, . .	79,007	81,538	2,531	3·2	—	—
	Total No. of Horses, .	592,819	605,910	13,091	2·2	—	—
Mules,	. . . .	28,660	29,303	643	2·2	—	—
Asses,	. . . .	216,268	217,600	1,332	0·6	—	—
Cattle,	Two years old and upwards, .	2,405,796	2,498,212	92,416	3·8	—	—
	One year old and under two, .	981,172	1,015,109	33,937	3·5	—	—
	Under one year, . .	1,061,543	1,017,804	—	—	43,739	4·1
	Total No. of Cattle, .	4,448,511	4,531,125	82,614	1·9	—	—
Sheep,	One year old and upwards, .	2,784,985	2,881,752	96,767	3·5	—	—
	Under one year, . .	1,937,628	1,946,025	8,397	0·4	—	—
	Total No. of Sheep, .	4,722,613	4,827,777	105,164	2·2	—	—
Pigs,	One year old and upwards, .	160,842	133,923	—	—	26,719	16·6
	Under one year, . .	1,207,070	979,549	—	—	227,521	18·8
	Total No. of Pigs, .	1,367,712	1,113,472	—	—	254,240	18·6
Goats,	. . . .	336,337	332,726	—	—	3,611	1·1
Poultry,	. . . . . .	15,276,126	15,335,749	59,621	0·4	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1892, the total number of horses in Ireland was 605,910 being an *increase* of 13,091 compared with 1891. There was an *increase* of 2,830 in the number "two years old and upwards," of 7,730 in the "one year old, and under two," and of 2,531 in those "under one year."

Mules numbered 29,303 being 643 more than in 1891, and asses 217,600, being an *increase* of 1,332 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 837,747 in 1891, and 852,813 in 1892, being an *increase* of 15,066 or 1·8 per cent. ; compared with the average number for the ten years 1882–91, they show an increase of 66,006, or 8·4 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,531,125 in 1892, showing an *increase* of 82,614 or 1·9 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1891, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1882–91 ; there was an *increase* of 92,416 in the "two years old and upwards;" of 33,937 in the "one year old and under two," and a *decrease* of 43,739 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1882-91, Cattle show an increase of 366,192, or 8·8 per cent.

Number of Live Stock.

Sheep numbered 4,827,777 in 1892, being 105,164, or 2·2 per cent. in excess of the number for the previous year, and 1,205,770 or 33·3 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1882-91; the "one year old and upwards" *increased* by 96,767, or 3·5 per cent. as compared with the number in 1891, and those "under one year" by 8,397, or 0·4 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,113,472 in 1892, showing a *decrease* of 254,240, or 18·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 12·9 per cent. in excess of that for the year 1890. The "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 26,719, and those "under one year" by 227,521.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1892 with the average for the ten years 1882-91, we find a *decrease* of 260,758 or 19·0 per cent.

Goats numbered 332,726 in 1892, being 3,611 *less* than in 1891, but 48,100 or 16·9 per cent. *over* the average for the ten years 1882-91.

Poultry.

The number of poultry in 1892 was 15,335,749 being 59,621 *more* than in 1891, and 1,098,003 over the average for the ten years 1882-91. Of the 15,335,749 poultry in 1892, 950,666 were turkeys; 2,115,914 geese; 2,846,140 ducks; and 9,423,029 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1891, turkeys *increased* by 18,327, geese *decreased* by 1,392, ducks *decreased* by 30,514, and ordinary fowl *increased* by 73,200.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1882-91 :—

Number of Live Stock, 1882 to 1892.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1882, . .	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, . .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,178	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,826,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . .	614,884	213,018	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,386	327,144	15,408,428
1891, . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
Average 1882-91, .	586,759	200,048	4,164,933	3,622,007	1,374,230	284,626	14,237,746
1892, . .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1882 to 1892, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1882-91.

Number of Live Stock, 1882 to 1892

YEARS.	HORSES.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1882, .	79·6	10·4	10·0	57·0	19·9	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	58·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, .	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	21·2	24·1	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891, .	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	22·0	23·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
Average 1882-91,	76·0	12·3	11·7	55·8	21·0	23·2	60·7	39·3	12·6	87·4
1892, .	71·1	15·5	13·4	55·1	22·4	22·5	59·7	40·3	12·0	88·0

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows.

TABLE XII.—The following statement shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1892. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,408,481, being a decline of 171,370 or 10·8 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,672	1864, .	1,348,886	1874, .	1,491,375	1884, .	1,356,585
1855, .	1,561,296	1865, .	1,387,448	1875, .	1,530,366	1885, .	1,417,423
1858, .	1,579,529	1886, .	1,482,616	1876, .	1,532,974	1886, .	1,418,644
1857, .	1,605,350	1687, .	1,521,053	1877, .	1,522,811	1887, .	1,394,135
1858, .	1,635,409	1868, .	1,476.339	1878, .	1,484,315	1888, .	1,364,771
1859, .	1,690,389	1869, .	1,506,038	1879, .	1,464,818	1889, .	1,363,781
1860, .	1,626,453	1870, .	1,529,024	1860, .	1,398,047	1890, .	1,400 527
1861, .	1,545,168	1871, .	1,545,862	1861, .	1,392,012	1891, .	1,442,268
1862, .	1,486,835	1872, .	1,551,784	1882, .	1,399,005	1892, .	1,451,059
1863, .	1,398,924	1873, .	1,528,136	1883, .	1,402,324		

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 62; by Poor Law Unions at pages 63–6; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1883 to 1892 at pages 67-71.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Diseases of Cattle.

The following information is extracted from returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for the year ended the 31st December, 1892.

The returns show a decrease in the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the year 1892 as compared with 1889, 1890, and 1891, the numbers being 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889. There were 240 outbreaks in 1887, and 181 in 1888.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

There has been a decrease in the number of outbreaks of Swine Fever reported in 1892, as compared with the previous year, the figures being 227 in the year 1892, and 278 in 1891. The number of outbreaks (365) in the year 1890, though greater than in 1889, when 273 occurred, was less than in 1888, in which year there were 392.

Nine cases of Glanders were reported during the year.

No case of Farcy was reported.

There were 8 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 29 in the previous year, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The returns show that 446 cases of Rabies were reported in 1892, as compared with 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, respectively. Prices of Agricultural Produce.

PRODUCT.	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the year 1891.	Average Price for the Year 1892.				
						Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.	Quarter ending 31 Dec.	Whole Year 1892.
CROPS—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt., .	6 6	6 11½	6 6¼	6 8¼	7 2	7 6¾	7 5	5 10	6 2¾	6 9¾
Oats, „ .	4 10½	5 4	6 8¼	6 1	6 10	6 7½	7 1	6 6	6 7½	6 8¼
Barley, „ .	6 0	6 7	6 7	6 8¼	7 0¾	7 7	7 1	6 6	6 10¾	7 0¾
Flax, per stone, .	5 11	6 1½	5 8¼	5 8¾	5 11	—	—	—	6 8½	6 8¼
Potatoes, per cwt., .	2 6	2 6¾	2 6½	3 0¾	3 6¾	2 4½	2 5	2 5½	2 5¼	3 5½
Hay, „ .	3 8¼	2 6	1 6	1 11½	3 3	4 0	4 7	3 0¼	3 6½	4 0
BUTTER „ .	96 7	89 10	96 0	86 4¾	103 8¾	121 2	94 10	98 2¾	114 3¾	107 1½
PORK (Fresh), „ .	40 3½	42 8¾	43 11¾	46 1	39 6½	43 6	50 4	61 7½	47 0¾	48 2
WOOL, per lb. . .	0 10	0 10	0 8¼	0 8¾	0 9½	0 6½	0 8¼	0 8¼	0 6	0 8¾

DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891 and 1892. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. The details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but in some instances the accounts kept in the establishments did not contain information on all the branches inquired into. Dairy Industries.

The following Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories in 1892 was 175, being an increase of 23 as compared with the number returned in 1891, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 3,533, or nearly thrice the number (1,213) returned in 1891. Of the 175 factories, 89 were owned by individual proprietors, 45 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 41 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 175 Factories there were 388 milk separators, of which 339, or 87 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Three quarters of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 132; in Leinster there were 35, in Ulster 5, and in Connaught 3. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1892, was 138,703 cwts. (against 121,309 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 1,470 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 11,537,580.

[TABLE.

TABLE showing the number of DAIRY FACTORIES and of CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, with the
of Butter, Cream, &c., produced,

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Factories.	Number of Factories which receive			Description of Ownership.			PUBLIC FACTORIES.					
								Total quantity of Milk supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1892.	Total quantity of Cream supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1892.	POWER EMPLOYED, With number of Separators under each heading			
		Milk and Cream.	Milk only.	Cream only.	Proprietary.	Joint Stock.	Co-operative Farmers.			Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Water.
LEINSTER:								Gallons.	Gallons.				
Carlow,	2	-	2	.	.	.	2	100,127	.	.	.	4	.
Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	27	6	21	.	20	3	4	3,841,063	241,953*		.	(b) 31	9
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	45,000	.	-	.	2	.
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	15,202	.	1	.	(c) 1	.
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	135,000	.	.	.	3	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	123,060	2,728		.	3	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	35	7	28	.	25	4	6	4,259,452	244,681	1	.	43	9
MUNSTER:													
Clare,	4	1	3	.	3	.	1	240,254	.		.	3	.
Cork,*	26	3	(a) 22	1	5	13	8	7,021,174	22,190	.	.	(b) 61	10
Kerry,	4	.	4	.	3	1	.	601,172	.		.	8	.
Limerick,	43	3	(a) 39	1	14	11	18	13,108,395	53,700	.	.	113	8
Tipperary,	41	(a) 6	35	.	21	12	8	10,574,309	11,334		.	94	8
Waterford,	14	.	(a) 14	.	12	2	.	1,932,872	.	.	.	10	10
Total,	132	13	117	2	58	39	35	33,479,270	87,224	.	.	289	36
ULSTER:													
Antrim,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	44,000	.	.	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	67,000	.	2	.	2	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	61,100	1,800		.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	33,000		.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	5	2	3	.	4	1	.	205,100	1,800	2	.	5	.
CONNAUGHT:													
Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	3	.	1	2	2	1	.	23,021	3,507	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	3	.	1	2	2	1	.	23,021	3,507	1	.	2	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	175	22	149	4	89	45	41	37,966,843	337,212*	4	.	339	45

(a) Including one Condensed Milk Factory. (b) Including two Factories employing Steam and Water Power. * See note (†), page 23.

number of MILK-SEPARATORS in use; the number of hands permanently employed; the quantity and other details.

&c.		TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.)								Number of Milk Separators used in Private Establishments.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.
Total Number of Milk Separators at work.	Number of Hands permanently employed.	Butter in cwts.	Cheese in cwts.		Cream and Condensed Milk sold as such.		Skim Milk, how disposed of.				
			Skim.	Whole Milk.	Cream in Gallons.	Condensed Milk in lbs.	Returned to Farmers.	Utilized at Factory in Cheese making.	Otherwise.		
											LEINSTER.
4	6	351	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Kildare.
40	95	13,342	.	.	1,440	.	17	.	5	27	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
6	6	35	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.
2	3	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Meath.
6	3	1,607	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Westmeath.
6	8	326	.	.	240	.	.	.	6	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	Wicklow.
53	122	15,693	.	.	1,680	.	20	.	13	42	Total.
											MUNSTER.
6	18	642	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	Clare.
71	2,356	23,738	1,050	.	.	3,504,000	24	.	2	33	Cork.
6	13	1,283	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	7	Kerry.
121	475	46,734	418	.	.	5,973,500	33	1	2	7	Limerick.
103	266	49,389	.	2	226,319†	40,000	40	.	1	10	Tipperary.
13	97	516	.	.	.	2,020,080	16	.	4	13	Waterford.
325	3,223	122,312	1,468	2	226,319	11,537,580	119	1	11	73	Total.
											ULSTER.
1	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
4	8	302	.	.	74	.	2	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Donegal.
1	12	120	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
1	6	90	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
7	176	512	.	.	74	.	4	.	1	2	Total.
											CONNAUGHT.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Galway.
3	12	186	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
3	12	186	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	Total.
388	3,533	138,703	1,468	2	228,073†	11,537,580	144	1	25	119	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

† A large portion of this quantity, separated in Tipperary, was sent to the Butter Factory in Kilkenny owned by the same proprietor.
(c) Employing Hand and Steam Power.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1892 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the eighteen years, 1875–92:—

YEARS.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875, . .	454,601	296,176	11,767	835,614	68,784	885,916	341,307	278,372	617,970	368,179	74,439	483,618	1875.
1876, . .	479,169	328,512	15,760	823,381	42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	438,044	77,272	613,618	1876.
1877, . .	486,696	356,246	7,709	810,603	68,788	649,441	481,129	193,645	630,774	508,812	76,515	685,427	1877.
1878, . .	246,938	418,759	9,324	897,657	31,884	729,221	410,826	193,371	643,089	401,187	88,990	479,847	1878.
1879, . .	247,897	320,244	6,645	574,089	66,394	841,670	508,821	166,750	673,871	371,078	88,584	429,663	1879.
1880, . .	292,805	417,203	6,812	852,920	66,471	791,391	502,609	211,967	714,769	399,486	90,257	676,898	1880.
1881, . .	279,165	250,806	6,701	533,785	37,838	571,887	418,796	161,929	577,627	349,696	68,496	382,093	1881.
1882, . .	661,777	427,766	3,006	722,551	33,893	782,974	393,848	164,356	558,404	458,443	49,465	509,508	1882.
1883, . .	229,603	278,516	1,819	508,940	66,027	556,887	312,108	188,621	480,729	466,793	27,924	481,017	1883.
1884, . .	655,026	387,862	2,229	844,999	71,349	715,863	385,496	177,810	535,286	497,897	19,451	459,078	1884.
1885, . .	243,388	342,866	1,584	588,170	62,350	840,478	430,416	198,080	828,080	370,936	27,395	998,564	1885.
1886, . .	365,168	388,317	1,847	879,320	49,969	717,989	493,969	240,230	734,215	391,509	29,776	421,995	1886.
1887, . .	661,119	602,876	3,983	819,280	69,976	889,253	521,944	226,929	548,596	386,189	42,765	380,099	1887.
1888, . .	282,557	405,540	2,041	391,016	47,896	738,716	409,856	698,728	897,584	483,080	48,292	544,872	1888.
1889, . .	646,382	676,666	1,389	322,473	47,387	603,845	573,318	340,976	612,687	428,103	45,448	473,581	1889.
1890, . .	216,306	609,756	1,159	578,245	53,446	631,608	367,620	248,781	838,961	643,417	54,788	603,163	1890.
1891, . .	640,196	223,079	3,065	567,243	63,559	630,802	369,098	393,477	883,175	459,396	48,986	609,584	1891.
1892, . .	266,938	503,697	6,276	398,212	56,290	624,503	718,916	368,546	1,082,465	457,977	42,874	500,951	1892.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 13·8 per cent. to those enumerated in 1892, as compared with 14·2 per cent. in 1891; in sheep 22·4 per cent. as compared with 18·9 per cent. in 1891; and in pigs 45·0 per cent. as compared with 36·8 per cent. in 1891.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1892 amounted to 32,681, equal to 5·4 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of Live Stock.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,735 horses, 112 cattle (including 6 calves), 7,011 sheep, and 30 pigs.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1891.

Honey produced in 1891.

The inquiries made in the preceding six years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1891.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 13·2 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1891, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 253,561 lbs.; of this, 76,585 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 76,242 lbs. in Munster; 76,350 lbs. in Ulster; and 24,384 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 253,561 lbs., 134,648 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 118,913 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 131,996 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 121,565 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1891–92 amounted to 18,534; of which 7,918 were in hives having movable combs, and 10,616 in other hives.

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Honey produced in 1891.

According to the returns collected there were 4,586 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1891; of which 2,323 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,263 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1891 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1890 as 20,341; the quantity of honey as 292,116 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1890-91 as 22,210; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1890 as 5,594 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the seven years, 1885-91. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1891 was less than that for any of the preceding six years, and considerably below the average.

STATEMENT showing for each of the Seven Years 1885-91 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	45,195	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	195,883	302,297
1886	52,509	74,332	125,941	145,132	59,094	204,225	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	58,181	247,132	459,385
1888	55,788	92,553	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,551	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,975	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	85,135	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561

SCUTCHING MILLS.

Scutching Mills, 1892.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1892 was 993, being a decrease of 13 compared with 1891, and a decrease of 139 since the year 1883. 979 of these Mills in 1892 were in Ulster, 6 in Munster, 4 in Connaught, and 4 in Leinster. There were 408 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 823 having 5 or 6; 231 with from 7 to 12; 30 having from 13 to 18, and 1 having above 18 stocks; 810 were worked by water power; 132 by steam; and 51 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1892 amounted to 5,985, and of this number 5,867 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

Scutching Mills, 1883 to 1892.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, by Provinces:—

Provinces.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891	1892.
Leinster, . .	8	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	4
Munster, . .	15	12	9	8	6	4	4	5	5	5
Ulster, . .	1,099	1,086	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,056	1,048	1,045	992	979
Connaught, . .	10	8	9	5	2	2	3	2	2	4
IRELAND, .	1,132	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,005	993

Scotching Mills, 1892.

Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1892, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Nnmber of Stocke in each County :—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.	
LEINSTER :												
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town, .	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	22
Meath, . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Total, . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.	.	36
MUNSTER:												
Cork, . . .	4	1	1	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	1	37
Total, . .	4	1	1	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	1	37
ULSTER :												
Antrim, . .	111	9	9	.	.	129	55	45	26	1	.	737
Armagh, . .	64	16	8	.	.	83	10	33	37	3	.	629
Cavan, . .	33	6	.	.	.	39	8	16	13	2	.	288
Donegal, . .	141	3	4	.	.	148	114	22	12	.	.	610
Down, . .	96	44	13	.	.	153	17	62	59	15	.	1,262
Fermanagh, .	20	3	.	.	.	23	9	6	4	2	.	122
Londonderry, .	148	8	8	.	.	162	91	55	13	1	.	807
Monaghan, . .	58	16	2	.	.	76	24	30	18	4	.	490
Tyrone, . .	131	22	13	.	.	166	76	50	39	1	.	922
Total, . .	802	127	50	.	.	979	404	321	225	29	.	5,867
CONNAUGHT:												
Leitrim, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	8
Mayo, . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	11
Roscommon, .	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	26
Total, . .	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	1	.	45
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	810	132	51	.	.	993	408	323	231	30	1	5,985

CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills

As in 1891, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,497 (an increase of 15 as compared with the number for 1891) of which

1,322 were worked by water, 87 by steam, 21 by wind, and 67 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 255 mills, oats in 1,043, and Indian corn in 194. In 216 of the 1,497 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

Number of CORN MILLS, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.					
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All others.	Under 25 cwts.	25 and under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 500 cwts.	500 cwts. and upwards.
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.					
LEINSTER:															
Carlow,	23	22	.	.	1	3	18	2	–		1	8	8	3	3
Dublin,	38	13	2	1	3	30	2	6	–	.	3	2	6	3	14
Kildare,	22	19	1	.	2	6	13	3	.	2	1	3	7	3	8
Kilkenny,	67	63	1	.	3	17	24	26	.	4	3	17	15	14	12
King's,	35	35	.	.	.	3	31	1	.	1	3	16	4	7	3
Longford,	31	31	.	.	.	2	28	1	.	1	2	7	13	3	3
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	25	19	4	.	2	1	20	4	.	.	1	7	3	7	4
Meath,	50	48	1	.	1	14	34	2	.	8	7	9	13	10	3
Queen's,	26	21	1	.	4	5	17	4	.	.	1	7	3	3	3
Westmeath,	43	42	.	.	1	.	41	2	.	2	3	18	17	1	2
Wexford,	96	77	3	12	3	46	44	2	.	3	18	31	28	8	3
Wicklow,	17	15	1	.	1	4	12	1	.		1	7	4	1	4
Total,	463	407	20	13	23	118	284	61		29	41	125	121	77	70
MUNSTER:															
Clare,	11	9	1	.	1	6	4	1	.	2	3	1	3	.	2
Cork,	84	60	11	.	13	46	12	26	.	3	13	9	13	15	31
Kerry,	38	14	18	.	3	4	10	18	.	.	1	3	4	4	14
Limerick,	22	15	4	.	3	16	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	2	14
Tipperary,	48	44	2	.	2	11	22	15	.	3	3	13	13	11	4
Waterford,	26	19	.	.	1	2	3	10	.	1	1	2	6	3	5
Total,	215	162	32	.	21	82	59	74	.	12	22	31	40	40	70
ULSTER:															
Antrim,	94	82	8	.	4	7	81	6	.	4	2	22	35	18	7
Armagh,	54	42	9	.	3	4	46	4	.	1	12	13	13	2	10
Cavan,	63	63	.	.	.	.	62	1	.	.	8	13	31	10	1
Donegal,	62	58	2	2	.	.	51	11	.	4	10	7	18	17	3
Down,	79	63	4	6	6	5	71	3	.	3	7	14	22	26	1
Fermanagh,	43	43	.	.	.	2	41	.	.	4	7	12	20	.	.
Londonderry,	66	57	7	.	2	2	53	11	.	2	3	9	21	13	18
Monaghan,	68	65	3	.	.	5	60	3	.	3	4	20	26	14	1
Tyrone,	111	102	6	.	3	4	96	6	5	13	14	27	31	18	8
Total,	638	575	34	8	21	30	560	43	5	37	74	136	213	123	55
CONNAUGHT:															
Galway,	61	60	.	.	1	17	40	4	.	2	4	13	37	3	3
Leitrim,	26	25	1	.	.	.	25	1	.	3	3	7	3	5	3
Mayo,	46	46	.	.	.	5	37	4	.	8	13	7	3	7	8
Roscommon,	31	31	.	.	.	1	29	1	.	5	8	3	7	3	2
Sligo,	17	16	.	.	1	2	9	8	.	2	.	1	3	4	5
Total,	181	178	1	.	2	25	140	18	.	20	22	36	52	30	21
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,497	1,322	87	21	67	255	1,043	194	5	98	159	328	426	270	216

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the five previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, having Siloe or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1892. I received replies to 248 out of 385 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 90 to 125.

The following Table shows, by Counties and Provinces, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to :—

Counties.	Number in 1891	Number in 1892.	Counties.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.
Antrim,	13	11	Mayo,	18	18
Armagh,	3	–	Meath,	78	36
Carlow,	10	2	Monaghan,	8	1
Cavan,	11	5	Queen's,	11	12
Clare,	7	6	Roscommon,	14	10
Cork,	20	19	Sligo,	5	2
Donegal,	12	5	Tipperary,	32	20
Down,	7	8	Tyrone,	11	8
Dublin,	13	2	Waterford,	6	2
Fermanagh,	19	5	Westmeath,	12	10
Galway,	33	14	Wexford,	13	5
Kerry,	2	3	Wicklow,	9	4
Kildare,	15	17			
Kilkenny,	18	11	PROVINCES.		
King's,	33	28	Leinster,	223	134
Leitrim,	13	10	Munster,	81	55
Limerick,	14	5	Ulster,	97	52
Londonderry,	13	9	Connaught,	83	54
Longford,	8	4			
Louth,	3	3	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	484	295

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

Forestry Operations.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, were repeated in 1892. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1892. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1892, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851–92 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1892 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 1·5 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 309,586 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 1,198 acres were planted with trees, against 1,886 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 29·6 per cent., spruce trees 10·4 per cent., and fir trees 9·7 per cent. of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic, cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1892, 115 loans for £25,930 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number one, amounting to £1,125, was sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 1,273,187. The area returned as cleared is 1,296 acres.

Of the 1,273,187 trees felled, 544,916 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also :—10,643 trees for sleepers, 40,870 (chiefly larch) for paling, 3,644 for spools, &c., 16,456 for fuel, 11,368 for furniture and building purposes, 4,476 for carts, wagons, &c., 1,450 for clog soles, and 1,512 for ship-building.

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WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1892.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1892, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARLOW COUNTY.																
Bagenalstown (a),	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 2	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 2	1 0	0 2	1 0	0 6	0 2
Carlow (b),	1 2	2 4	1 1	1 5	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 4	1 6	0 3	0 11	0 9	1 1	0 7	0 3
DUBLIN COUNTY.																
Balbriggan (c),	2 4	2 10	1 2	1 4	1 1	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 6	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Clontarf,	2 6	2 11	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 6	0 11	1 3	1 11	2 1	1 6	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 1
Dundrum (d),	2 0	3 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 2	2 0	2 4	0 6	1 0	-	-	-	-
Lucan (e),	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 3	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 3	1 0
KILDARE COUNTY.																
Athy,	2 0	2 6	1 0	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 2	1 6	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Kildare (f),	2 6	4 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-
Naas (g),	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 11
Robertstown,	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	1 3	0 6	1 0	1 2	1 2	0 9	1 6
KILKENNY COUNTY.																
Callan,	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	–
Castlecomer (h),	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 3	2 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Johnstown (i),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Kilkenny,	2 0	6 6	1 6	2 6	1 0	6 6	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 7	0 2
Piltown	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Thomastown,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
KING'S COUNTY.																
Edenderry,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 3	0 10	1 2	1 6	1 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 11	0 7	0 6
Ferbane,	2 0	2 2	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Parsonstown (j),	2 6	6 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Shinrone (k),	2 6	2 3	1 4	1 6	1 5	1 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	0 3	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Tullamore (l),	2 0	2 3	1 6	2 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 6	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3
LONGFORD COUNTY.																
Ballymahon,	2 0	2 3	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 2
Granard,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Longford (m)	1 0	2 6	0 6	1 2	0 10	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 0	0 10	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ardee (n),	1 6½	2 0	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 6	0 6	1 6	1 3	1 4½	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 11	0 8	0 6
Collon (o),	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2
Drogheda,	1 3	2 6	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 6	1 6	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 2
Dundalk (p),	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 3	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 3

(a) In the harvest time, where the labourers were not in constant employment, men got from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and women from 1s. to 2s. 6d., and boys and girls 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, when employed haymaking, &c.

(b) Without food.

(c) Men employed in Sub-District of Donabate permanently get a bonus of £1 10s. 0d at harvest time. Women get 2s per day during harvest time, also girls.

(d) Women and girls not employed during winter months.

(e) Very few girls employed at Agricultural labour, except a short time in the harvest, when they got 2s. 6d per day.

(f) In harvest time men get 5s per day, and women 3s. Very few boys employed. No women or girls employed in winter at outdoor work.

(g) In hay and harvest men mowing with scythes receive from 1s to 3s. 6d. per diem.

(h) Summer, 1st March to 1st October; Winter, 1st October to 1st March.

(i) From 3s 6d. to 4s. given to men cutting turf and mowing. Women receive from 2s. to 2s 6d. during harvest operations.

(j) The men get the higher rate of wages for mowing grass, oats, &c. Women and girls are not much employed (hardly at all) in the winter months.

(k) Women in this District are seldom employed at outdoor labour, except in the harvest.

(l) Women are not, as a rule, employed in the winter.

(m) Women and girls are seldom employed as Agricultural labourers here, except in the haymaking season.

(n) During the cutting down of the harvest the wages of labourers were considerably increased, viz.:—men from 3s to 4s. per day, boys from 2s. 6d. to 3s., women from 2s 6d. to 3s., girls from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

(o) In spring women and boys are employed planting the potatoes, and again in harvest, gathering and tying after machines, &c., they also get work weeding crops and thinning turnips. The men get 2s. 1d. per day in harvest, and when constantly employed 9s. to 10s. per week.

(p) In most cases with free house and small potato garden.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
MEATH COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Athboy (*a*),	1 6	6 3	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 3	1 0	6 2	0 6	6 0	6 0
Dunshaughlin,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 10
Kells,	6 6	6 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 6	1 4	1 2	0 10	1 0	6 2	1 6	0 6	0 10
Navan,	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 10
Slane (*b*),	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 9	2 10	1 2	0 10	1 2	6 6	0 10
Trim (*c*),	2 2	6 6	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 2	0 6	1 0	1 2	1 2	0 2½	0 11½	0 9½	1 1	0 7	1 10
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																
Abbeyleix,	2 6	4 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 2	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 2	1 0	1 2	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 0
Ballylinan (*d*),	1 2	3 0	0 2	0 11	1 1	1 2	0 11	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 16	0 7	0 6
Maryborough,	1 10	1 11	1 6	1 5	1 2	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 0	1 1	0 12	1 1	6 9	0 10
Mountrath,	1 7	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	6 6	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 7	0 10	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 6
WESTMEATH COUNTY.																
Ballynacarrigy (*e*),	1 6	1 7	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 6	–	–	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	–	–	–	–
Castlepollard,	2 0	6 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 4	0 8	1 0	1 6	1 6	6 2	1 0	0 3	6 10	6 6	6 6
Delvin (*f*),	1 10	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 3	1 0	1 0	1 10	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 10
Kilbeggan,	1 2	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	6 0	1 6	1 2	1 0	1 6	6 3	1 0	–	–	–	–
Moate,	1 10	2 6	1 4	1 10	1 6	1 10	6 6	6 10	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 6	6 6	6 6
Mullingar,	1 3	1 10	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 6	1 6	1 2	1 10	0 2	0 10	0 10	1 0	6 8	6 10
WEXFORD COUNTY.																
Enniscorthy,	1 1	1 7	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 3	0 10	6 10	0 11	1 1	0 3	0 10	0 2	0 6	6 4	6 6
Gorey (*g*),	1 3	1 3	0 6	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 3	0 2	1 0	0 10	1 0	6 6	1 0
New Ross (*h*),	0 10	1 3	0 6	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 3	1 0	0 4	0 10	0 6	6 8	6 6	6 6
Taghmon,	1 6	6 6	0 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 7	1 0	1 0	1 3	6 7	6 10
Wexford (*i*),	1 6	6 4	0 8	1 6	0 8	1 2	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 3	0 3	1 0	0 7	1 0	0 6	6 7
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Arklow,	1 6	1 6	6 10	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 8	0 2	0 10	0 6	6 6
Bray (*j*),	1 3	2 1	0 11	1 4	1 0	1 1	0 7	0 10	1 6	1 10	0 6	0 7	0 10	0 11	0 4	6 4
Dunlavin,	1 6	6 0	6 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 7	6 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	6 10
Wicklow (*k*),	6 6	3 0	1 2	2 0	2 2	2 6	1 6	6 0	1 0	1 6	6 2	6 2	6 6	0 6	6 6	1 6

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
CLARE COUNTY.																
Ballyvaghan,	1 6	3 3	1 0	1 0	0 12	1 2	6 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 2	1 0	0 6	1 2	6 6	6 6
Corrofin,	1 4	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 2	6 3	6 10	1 0	1 6	0 2	0 10	0 6	0 10	6 6	6 10
Ennis (*l*),	2 6	6 2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	6 6	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 6	6 10	1 6	–	–
Ennistimon (*m*),	6 0	2 2	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 2	1 6	1 6	6 6	6 6
Killadysert,	6 0	6 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	6 10	1 0	0 3	6 10
Killaloe (*n*),	1 6	2 6	1 1	1 4	0 11½	1 4	0 11	1 2	1 1	1 4½	0 2	1 0½	0 6	0 11	6 7½	6 10½
Kilrush,	1 6	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	6 6	1 0
Sixmilebridge (*o*),	1 2	6 6	0 6	1 2	0 3	1 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Tulla,	1 6	6 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0	6 6	6 6

(*a*) Few women or girls employed as labourers either summer or winter in district.
(*b*) As a rule women and girls are not much employed in agricultural labour during the winter months.
(*c*) In some instances a dinner is supplied along with the wages quoted.
(*d*) Without diet, and very little employment in winter.
(*e*) Very few men in district employed during winter months, and no boys; very few farm labourers employed during winter months. No women or girls employed during the winter months, and average shown is the amount paid when farmers are in great need of farm helpers.
(*f*) In the winter time there is very little agricultural employment for women and girls in this district.
(*g*) Without diet. For a month or so at hay and corn harvest men get from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d., boys 10d. to 1s. 6d., women 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., girls 10d. to 1s. 3d. each per day.
(*h*) As a general rule the male labourers receive board in addition to the wages shown; where labourers do not receive food their average weekly wage is 9s. the year round.
(*i*) The average wages in these cases are without diet.
(*j*) During harvest time men get as much as 4s. per day, and women 2s. 6d., and boys same rate, girls from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; in some parts of district wages are the same winter and summer.
(*k*) During harvest time men get from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day. Where a labourer is employed during the whole year with a farmer he receives 1s. per day with diet, and 1s. 6d. per day without diet.
(*l*) Very few women employed during winter months: no employment for girls during winter months.
(*m*) There is very little agricultural labour in this district.
(*n*) Labourers in most cases receive their meals in addition.
(*o*) Labourers are not constantly employed, except during Spring and Harvest time, in this district.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CORK COUNTY, (E.R.)																
Ballincollig (a),	1 8½	2 1	0 11	1 2	1 1	1 3	0 8	1 3	1 6	1 8	0 8	0 10½	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 11
Charleville,	1 6	2 3	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 3	-	-
Cork, North,	1 6	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 3	2 0	1 0	2 3	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Cork, South,	2 2	2 8½	1 2½	1 5½	1 1½	1 4½	0 10½	1 0½	1 8½	2 0½	0 10½	1 0¾	0 11½	1 1	0 8½	0 11½
Fermoy (b),	1 3	1 11	1 2	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 10
Kanturk,	1 4½	1 8	0 8½	1 1	0 11½	1 2	0 8½	0 11	1 0	1 8	0 7	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Kinsale (c),	1 8	1 8	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 4	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 8
Mallow,	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 3	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10
Middleton,	1 6	2 3	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 1	0 6	1 0	0 8	0 8
Mitchelstown,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 3	1 3	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Newmarket,	1 4	1 10	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 7
Queenstown (d),	2 0	2 0	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 9	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Youghal (e),	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 4	1 6	1 6	0 8	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 8	1 6	0 8	1 6	0 6	0 8
CORK COUNTY (W.R.)																
Bandon,	1 7	2 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 11	1 9	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 6
Bantry (f),	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 8
Castletown Bere,	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 10
Clonakilty,	1 7	2 0	1 3	1 3	1 1	1 3	0 11	1 1	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 6	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0
Dunmanway,	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4
Macroom (g),	1 8	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 6
Millstreet,	1 3½	1 7	0 8	0 11	0 8	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 9	0 8	0 11	0 0	0 11
Skibbereen,	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Skull (h),	1 6	1 3	0 8	1 3	0 9	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 6	0 8	0 6
KERRY COUNTY.																
Cahersiveen (i),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 1½	1 2½	0 10½	1 0½	1 3	1 6	0 10½	0 11	0 7	1 0	0 7	0 10½
Castleisland (j),	1 3	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 10
Dingle,	1 6	2 6	0 11	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 3	0 10	1 8	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Kenmare,	1 3	1 10	1 0	1 2½	1 0	1 2	0 0	0 11	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 1	0 10½	1 0	0 8	0 9
Killarney,	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 4	0 8
Killorglin,	1 6	1 10	1 0	–	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Listowel,	2 0	2 6	0 8	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 9	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 6
Tralee,	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 3	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
LIMERICK COUNTY.																
Abbeyfeale (k),	1 7	1 10	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 3	1 2	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 2	0 7	0 11
Adare (l),	2 0	3 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Bruff (m),	1 3	2 0	0 11	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 9
Kilfinane,	2 0	3 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 3	1 0	1 3	1 3	0 8	1 0
Limerick,	2 3	3 0	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 3	2 0	0 3	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 8	0 6
Newcastle (n),	1 7	2 3	1 6	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 3	1 2	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
New Pallas (o),	1 10	3 6	1 2	1 6	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 6
Rathkeale (p),	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	–	–	–	–

(a) The general rule in this District is to diet the persons employed, and the wages shown is the average with diet.
(b) The information is as to wages paid, the labourers feeding themselves. In some cases lower wages are paid and two meals are given. In such cases I have approximated the money value of the food.
(c) This average is given without board, &c.
(d) Women or girls are very little employed in agricultural labour in this District.
(e) In many cases the farmers give labourers the grass of a couple of sheep and a quarter of an acre for potatoes free. Boys—annual wage from £10 to £15, boarding and lodging, and in some cases the grass of a couple of sheep. Girls—annual wages from £7 to £14, with board and lodging.
(f) When the labourers are dieted the rate of wages is proportionately less.
(g) Women when employed.
(h) There is not much labour; wage given among farmers who do most of their own work. Men and boys get fed.
(i) The labourers generally get their board besides the wages stated, except in isolated cases.
(j) They also get their diet.
(k) In some instances men and boys receive board without lodgings. Employment for women is very scarce in this locality. Girls are chiefly employed as servants for 11 months, wages varying from £6 to £12 according to merit.
(l) The higher rates paid in summer are for harvest work, such as mowing and binding.
(m) With diet.
(n) In addition to the wages shown, labourers, as a rule, receive dinner from their employers. Little or no employment for women and girls during winter
(o) Breakfast and dinner given to labourers as a rule. In winter time labour is not nearly constant, and in the case of women and girls they are very little employed as agricultural labourers.
(p) No women or girls employed during the winter at agricultural labour in this District.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TIPPERARY CO., N.R.																
Borrisokane (a), . .	1 10	6 6	1 2	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0
Nenagh, . . .	2 0	2 3	1 6	1 2	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 10	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Newport (b), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	3 3	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 6	0 6	–
Roscrea (a), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0
Templemore, . .	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 3	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	0 3	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 8
Thurles, . . .	2 6	6 6	1 4	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	10	1 0
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.																
Cahir (d), . . .	1 3	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 4
Cappawhite, . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 0	0 10
Carrick-on-Suir (e), .	1 6	1 7	0 8	1 1	0 8	1 0	0 6	3 7	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Cashel, ...	2 6	6 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 3	0 8	1 0	1 6	9 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Clonmel, . . .	2 0	3 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 1
Killenaule, . . .	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 8	0 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 2
Tipperary, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 3	0 4	0 6
WATERFORD CO.																
Cappoquin, . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 7	0 6	2 0
Dungarvan (f), . .	1 7	2 0	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Portlaw (g), . .	1 6	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 7	1 0	1 3	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 7
Waterford, . .	1 3	2 3	1 1	1 5	1 5	1 10	0 11	1 6	1 1	1 6	0 3	0 11	0 6	1 1	0 7	0 10

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
ANTRIM COUNTY.																
Antrim, . . .	1 6	2 2	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 10
Ballymena, . . .	1 3	2 4	0 11	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 3	0 10	1 4	1 3	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 3	0 8	0 8
Ballymoney, . .	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 2	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	0 10
Belfast North (h), .	2 4	2 6	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	–	–	2 6	2 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 4	–	–
Belfast South (i), .	2 4	2 2	1 7	1 6	–	–	–	–	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 6	–	–	–	–
Belfast West (j), .	2 3	2 2	1 3	1 6	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 3	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 2	0 10	1 0
Larne (k), . . .	2 2	2 6	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 11	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10
Lisburn, . . .	2 2	6 6	1 3	1 6	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 2
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh, . . .	2 6	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 3	0 10	1 2	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
Lurgan (l), . . .	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 6	–	–	–	–
Newry, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 6
Portadown, . .	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 1	0 11	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 3
CAVAN COUNTY.																
Bailieborough (m), .	2 0	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Cavan (n), . .	1 6	2 4	1 0½	1 3½	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Killeshandra (o), .	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 0	0 7	0 8
Swanlinbar, . .	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Virginia (p), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 10

(a) Labourers generally get as an average wages 8s. per week throughout the year. Boys, women, and girls are only employed during the summer and harvest months and one month in winter.
(b) Girls are not generally employed in winter.
(c) Girls are rarely employed in this District. During busy periods of the year good labourers could earn a little more than above shown.
(d) Labourers do not receive their boarding with those rates.
(e) Diet included in all cases.
(f) Without board.
(g) With diet.
(h) There are only four or five employers of Agricultural labourers in this District.
(i) There are no female hands employed in this District.
(j) There are very few labourers of this class in this District.
(k) No food supplied by employers.
(l) Men mowing hay and corn get 3s. 6d. per day. Women and girls not employed in this District during the winter.
(m) Very little female labour in District.
(n) Not many women or girls employed.
(o) Without rations.
(p) With support. Without support it would be on an average 6d. per diem more.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DONEGAL COUNTY																
Ardara, .	1 7	0 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 0	0 8
Ballyshannon,	1 0	3 3	1 3	1 3	0 10	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 0	0 11	0 3	0 9
Buncrana, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 9
Dunfanaghy, .	1 4½	1 10½	0 8½	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 11	1 3	1 4	0 0	0 9	0 8	0 10½	0 8	0 0
Dunglow, . . .	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 8½	0 9	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 8½
Letterkenny (a), . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 9	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 0
Moville, . . .	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 6	0 0	3 3	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 9
Raphoe, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
Rathmullan, . .	1 3	1 8	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 0
DOWN COUNTY.																
Banbridge, . .	1 9	3 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 9	1 8
Downpatrick, .	0 0	3 3	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	3 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0
Newtownards (b), .	1 3	1 8	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Rathfryland, . .	1 10	0 3	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 3	0 10	1 1	1 6	1 9	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 3	0 3	0 11
FERMANAGH COUNTY.																
Derrygonnelly, . .	1 9	0 0	0 8	1 4	0 7	1 0	0 4	0 11	0 8	1 9	0 0	0 11	0 4	3 3	3 9	0 8
Enniskillen (c), . .	3 3	3 0	1 3	3 0	1 0	0 0	1 9	1 0	0 0	2 9	1 4	1 3	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 3
Kesh, ...	1 9½	0 4	0 11½	1 3	0 11	1 3	0 7½	0 10½	1 0½	1 3	0 0½	0 9½	0 7½	0 11	0 3	0 7½
Lisnaskea (d), . .	3 0	3 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 9	0 0	0 9	0 10	0 3	0 10
LONDONDERRY CO.																
Coleraine, . . .	1 0	2 3	0 10	1 3	1 1	1 4	0 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 3	0 11	3 9	1 0	0 7	0 9
Limavady, . . .	0 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 3	1 3	1 0	3 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 3	0 0	0 10
Londonderry, . .	3 0	3 3	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	3 0	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 8
Magherafelt (e), . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 3	1 3	1 3	0 8	1 9	9 6	0 10	0 9	0 8
MONAGHAN COUNTY.																
Carrickmacross, .	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 9	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 10
Clones, ...	1 3	3 4	0 11	1 4	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 11	0 11	1 4	0 9	0 11	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 0
Monaghan (f), . ..	1 3	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 3	0 8	1 0	–	–	–	–
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Aughnacloy (g), . .	1 4	1 3	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	3 3	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 0	0 9	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 9
Cookstown (h), . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 4	0 10	–	0 0	–	1 0	1 9	0 10	1 0	0 10	–	0 0	–
Dungannon, . .	1 0	3 1	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 3	3 0	0 11	1 8	1 8	0 10	0 11	0 8½	0 10½	0 8	0 8
Newtownstewart, .	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 4	0 11	1 4	0 0	1 1	1 8	1 7	0 0	1 1	0 0	1 2	0 7	0 10
Omagh (i), . . .	0 4	3 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 10
Strabane, . . .	1 3	0 9	0 11	1 3	1 1	1 6	0 3	1 0	1 3	1 9	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 1	0 9	0 10

(a) Very few women or girls employed at agricultural labour in this district.
(b) Besides food.
(c) There is not constant employment for boys, women, or girls.
(d) Labourers are mostly hired here by the half-year (May–November) at from £8 to £9 or £10 in summer, and from £4 10s to £6 in winter, with board and lodging.
(e) Labourers have to supply their food.
(f) All these rates are without diet.
(g) Without support.
(h) Without diet. Women and girls with diet.
(i) Men in the mowing season would receive from 2s. to 3s 6d. a day when mowing. This is the rate without food.

E

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men		Boys		Women		Girls		Men		Boys		Women		Girls	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Galway County.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Athenry (a), . .	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe (b), . .	1 4	1 8	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 2	0 0	1 0	1 1	1 3	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Clifden, . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 0	1 0
Cloonbur (c), . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
Dunmore (d), . .	1 0	2 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 10
Galway, . . .	1 7	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 2	1 7	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Gort, ...	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 0	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 10
Loughrea, . . .	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Moylough (e), . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Oughterard, . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Portumna (f), . .	1 5½	1 9½	0 11½	1 2½	0 9½	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0½	1 4	0 8½	0 11½	0 8	0 10	0 8½	0 8
Roundstone (g), . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 10
Spiddle (h), . .	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 8
Tuam, ...	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Woodford (i), . .	1 0	3 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Leitrim County.																
Ballinamore (j), .	1 0	2 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 4	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 8
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 8	-
Drumahaire (k), . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 0	0 8	-	-
Manorhamilton, . .	1 6	1 8	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 8	-	-	-	-
Mohill, . . .	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 8	1 0
Mayo County.																
Ballaghaderreen (l), . .	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 3	-	0 0	-	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 8	-	-	-	-
Ballina (m), . .	1 6	3 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Ballinrobe (n), . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Belmullet, . . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Castlebar, . .	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 8	-	-	-	-
Claremorris (o), . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 0
Newport (p), . .	1 6	0 0	0 10	1 8	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Swineford (q), . .	1 0	0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport (r), . .	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 3	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Roscommon County																
Athlone (s), . . .	1 6	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 0
Boyle (t), . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 5	0 8
Castlereagh (u), . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	-	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 0	1 0	0 8	0 10
Roscommon (v), . .	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	1 6	3 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Strokestown, .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Sligo County.																
Ballymote (w), . .	2 4	0 0	1 10	3 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 8	0 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-
Collooney (x), . .	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Easky (y), . . .	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 0	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 11	1 0½	0 8½	0 10½	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Sligo, ...	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	3 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Tobercurry, .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	-	-

(a) There is hardly anything like permanent employment save in a few cases in this District, and it is only in Spring and Harvest that men and women are employed. There are few women employed save as servants.

(b) In some cases men are boarded in addition to the daily wage. In others nothing but the daily wage. In part of the District no women or girls employed by the day either in summer or winter. In another part of the District no employment for boys or girls in winter and scarcely any for women. In another portion very few women and girls employed by the day, and in another portion very few women or girls employed at agricultural labour.

(c) There are very few employers of labour in this District, consequently a number of labourers go to England every summer to seek employment. There is hardly any work done in the District in winter.

(d) Without board.

(e) Very little employment for women and girls during winter months.

(f) Very few girls are employed as agricultural labourers in District.

(g) Employment on the Galway and Clifden Light Railway has increased rates of wages. Very few employed as girls, wages generally same as for women.

(h) There is little or no labour in this District.

(i) Where 1s. is given, meals are generally given also in case of men. Better wages given at Harvest-time. There are very few agricultural labourers employed in the District.

(j) The higher rate represents the wages without diet, and the lower with diet. Very few labourers employed in this District, as very little manual labour is carried on.

(k) This rate of wages is without support. The females generally get two meals.

(l) There is very little or no employment for labourers in this District, either in summer or winter. The labourers go to England to reap the harvest there, and return in winter.

(m) There are very few women or girls employed by the day in District.

(n) There are very few labourers employed in District during winter months.

(o) Harvest labourers in this District are occasionally paid more.

(p) Wages would be somewhat less only for the employment given by railway contractor on new Railway from Westport to Mulranny.

(q) No women or girls employed at agricultural labour.

(r) The men and boys get two meals a day in addition to the wages shown. There are no women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District.

(s) There are very few women or girls employed in this District, particularly during the winter.

(t) There are but very few women or girls employed, particularly in the winter months.

(u) With board.

(v) No tillage. No harvest wages. Grazing farms. No employment for women.

(w) Women and girls employed only in summer months at the harvest time.

(x) The average lowest wages given are those earned when support is also given to the employed.

(y) There are no women employed in this District during winter season as agricultural labourers.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings under Labourers Acts.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings.

It would appear from the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1893, that from the inception of these Acts up to that date, loans for the erection of 25,975 cottages were applied for by various Boards of Guardians, and that loans to the amount of £1,378,048 were sanctioned for the erection of 12,362 cottages.

Out of the 12,362 houses authorized, 9,753 have been provided, and 9,681 of these actually let (at weekly rents varying from 7½*d.* to 2*s.*), and 696 others were in process of erection at the date of the Report.

It is also stated in the same report that further improvement schemes are about to be submitted, embracing 4,462 cottages at an estimated cost of about £591,360.

From the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1893, it appears that 722 loans to private persons, for this class of work, were sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, the total amount of the loans being £341,475.

Agricultural Schools.

School Farms, &c.

The following information is extracted from the report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1892 :—

The total number of School Farms in connection with Ordinary National Schools on the 31st December, 1892, was 45. The total number of pupils examined in Practical Agriculture in this class of Schools was 666, of whom 605 passed in the Agricultural Programme.

There were also 28 Schools having School Gardens attached ; the number of pupils examined in these School Gardens was 546, of whom 415 passed.

Dairy Management.

The number of pupils who attended at the Glasnevin Dairy School during the two Sessions of 1892, was 46. The Royal Dublin Society has continued its aid by offering money prizes for competition amongst the pupils.

The attendances at the Munster Dairy School at Cork have been 31 at the 1st Session, 32 at the 2nd, and 24 at the 3rd, respectively.

"The Dairy School at the Marlborough-street Training College continues to be largely attended and to be efficiently conducted.

"The subject of itinerant dairy instruction continues to receive attention.

"At the suggestion, and under the authority of the Government, arrangements have been made for the employment of an experienced Dairy Instructor, whose function is to visit and organize the Creameries and Butter Factories throughout Ireland, and also to give general instruction in Buttermaking and Cheesemaking to the students of the Model Farms."

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 76 to 88 ; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
6th July, 1893.

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TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres.									Total Number of Holdings.	Extent of Land under								Total.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	1,713	2,018	5,655	6,095	3,652	2,328	663	157	45	21,855	234,544	342,048	1,556	6,164	26,108	7,502	60,152	35,075	711,254
ARMAGH,	1,470	5,655	8,342	4,203	1,872	842	65	23	3	15,525	147,187	124,114	463	3,829	7,244	8,176	6,808	15,210	313,036
CARLOW,	914	851	843	505	824	834	845	106	8	6,536	76,387	115,835	95	3,019	2,082	2,659	9,876	16,040	221,334
CAVAN,	1,110	1,400	7,098	8,863	2,430	640	218	49	4	20,128	146,435	251,864	822	3,813	14,550	3,577	14,356	66,611	467,025
CLARE,	1,337	1,364	3,180	4,733	3,020	2,507	646	540	48	18,450	141,441	461,878	800	7,582	67,333	13,012	82,002	36,165	783,968
CORK,	3,580	6,327	4,702	5,851	6,630	7,770	3,627	805	52	32,855	407,241	971,005	2,878	28,229	26,306	67,735	251,106	84,025	1,836,091
DONEGAL,	1,855	2,842	10,070	8,367	4,053	3,155	1,028	360	67	31,338	231,760	428,120	1,736	8,351	112,543	48,270	302,575	52,634	1,190,268
DOWN,	5,341	4,504	6,289	8,573	3,128	1,704	327	67	19	30,747	276,428	235,105	745	14,193	2,101	3,856	46,562	33,573	611,927
DUBLIN,	2,442	1,783	1,528	948	806	514	351	163	14	8,515	78,537	112,540	842	4,022	.	473	13,211	16,720	226,821
FERMANAGH,	678	1,055	3,392	4,135	2,362	1,260	586	84	18	13,527	105,851	234,124	265	8,806	15,290	4,753	26,785	20,162	417,665
GALWAY,	1,545	4,850	12,135	8,804	3,360	2,432	1,522	817	283	35,510	205,453	710,306	1,565	35,770	157,437	80,637	241,382	57,125	1,502,362
KERRY,	1,562	1,827	8,090	3,782	3,843	3,520	1,616	562	160	20,322	156,937	523,115	1,518	14,700	77,156	42,667	260,776	43,128	1,159,356
KILDARE,	1,282	1,728	1,553	1,140	751	676	755	368	38	8,687	110,253	242,711	617	5,068	32,047	8,283	1,528	14,788	418,496
KILKENNY,	1,765	1,775	2,525	6,487	2,202	2,023	784	210	22	16,505	147,849	301,040	780	10,408	5,222	7,210	12,953	24,683	507,254
KING'S,	1,585	1,580	2,636	6,108	1,378	1,114	383	257	46	11,111	116,667	231,805	480	7,139	98,511	14,138	8,785	15,254	493,266
LEITRIM,	328	822	5,259	8,184	1,801	858	175	45	5	14,552	79,305	213,282	270	3,378	16,743	6,705	37,238	15,660	376,512
LIMERICK,	2,526	1,708	2,841	6,953	2,896	2,615	1,045	288	27	16,607	164,156	419,844	1,301	8,606	11,180	5,006	26,438	26,405	662,978
LONDONDERRY,	1,515	1,646	5,554	4,664	2,238	1,370	425	130	25	17,257	175,443	205,124	401	8,006	26,271	8,263	71,210	24,370	513,388
LONGFORD,	735	885	2,334	2,580	1,187	530	121	65	5	8,729	67,745	132,046	152	4,550	35,124	3,554	1,622	16,520	257,710
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co of Town,	1,031	1,308	2,878	1,387	639	477	255	106	18	7,615	87,242	85,282	308	4,858	1,108	1,511	11,804	4,467	221,611
MAYO,	1,755	8,649	15,537	9,460	3,807	1,667	608	466	211	38,275	155,208	540,356	505	8,565	232,894	68,315	286,150	52,764	1,216,186
MEATH,	1,885	1,731	2,465	1,673	1,150	1,224	942	556	90	12,000	131,048	400,809	728	9,736	7,543	2,545	822	24,685	578,204
MONAGHAN,	958	2,036	7,493	3,015	1,512	358	112	21	3	17,656	123,481	158,102	687	4,141	4,973	1,866	5,150	21,786	316,006
QUEEN'S,	1,024	1,556	3,374	2,088	1,270	1,125	633	248	94	12,587	129,713	224,818	192	10,725	10,066	5,028	15,018	18,435	424,658
ROSCOMMON,	851	2,083	3,192	5,505	1,715	501	330	250	24	15,045	120,554	345,228	158	7,059	66,555	15,167	8,781	22,559	585,407
SLIGO,	785	1,484	6,850	4,581	1,515	779	355	118	97	13,295	75,283	243,721	955	7,467	38,867	12,115	62,877	20,426	451,815
TIPPERARY,	2,456	2,385	4,359	4,302	3,537	3,365	1,462	525	92	23,715	254,475	610,571	1,483	22,845	87,052	14,454	67,444	40,303	1,048,[illegible]
TYRONE,	2,197	2,502	8,122	7,951	4,021	2,387	560	144	35	27,823	255,063	315,610	1,577	9,303	51,275	18,187	94,626	36,403	778,945
WATERFORD,	2,745	1,202	1,453	1,351	1,304	1,622	815	215	24	10,796	79,756	237,783	413	20,681	2,422	12,952	85,446	18,698	456,196
WESTMEATH,	1,855	1,720	2,448	3,192	1,535	1,072	845	274	50	11,221	85,771	275,952	350	7,856	35,497	7,112	684	19,084	454,016
WEXFORD,	1,463	2,170	3,044	3,353	2,253	2,416	934	175	17	15,892	155,581	305,557	883	9,584	1,297	12,177	17,512	30,967	576,587*
WICKLOW,	901	840	1,357	1,257	1,161	1,383	708	273	65	7,802	136,581	227,896	383	18,186	6,604	14,788	112,099	15,174	499,822
PROVINCES																			
LEINSTER,	18,920	17,386	25,866	22,191	13,169	13,883	8,683	2,778	408	121,781	1,383,145	3,502,[illegible]	5,298	84,484	243,761	80,275	219,555	215,124	4,846,106*
MUNSTER,	14,830	11,118	18,159	24,059	22,232	20,191	9,208	2,715	378	125,827	1,214,022	3,224,303	7,883	102,507	151,644	158,379	787,805	248,725	5,934,661
ULSTER,	15,648	21,059	54,598	57,889	24,826	14,202	3,847	1,044	284	200,269	1,505,312	3,295,6[illegible]	7,520	58,978	257,652	95,285	531,657	292,504	5,324,334
CONNAUGHT,	5,757	12,750	45,467	33,208	11,808	6,457	3,187	1,786	530	121,777	582,554	2,571,753	3,597	53,819	502,379	182,043	684,158	208,121	4,294,394
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	54,201	62,638	136,028	138,814	73,582	56,673	22,926	8,263	1,555	558,854	4,585,105	10,223,5[illegible]	24,298	309,566	1,162,748	515,887	2,225,328	955,817	20,319,344*

* Including 2,257 acres Slob Lands in County Wexford.

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. under							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	33·0	48·2	·2	·8	3·2	1·1	8·5	4·9
ARMAGH,	47·0	39·7	·2	1·2	2·8	1·0	2·8	3·8
CARLOW,	34·8	52·3	·1	1·4	·9	1·3	4·5	4·5
CAVAN,	31·1	53·8	·0	1·3	3·1	1·1	3·1	6·5
CLARE,	18·4	60·1	·0	·9	3·6	1·6	10·7	4·7
CORK,	22·1	52·8	·2	1·5	1·4	3·7	13·7	4·6
DONEGAL,	19·5	36·0	·1	·4	9·5	4·1	25·4	5·0
DOWN,	45·2	38·4	·1	2·3	·4	·5	7·6	5·5
DUBLIN,	34·6	49·8	·2	1·8	·0	·2	6·0	7·4
FERMANAGH,	25·3	56·1	·1	1·3	3·7	1·1	6·9	5·8
GALWAY,	13·9	47·9	·1	1·7	10·5	5·4	16·1	4·4
KERRY,	14·4	45·1	·1	1·3	6·7	3·7	23·0	3·7
KILDARE,	26·3	58·0	·1	1·4	7·7	2·0	·5	3·5
KILKENNY,	29·0	59·4	·2	2·1	·6	1·4	2·4	4·9
KING'S,	23·6	46·8	·1	1·4	20·0	2·9	1·4	3·7
LEITRIM,	21·0	56·6	·1	·9	4·4	1·8	9·9	3·8
LIMERICK,	24·8	63·3	·2	1·3	1·7	·7	4·0	4·0
LONDONDERRY,	34·2	39·9	·1	1·0	5·2	·7	14·0	4·6
LONGFORD,	26·3	51·2	·1	1·4	13·6	1·5	·6	6·3
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	43·3	42·3	·4	2·1	·6	·7	5·7	4·9
MAYO,	12·0	41·7	·1	·7	17·6	6·2	17·9	4·6
MEATH,	22·7	69·2	·1	1·7	1·4	·6	·1	4·3
MONAGHAN,	38·7	49·9	·2	1·3	1·6	·5	1·6	6·8
QUEEN'S,	30·5	52·9	·0	2·5	4·5	1·2	4·3	3·8
ROSCOMMON,	20·6	59·2	·0	1·2	11·4	2·6	1·1	3·9
SLIGO,	16·9	53·9	·1	1·6	6·4	2·7	13·9	4·5
TIPPERARY,	24·3	58·2	·1	2·2	8·5	1·4	6·4	3·8
TYRONE,	32·6	40·8	·2	1·2	6·6	2·3	12·2	4·6
WATERFORD,	17·5	52·1	·1	4·5	·5	3·5	17·7	4·1
WESTMEATH,	20·0	64·3	·1	1·8	7·7	1·6	·1	4·4
WEXFORD,	34·8	53·8	·1	1·7	·2	2·1	3·1	5·9
WICKLOW,	20·2	45·5	·1	3·6	1·4	3·0	23·0	3·2
PROVINCES.								
LEINSTER,	27·5	55·0	·2	1·9	5·0	1·7	4·5	4·4
MUNSTER,	20·5	54·3	·1	1·7	3·1	2·7	13·4	4·2
ULSTER,	31·8	48·1	·1	1·1	4·9	1·8	11·0	5·3
CONNAUGHT,	15·2	48·9	·1	1·3	11·9	4·3	13·8	4·5
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24·0	50·4	·1	1·5	5·8	2·6	11·0	4·6

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER								TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.											
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	451	557	625	603	386	359	211	81	8	3,281	41,011	69,998	84	3,549	3,424	1,696	627	4,771	127,042
Antrim,	407	292	822	970	675	476	106	16	8	3,769	46,951	59,524	100	1,686	1,843	828	786	6,121	117,127
Ardee,	451	288	618	476	297	246	150	74	8	2,610	35,382	52,390	266	2,344	834	817	57	4,328	96,218
Armagh,	674	2,240	3,548	2,164	718	310	57	15	2	9,728	75,091	61,997	288	2,448	3,886	1,008	1,121	6,968	154,247
Athlone,	453	621	1,835	1,247	489	631	124	81	13	4,874	30,571	92,544	34	1,888	16,919	2,297	174	6,437	150,840
Athy,	460	727	790	578	405	461	265	186	11	3,883	64,207	78,263	127	2,986	4,602	3,462	791	6,699	161,131
Bailieborough	151	231	1,109	679	384	148	25	3	1	2,731	22,812	35,811	44	825	1,388	482	512	4,232	65,911
Ballina,	338	276	1,694	1,048	372	288	130	68	13	4,175	19,770	57,913	55	1,634	29,861	11,898	23,730	6,181	150,412
Ballinasloe,	178	399	907	855	351	279	184	112	18	3,278	27,995	93,399	40	2,674	21,620	7,771	1,705	5,009	160,307
Ballinrobe,	421	650	1,674	1,033	283	192	119	77	17	4,469	21,770	76,886	41	4,038	10,627	4,958	20,725	6,344	145,850
Ballycastle,	112	143	416	672	409	294	96	28	13	2,178	22,258	55,557	78	679	4,952	1,010	16,897	3,759	102,197
Ballymahon,	296	344	679	768	408	240	103	49	4	2,891	24,465	56,242	33	1,073	11,203	2,444	535	4,149	100,144
Ballymena,	242	535	1,578	1,588	820	472	102	42	9	4,435	53,599	61,258	518	1,143	6,602	1,572	10,433	5,976	161,162
Ballymoney,	293	262	1,166	1,273	652	393	38	16	8	4,151	45,045	51,708	38	850	8,432	3,388	13,002	4,736	126,915
Ballyshannon,	186	350	1,007	1,255	615	342	100	33	6	4,191	24,424	74,383	74	667	7,098	1,820	15,644	7,909	132,318
Ballyvaughan,	83	64	108	113	93	140	101	80	16	761	3,437	48,409	18	36	1,049	810	16,954	1,722	71,432
Balrothery,	504	485	522	256	134	189	159	60	4	2,428	28,205	41,610	110	1,128	.	281	509	3,449	75,299
Baltinglass,	218	214	405	501	482	526	222	68	5	2,641	36,288	60,102	60	1,479	1,181	5,110	22,086	4,845	139,109
Banbridge,	536	848	2,340	1,607	709	358	54	11	.	6,463	57,417	55,040	118	1,171	384	892	3,152	6,976	125,150
Bandon,	111	63	134	310	686	551	198	43	.	1,760	26,242	56,958	58	1,691	121	5,947	2,280	5,047	101,345
Bantry,	68	70	220	371	850	363	169	50	8	1,679	10,266	45,139	26	992	2,367	2,749	42,059	3,257	106,855
Bawnboy,	131	221	1,298	1,427	524	226	34	11	1	3,923	28,488	37,318	143	746	5,733	1,324	10,888	5,107	104,557
Belfast,	806	249	935	307	242	183	48	13	1	2,182	18,124	22,038	282	675	2	186	2,499	3,219	48,372
Belmullet,	10	328	967	379	112	142	142	94	46	2,219	9,164	48,795	8	40	59,044	7,578	45,334	3,975	177,933
Borrisokane,	154	263	324	281	230	222	115	73	3	1,665	25,467	42,897	62	1,026	6,006	2,244	348	2,787	81,850
Boyle,	126	505	3,287	2,098	896	250	125	86	6	6,180	38,175	95,596	21	2,606	6,563	2,688	6,237	7,152	160,080
Cahersiveen,	180	158	584	672	903	562	260	127	27	3,123	18,858	78,200	141	1,604	14,762	13,801	63,269	8,125	197,545
Callan,	208	476	583	495	468	424	178	41	2	2,849	27,641	87,189	257	1,917	194	574	1,145	5,144	104,011
Carlow,	877	575	779	772	679	679	322	110	7	4,694	62,466	105,719	107	2,100	1,237	1,128	6,788	8,647	185,158
Carrickmacross,	148	387	1,384	920	258	81	25	7	.	3,886	23,369	30,538	383	350	320	331	18	4,078	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	155	257	1,562	1,399	367	170	71	23	1	4,005	24,042	63,718	38	555	2,597	869	8,354	4,388	100,817
Carrick-on-Suir,	679	248	284	372	360	421	209	50	9	2,629	20,585	69,268	271	3,014	357	2,174	12,096	3,955	112,630
Cashel,	259	391	508	584	510	559	261	93	15	3,180	37,753	102,482	127	2,233	9,388	2,455	1,894	5,855	166,137
Castlebar,	210	511	2,264	1,270	398	218	69	56	6	4,996	21,686	93,210	26	1,526	12,093	6,419	24,626	3,412	140,998
Castleblayney,	275	752	2,598	1,546	418	143	17	2	.	5,751	37,385	46,058	42	803	2,125	648	1,177	6,063	94,301
Castlecomer,	269	241	470	402	294	216	78	18	1	1,989	19,731	33,302	13	303	618	470	55	2,832	57,820
Castlederg,	35	58	350	375	460	335	80	38	9	1,743	22,049	29,108	8	473	6,440	13,431	16,273	4,008	91,785
Castlereagh,	308	766	3,063	1,722	415	183	123	70	5	6,655	83,419	66,584	35	1,756	20,739	8,750	6,082	3,169	163,568
Castletown,	81	116	461	454	601	177	51	13	2	1,956	7,242	25,764	1	173	1,804	1,001	35,107	2,333	73,445
Cavan,	424	340	2,583	2,560	861	288	74	18	1	7,149	54,021	85,232	67	3,279	3,878	1,341	880	12,800	161,074
Celbridge,	237	385	614	221	147	207	178	81	12	1,783	22,334	59,838	61	1,899	260	51	543	3,210	87,262
Claremorris,	199	307	1,613	1,427	444	180	77	38	2	4,287	20,744	69,580	33	800	8,488	2,556	528	7,059	110,760
Clifden,	90	651	1,438	529	159	165	113	66	70	3,281	9,410	46,624	119	1,075	30,118	31,023	67,661	14,944	192,965
Clogheen,	185	244	494	546	461	293	128	31	19	2,401	22,120	54,819	838	3,420	94	918	30,789	4,710	117,422
Clogher,	456	313	1,177	1,185	579	258	67	17	4	4,056	30,980	46,598	1140	1,509	4,385	872	11,080	5,139	101,673
Clonakilty,	220	226	598	653	424	337	81	18	.	2,563	19,693	48,310	28	1,053	510	3,389	2,847	4,535	80,485
Clones,	241	325	1,170	991	411	198	33	3	.	3,372	24,956	39,408	38	386	1,706	497	1,684	4,753	73,503
Clonmel,	611	286	329	268	284	294	111	51	6	1,869	15,561	44,788	133	6,744	148	1,418	15,645	3,661	87,709
Coleraine,	426	225	738	943	841	431	86	22	8	3,527	42,787	50,352	89	1,367	3,869	727	3,594	5,178	118,003
Cookstown,	677	600	1,801	1,338	465	194	39	12	6	5,127	40,097	38,207	108	1,084	7,883	368	5,206	6,708	96,720
Cootehill,	281	381	2,071	1,378	514	189	30	8	3	5,270	38,824	55,641	105	1,521	801	1,048	575	7,334	105,845
Cork,	745	351	481	504	510	692	306	70	6	3,947	53,858	85,679	340	3,699	256	9,075	7,609	8,008	169,732
Corrofin,	106	55	131	199	189	206	110	40	5	1,018	7,188	36,226	3	401	854	892	12,107	3,923	61,385
Croom,	688	105	242	286	508	809	156	30	5	1,984	24,129	53,005	47	1,680	161	216	646	3,440	83,324
Delvin,	285	318	359	341	208	148	102	84	12	1,928	16,194	46,628	16	1,986	4,805	1,017	360	3,820	74,828
Dingle,	266	101	264	476	442	400	162	43	14	2,258	12,508	52,682	295	145	4,620	4,786	45,037	4,708	125,279
Donegal,	282	418	1,515	1,175	515	382	109	58	27	4,429	23,604	51,532	119	914	8,565	2,981	61,178	5,511	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,287	640	3,785	1,535	615	502	114	23	8	8,706	71,017	60,473	147	2,902	152	611	3,872	7,967	147,441
Drogheda,	573	377	591	469	253	292	163	38	7	2,800	31,176	60,500	358	1,676	58	148	688	4,406	99,006
Dromore West,	70	157	952	822	253	170	69	27	16	2,548	13,177	45,008	19	452	7,517	7,318	19,236	4,342	97,063
Dublin, North,	1,005	257	217	131	117	142	78	21	3	1,968	15,255	20,216	108	588	.	144	442	4,366	41,192
Dublin, South,	267	372	326	227	116	114	35	19	6	1,504	14,406	18,814	22	509	.	.	8,745	5,694	48,190
Dundalk,	378	1,019	1,918	872	314	203	112	33	4	4,851	47,612	38,956	537	1,411	790	1,048	11,639	5,858	104,620
Dunfanaghy,	72	449	1,186	561	201	124	37	18	15	2,663	11,986	26,435	364	717	24,692	8,005	44,086	6,881	125,678
Dungannon,	417	694	2,635	1,578	498	147	32	1	.	6,295	49,390	41,607	296	1,286	6,846	263	481	5,378	102,548
Dungarvan,	262	327	872	397	313	368	172	28	1	2,170	15,914	46,708	6	2,645	817	2,931	22,048	3,778	94,044
Dunmanway,	214	46	88	173	323	476	203	60	4	1,583	14,382	47,634	13	1,191	2,750	8,006	24,029	4,812	103,917
Dunshaughlin,	102	196	501	210	180	195	214	188	15	1,820	19,034	83,357	74	1,018	.	124	5	4,068	108,278
Edenderry,	428	562	587	372	208	301	206	148	18	2,830	33,985	86,228	115	1,966	42,128	2,918	37	6,031	172,409
Ennis,	404	209	427	688	465	422	138	90	5	2,845	24,946	72,184	158	1,368	2,650	1,405	4,114	5,673	112,505
Enniscorthy,	871	576	913	1,021	389	837	261	63	6	4,933	68,987	99,791	71	6,323	357	4,663	8,766	10,052	196,690
Enniskillen,	294	504	1,381	1,912	1,010	878	186	38	9	6,169	42,892	119,501	148	2,220	6,210	5,416	16,122	16,973	203,582
Ennistymon,	141	218	812	897	644	345	104	16	3	2,978	20,951	63,803	.	170	6,857	1,638	3,493	5,271	99,281
Fermoy,	329	132	255	361	475	644	287	73	3	2,584	38,918	76,137	404	3,803	527	6,348	15,328	7,009	148,360
Galway	303	528	1,488	1,367	548	838	167	86	81	4,782	28,338	98,036	454	2,060	21,545	11,569	34,816	10,558	197,437
Glennamaddy,	100	348	1,401	342	238	112	88	52	8	3,284	18,900	52,589	14	1,368	16,709	6,696	206	4,018	100,211
Glenties,*	89	559	2,148	1,787	661	773	288	116	17	6,590	31,282	96,148	94	61	28,138	17,340	74,942	11,442	257,479
Gorey,	141	320	498	558	554	557	289	45	2	2,918	40,235	78,178	97	2,645	384	2,329	4,068	7,085	180,031
Gort,	116	313	857	738	457	842	138	81	16	2,817	16,415	58,351	171	3,744	1,169	905	14,790	8,508	106,048

* On the 30th September, 1891, the Union of Glin was dissolved, and the area comprised therein divided between the Unions of Listowel and Rathkeale.

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres. Not exceeding 1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.	Extent under Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	Total.
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard, . .	318	443	1,378	1,350	584	285	116	38	7	4,553	34,587	71,794	89	1,483	16,083	1,619	205	8,219	134,072
Inishowen, . .	109	495	2,036	1,343	464	282	83	31	8	4,851	33,248	82,337	267	584	14,564	5,762	46,482	6,431	190,412
Irvinestown, .	127	212	788	917	478	224	58	19	.	2,738	20,654	44,834	48	1,526	2,017	668	2,187	3,909	75,921
Kanturk, . .	312	159	310	458	548	793	373	48	10	3,062	39,693	117,882	49	2,439	4,856	4,829	8,794	7,543	185,685
Kells, . .	353	308	597	513	280	233	142	101	16	2,550	27,078	71,905	118	1,718	1,601	965	181	6,195	109,466
Kenmare, . .	16	89	272	422	372	478	309	152	29	2,139	19,367	85,936	74	2,377	11,168	8,100	67,752	7,089	198,152
Kilkeel, . .	278	696	1,401	679	177	50	22	14	11	3,328	20,946	29,409	79	5,338	105	289	31,378	2,792	91,834
Kilkenny, . .	562	380	564	618	469	405	160	54	6	3,258	37,518	65,169	215	1,925	20	558	561	5,406	116,948
Killadysert, .	63	69	287	487	388	251	62	19	2	1,628	12,631	38,962	8	616	8,378	920	2,851	2,953	68,319
Killala, . .	77	117	389	448	183	170	65	70	28	1,547	9,202	37,133	65	246	21,527	7,403	25,709	3,502	104,992
Killarney, . .	240	345	712	890	944	858	284	71	31	4,402	37,419	99,556	109	8,484	11,934	8,120	78,749	8,971	251,297
Kilmacthomas, .	370	131	118	78	109	209	147	38	4	1,215	10,879	35,729	20	883	1,315	4,140	8,155	3,552	64,470
Kilmallock, .	563	315	436	560	645	609	241	54	9	3,432	34,505	93,205	88	1,963	255	852	8,606	6,649	146,150
Kilrush, . .	325	484	818	1,046	840	527	151	26	.	4,189	29,483	82,222	89	396	7,964	3,675	6,854	6,735	136,788
Kinsale, . .	158	111	180	263	280	361	150	38	3	1,550	22,564	47,442	89	1,641	18	2,003	2,813	3,078	79,651
Larne, . .	355	225	690	872	602	358	89	38	10	3,244	33,083	54,174	254	1,166	2,275	1,723	19,497	4,689	117,001
Letterkenny, .	74	111	860	604	401	347	109	47	11	2,564	23,081	44,972	24	577	7,764	852	19,115	4,662	101,247
Limavady, . .	315	194	785	836	567	427	155	63	17	3,297	41,542	58,349	88	1,179	9,052	713	35,142	6,650	152,711
Limerick, . .	736	612	839	966	748	686	246	80	7	4,922	46,296	104,232	777	3,948	4,094	1,607	9,591	7,446	177,991
Lisburn, . .	718	769	1,635	1,495	711	481	40	15	1	5,833	56,154	53,892	238	1,252	27	828	147	7,832	119,871
Lismore, . .	584	184	381	489	363	318	122	26	6	2,391	17,583	43,682	59	6,161	222	1,584	23,182	4,625	97,048
Lisnaskea, . .	220	240	893	1,094	668	318	62	8	3	3,499	30,719	51,043	21	1,189	8,190	849	9,394	9,501	98,709
Listowel,* . .	486	707	887	721	796	772	813	82	7	4,521	45,039	108,744	214	1,257	21,178	2,005	4,983	6,900	189,948
Londonderry, .	224	190	624	891	637	491	218	48	3	3,329	56,125	50,257	508	1,556	6,636	2,149	20,055	7,845	144,127
Longford, . .	394	396	1,301	1,129	455	211	68	24	3	3,981	29,431	54,013	54	1,748	17,175	1,492	1,000	5,160	110,073
Loughrea, . .	367	336	1,081	1,048	532	409	247	135	25	4,224	29,648	110,673	110	4,821	12,654	6,793	28,472	9,661	206,882
Lurgan, . .	708	1,204	1,536	847	409	184	48	8	.	5,045	42,428	27,578	135	507	2,362	840	2	8,091	78,943
Macroom, . .	257	96	149	278	429	852	412	93	2	2,565	30,146	89,419	63	2,519	4,981	13,159	31,467	7,554	179,108
Magherafelt, .	529	964	3,185	2,040	649	261	51	21	9	7,705	58,438	60,756	143	1,413	8,944	1,250	17,281	8,504	156,719
Mallow, . .	390	175	273	352	369	537	359	68	18	2,539	34,812	82,450	192	2,779	848	3,002	16,625	6,777	147,485
Manorhamilton, .	180	281	1,610	1,635	733	312	81	21	3	4,898	25,570	78,389	4	1,728	7,989	1,183	26,137	5,837	144,857
Middleton, . .	287	154	227	352	383	428	233	55	5	2,072	40,274	59,152	274	2,613	296	1,822	4,090	4,745	109,266
Milford, . .	217	341	1,249	1,055	418	259	71	10	6	3,626	25,370	37,425	222	856	6,337	3,199	32,083	5,842	111,334
Millstreet, . .	81	62	114	190	325	314	123	38	1	1,224	15,057	38,620	374	773	3,528	956	12,196	2,801	74,305
Mitchelstown, .	183	142	352	535	499	487	63	14	2	2,198	19,101	50,646	62	1,706	19	819	11,092	4,016	86,057
Mohill, . .	130	283	1,553	1,463	458	118	40	3	.	4,035	23,853	52,699	84	807	4,583	3,288	34	7,683	92,956
Monaghan, . .	297	648	2,783	1,601	564	166	37	7	1	6,354	44,918	94,218	162	1,307	2,215	646	2,162	7,041	152,744
Mountbellew, .	62	460	1,349	628	157	125	82	58	3	2,940	20,517	54,450	67	2,780	19,891	1,649	1,218	2,414	102,986
Mountmellick, .	630	784	1,260	951	542	928	245	88	23	5,059	56,409	85,586	100	5,584	14,640	3,500	17,074	7,806	200,629
Mullingar, . .	615	672	961	920	815	971	273	148	24	4,700	37,156	140,892	298	3,859	12,549	3,888	98	9,384	208,061
Naas, . .	652	782	868	580	405	468	327	197	29	4,204	44,042	126,839	337	2,234	15,837	4,718	18,080	7,601	216,188
Navan, . .	452	346	479	340	165	186	157	83	18	2,246	22,794	54,858	89	2,309	437	292	32	3,659	84,474
Nenagh, . .	321	334	720	817	677	602	270	117	3	3,867	47,470	104,454	109	2,484	3,643	2,409	13,625	7,138	183,088
Newcastle, . .	318	320	872	582	845	699	254	46	2	3,539	31,953	93,478	404	488	5,348	836	6,146	5,229	143,882
New Ross, . .	367	585	790	997	907	739	207	49	8	4,627	58,748	91,189	78	6,479	1,677	3,026	8,332	9,571	179,100
Newry, . .	824	1,746	4,008	1,773	584	200	26	12	1	8,124	55,708	58,293	133	1,745	1,807	794	13,227	8,259	137,974
Newtownards, .	1,648	560	764	768	394	363	79	17	2	4,812	51,901	32,603	118	2,741	484	361	633	5,049	93,890
Oldcastle, . .	289	257	777	731	316	197	84	37	11	2,699	25,054	51,881	48	1,653	2,044	878	240	4,297	86,043
Omagh, . .	808	341	1,618	2,192	1,223	832	178	48	11	6,642	65,017	103,228	48	1,090	20,763	1,180	27,881	10,828	229,015
Oughterard, .	50	484	1,028	789	356	237	69	63	59	3,124	11,558	90,670	906	1,483	14,212	16,119	89,445	7,301	172,289
Parsonstown, .	830	657	988	938	378	447	242	165	24	4,869	49,800	89,278	257	2,815	48,250	6,071	8,797	7,609	220,873
Portumna, . .	273	242	472	523	228	193	69	44	3	2,015	15,647	43,750	7	1,781	6,465	2,631	5,916	2,229	77,046
Rathdown, . .	347	617	485	242	166	142	65	28	4	2,089	14,023	[illegible]797	208	3,431	61	364	16,944	2,669	81,498
Rathdrum, . .	330	342	498	435	486	615	357	121	80	3,179	42,842	101,357	97	11,551	1,573	5,308	96,985	7,784	227,498
Rathkeale,* .	352	194	391	480	418	482	166	42	8	2,481	24,425	69,219	87	1,678	879	1,298	465	3,807	101,858
Roscommon, .	271	400	1,130	728	267	138	124	94	5	3,237	20,493	78,541	99	1,478	9,417	1,848	280	8,799	114,057
Roscrea, . .	475	478	697	658	480	384	195	89	22	3,479	32,167	87,286	69	3,688	8,299	8,733	2,817	4,616	148,525
Scarriff, . .	172	112	345	509	375	265	95	42	12	1,918	14,841	40,447	8	1,095	2,399	1,741	23,118	3,808	86,329
Shillelagh, . .	307	167	411	429	348	336	161	63	12	2,256	31,571	53,021	140	2,757	1,828	5,348	11,088	3,909	109,665
Skibbereen, .	267	150	552	799	741	535	122	10	.	3,148	19,310	64,390	144	1,362	2,850	3,958	17,122	5,978	115,024
Skull, . .	37	72	297	426	348	260	60	6	.	1,506	7,315	26,476	88	150	791	782	18,574	2,512	57,103
Sligo, . .	402	800	2,100	1,375	538	285	121	39	3	5,669	20,467	85,321	224	5,261	4,085	1,384	13,610	5,480	145,880
Strabane, . .	447	229	706	1,096	894	842	227	30	3	4,588	64,767	67,394	297	3,481	7,904	2,089	36,001	8,202	190,095
Stranorlar, . .	85	108	508	806	510	370	182	49	11	2,489	23,915	46,109	29	388	19,955	8,320	17,162	4,774	121,152
Strokestown, .	142	368	1,460	923	240	124	77	43	3	3,378	20,881	52,913	4	452	7,411	4,018	446	3,918	90,086
Swineford, . .	210	523	4,072	2,402	426	125	43	14	1	7,818	32,118	73,781	622	472	24,246	5,926	4,019	9,414	151,494
Thomastown, .	285	317	395	365	342	431	198	54	9	2,396	28,031	62,705	222	3,975	19	1,741	9,440	5,447	107,677
Thurles, . .	258	508	763	854	651	465	177	47	11	3,747	41,222	80,271	31	1,682	8,971	3,491	995	5,879	142,543
Tipperary, . .	607	373	581	979	813	680	229	73	18	4,570	41,055	109,344	16	5,991	1,125	1,144	14,114	7,199	179,988
Tobercurry, .	150	285	1,419	1,157	431	178	68	32	3	3,738	18,459	60,576	19	1,378	13,081	2,031	23,774	6,511	125,829
Tralee, . .	621	368	639	726	798	887	329	58	12	4,416	42,159	113,800	89	1,051	19,471	8,483	34,722	8,062	221,847
Trim, . .	481	508	583	418	220	235	178	114	20	2,757	28,218	80,895	100	2,235	3,877	451	64	3,879	119,880
Tuam, . .	501	796	2,259	1,488	413	265	201	138	19	5,649	33,232	120,949	86	3,136	16,981	5,861	2,422	8,262	190,649
Tulla, . .	238	118	304	487	370	316	110	31	4	1,876	15,422	47,109	23	1,169	4,284	751	12,981	4,514	86,225
Tullamore, . .	438	623	381	745	555	426	186	67	8	3,930	42,738	78,030	207	2,513	22,218	2,428	437	6,834	155,305
Urlingford, .	141	251	330	365	314	286	110	47	7	1,851	23,194	46,453	58	1,131	3,801	2,847	1,070	3,208	83,797
Waterford, . .	1,138	416	505	533	554	508	232	39	.	3,995	26,992	82,850	58	1,552	399	5,234	8,609	5,681	125,720
Westport, . .	324	906	2,150	1,810	621	406	200	82	101	6,100	22,462	120,914	74	1,384	66,309	21,245	98,784	14,749	345,921
Wexford, . .	789	853	1,062	787	608	535	183	29	8	4,776	46,001	72,893	105	1,271	86	2,768	2,498	8,013	131,656
Youghal, . .	226	217	228	256	220	257	100	54	3	1,561	20,547	36,918	83	1,831	822	1,453	9,634	3,308	74,624
Total, . .	54,201	62,825	130,020	133,614	73,562	56,878	32,926	8,296	1,363	569,054	4,883,108	10238824	24,729	309,584	1,182,746	513,867	2,223,308	389,617	20,[illegible],914

* See Note (*) on page 37.

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog	Marsh	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix, . .	32·3	55·1	·1	2·8	4·3	1·3	·4	3·7
Antrim, . .	40·1	50·6	·1	1·4	1·4	·3	·7	5·2
Ardee, . .	36·3	54·4	·6	2·4	·6	·6	·1	4·5
Armagh, . .	48·7	46·2	·2	1·6	2·2	·0	·7	5·8
Athlone, . .	20·3	61·4	·	1·2	11·2	1·5	·1	4·8
Athy, . .	39·3	48·5	·	1·6	2·8	2·1	·4	4·1
Bailieborough, .	34·6	54·0	·1	1·3	2·1	·7	·6	6·4
Ballina, . .	16·2	48·1	·	1·1	10·3	7·9	16·3	4·1
Ballinasloe, .	17·5	58·2	·	1·9	13·5	4·6	1·0	3·1
Ballinrobe, .	15·0	52·3	·	2·6	7·6	3·4	14·3	4·4
Ballycastle, .	21·6	54·3	·1	·7	4·3	1·0	16·6	3·7
Ballymahon, .	24·4	56·2	·	1·1	11·2	2·4	·5	4·2
Ballymena, .	33·3	50·4	·3	·7	4·1	1·0	6·5	3·7
Ballymoney, .	35·6	40·7	·	·4	6·3	2·7	10·6	3·7
Ballyshannon, .	16·4	56·2	·1	·7	5·4	1·4	11·6	6·0
Ballyvaghan, .	4·6	67·6	·	·1	1·4	1·1	22·3	2·4
Balrothery, .	67·4	25·3	·1	1·5	·	·4	·7	4·6
Baltinglass, .	26·0	58·9	·	1·1	·6	3·7	15·0	3·5
Banbridge, .	46·9	44·0	·1	·3	·6	·7	2·5	4·9
Bandon, . .	25·9	59·2	·1	1·7	·1	5·8	2·2	5·0
Bantry, . .	9·6	42·2	·	·3	2·2	2·6	39·4	3·1
Bawnboy, . .	22·4	54·7	·1	·7	6·6	1·6	10·4	4·9
Belfast, . .	33·3	45·6	·6	2·0	·	·4	5·2	12·6
Belmullet, . .	5·2	27·4	·	·	33·2	4·3	26·0	3·9
Borrisokane, .	31·1	52·8	·1	2·4	7·5	2·6	·4	3·4
Boyle, . .	20·7	59·7	·	1·6	8·0	1·7	5·3	4·5
Cahersiveen, .	3·4	39·6	·1	·8	7·3	6·5	32·0	4·1
Callan, . .	26·6	64·6	·2	1·6	·2	·6	1·1	4·9
Carlow, . .	33·7	57·1	·1	1·1	·7	·3	2·0	4·7
Carrickmacross, .	39·5	50·3	·6	1·4	·9	·6	·	6·7
Carrick-on-Shan.,	23·8	62·2	·1	·3	2·3	·8	5·6	4·3
Carrick-on-Suir,	18·3	60·5	·2	4·5	·3	1·6	10·7	6·5
Cashel, . .	24·2	65·6	·1	1·4	2·2	1·6	1·2	3·7
Castlebar, . .	15·3	44·6	·	1·0	8·5	6·6	17·4	5·9
Castleblayney, .	39·6	48·6	·	·9	2·8	·7	1·3	6·4
Castlecomer, .	34·1	57·3	·	1·4	·3	·6	·1	5·1
Castlederg, .	24·0	31·7	·	·5	7·6	14·7	17·7	4·4
Castlereagh, .	20·4	52·9	·	1·1	17·3	2·3	1·9	3·6
Castletown, .	9·6	35·1	·	·2	2·5	1·4	47·3	3·2
Cavan, . .	35·5	52·6	·1	2·0	2·1	·6	·3	8·0
Celbridge, . .	25·6	67·5	·1	2·1	·8	·1	·6	6·7
Claremorris, .	16·7	62·3	·	·7	3·6	2·3	·5	6·4
Clifden, . .	4·9	25·2	·1	·5	15·6	10·6	35·1	7·7
Clogheen, . .	16·8	46·6	·7	2·0	·1	·6	26·2	4·0
Clogher, . .	30·5	45·6	1·1	1·5	4·3	·6	10·5	5·0
Clonakilty, .	24·5	60·1	·	1·3	·8	4·2	3·6	5·6
Clones, . .	35·9	53·6	·1	·8	2·4	·7	2·3	6·5
Clonmel, . .	17·7	51·0	·1	7·3	·2	1·6	17·3	3·6
Coleraine, . .	37·9	44·6	·1	1·2	3·4	·6	7·6	4·6
Cookstown, .	41·5	39·5	·1	1·1	8·1	·4	5·4	3·9
Cootehill, . .	36·7	52·6	·1	1·4	·3	1·0	·6	6·9
Cork, . .	31·7	50·6	·2	2·2	·2	5·8	4·6	5·3
Corrofin, . .	11·7	59·0	·	·7	1·1	1·4	16·7	6·4
Croom, . .	28·9	65·3	·1	2·0	·2	·6	·3	4·1
Delvin, . .	21·8	62·7	·	2·7	6·4	1·4	·5	4·5
Dingle, . .	10·0	42·0	·7	·1	6·7	3·3	35·0	3·6
Donegal, . .	15·9	36·3	·1	·6	8·0	1·3	31·6	5·3
Downpatrick, .	48·2	41·0	·1	2·0	·1	·6	2·6	5·4
Drogheda, . .	31·5	61·1	·4	1·7	·1	·1	·7	4·6
Dromore West, .	15·6	45·4	·	·6	7·7	7·5	18·6	4·6
Dublin, North, .	37·0	49·1	·4	1·4	·	·4	1·1	10·6
Dublin, South, .	29·9	39·0	·	1·1	·	·	16·2	11·6
Dundalk, . .	45·5	34·4	·6	1·3	·6	1·0	11·1	5·4
Dunfanaghy, .	8·1	23·4	·6	·6	16·6	6·4	34·1	8·5
Dungannon, .	48·2	40·6	·8	1·2	3·7	·3	·5	5·2
Dungarvan, .	13·3	49·8	·	2·3	·6	8·1	23·4	4·0
Dunmanway, .	13·8	45·3	·	1·2	2·7	8·7	23·1	4·7
Dunshaughlin, .	17·0	77·0	·1	·6	·	·1	·	4·3
Edenderry, .	16·7	53·0	·1	1·2	24·4	1·7	·	2·9
Ennis, . .	22·2	64·2	·1	1·2	2·4	1·2	6·7	5·0
Enniscorthy, .	35·1	50·7	·	1·7	·2	2·2	6·0	6·1
Enniskillen, .	21·1	56·7	·1	1·1	8·0	1·7	6·2	5·4
Ennistimon, .	21·1	64·3	·	·2	4·0	1·6	3·5	5·3
Fermoy, . .	26·2	51·6	·3	2·3	·4	3·3	10·3	5·3
Galway, . .	11·3	47·2	·2	1·1	10·8	5·3	17·6	6·3
Glennamaddy, .	18·5	52·5	·	1·4	13·7	5·7	3·2	4·0
Glenties, . .	12·1	37·4	·	·	10·2	3·7	29·1	4·5
Gorey, . .	30·9	56·3	·1	2·0	·3	1·3	3·1	5·5
Gort, . .	16·6	56·0	·2	3·5	1·1	·6	18·9	6·1
Granard, . .	25·7	53·3	·1	1·1	12·4	1·2	·1	3·1
Inishowen, . .	20·8	32·3	·2	·6	8·1	3·3	29·1	4·0
Irvinestown, .	27·2	59·2	·1	2·0	2·7	·9	2·6	5·1
Kanturk, . .	21·3	63·5	·	1·3	2·5	2·6	4·7	4·1
Kells, . .	24·7	65·7	·1	1·6	1·2	·9	·1	5·7
Kenmare, . .	7·3	43·4	·	1·2	8·6	4·1	34·2	3·3
Kilkeel, . .	25·6	24·9	·1	6·5	·1	·4	39·0	3·4
Kilkenny, . .	38·6	53·7	·2	1·5	·	·5	·4	4·9
Killadysert, .	20·3	62·5	·	1·0	5·4	1·5	4·6	4·7
Killala, . .	8·8	35·4	·1	·2	20·5	7·1	24·5	3·4
Killarney, . .	14·9	39·6	·	3·4	4·6	3·3	30·1	3·6
Kilmacthomas, .	16·9	28·4	·	1·4	2·0	6·4	42·7	5·2
Kilmallock, .	23·9	63·6	·	1·3	·2	·0	5·6	4·5
Kilrush, . .	21·6	60·1	·	·8	5·3	2·7	4·0	4·9
Kinsale, . .	26·3	59·0	·1	2·1	·	2·5	8·5	3·6
Larne, . .	28·1	40·0	·2	1·0	1·9	1·5	18·5	4·3
Letterkenny, .	22·6	44·4	·	·6	7·7	·3	16·6	4·9
Limavady, . .	27·2	38·2	·1	·6	6·6	·5	23·0	4·3
Limerick, . .	26·0	58·6	·4	2·2	2·3	·3	5·4	4·2
Lisburn, . .	48·9	45·0	·2	1·0	·	·3	·1	6·5
Lismore, . .	13·1	45·0	·1	6·4	·3	1·6	23·8	4·3
Lisnaskea, . .	31·1	51·7	·	1·2	3·2	·6	5·5	6·4
Listowel, . .	23·7	57·6	·1	·7	11·1	1·1	2·4	3·6
Londonderry, .	38·2	34·9	·4	1·1	4·3	1·5	13·9	5·4
Longford, . .	26·7	48·1	·	1·6	15·6	1·4	·9	4·7
Loughrea, . .	14·9	55·7	·	2·4	6·4	3·4	14·3	2·8
Lurgan, . .	53·1	34·5	·2	·6	2·6	1·1	·	7·6
Macroom, . .	16·6	49·9	·	1·4	2·3	7·4	17·6	4·1
Magherafelt, .	37·6	38·6	·1	·9	5·7	·8	11·0	5·4
Mallow, . .	23·3	55·1	·1	1·9	·6	2·1	12·4	4·5
Manorhamilton, .	17·7	52·7	·	1·2	6·5	·3	18·1	4·0
Middleton, . .	36·9	50·5	·2	2·4	·6	1·7	3·7	4·3
Millford, . .	22·6	38·6	·2	·8	5·7	2·3	23·3	5·2
Millstreet, . .	20·1	51·6	1·3	1·0	4·7	1·3	16·3	3·7
Mitchelstown, .	22·0	58·2	·1	2·0	·	·4	12·7	4·6
Mohill, . .	25·7	58·8	·	1·0	4·9	3·3	·	5·3
Monaghan, . .	39·3	48·1	·1	1·2	2·0	·6	1·8	6·3
Mountbellew, .	20·0	53·2	·1	2·7	16·9	1·5	1·2	2·4
Mountmellick, .	27·3	47·3	·	2·6	7·3	1·6	3·0	8·9
Mullingar, . .	17·3	67·6	·1	1·9	8·0	1·3	·	4·7
Naas, . .	20·4	58·6	·2	1·0	7·1	2·2	6·6	3·5
Navan, . .	24·1	68·7	·1	2·4	·6	·3	·	3·9
Nenagh, . .	25·9	57·1	·1	1·6	3·0	1·8	7·1	5·9
Newcastle, . .	22·2	65·6	·6	·3	6·7	·6	4·3	5·6
New Ross, . .	35·2	51·4	·	2·0	·8	1·7	3·8	5·5
Newry, . .	40·4	·1	1·3	8·6	48·6	1·2	·6	6·6
Newtownards, .	53·3	34·7	·1	2·9	·3	·4	·7	5·4
Oldcastle, . .	29·1	60·3	·	1·6	2·4	1·0	3·3	3·9
Omagh, . .	28·3	44·9	·	·5	6·1	·5	12·0	4·7
Oughterard, .	6·7	29·4	·5	·8	6·6	8·6	40·3	4·2
Parsonstown, .	22·6	45·0	·1	1·3	21·9	6·1	2·8	3·4
Portumna, . .	20·3	56·6	·	2·3	7·1	6·4	7·2	2·3
Rathdown, . .	22·3	38·7	·6	5·5	·1	·6	27·6	4·6
Rathdrum, . .	13·3	44·6	·	5·1	·7	2·3	25·1	3·4
Rathkeale, . .	24·0	67·9	·	1·6	·9	1·3	·5	3·6
Roscommon, .	17·3	67·1	·1	1·3	8·3	1·7	·2	3·3
Roscrea, . .	22·4	60·8	·	2·6	6·5	2·6	2·0	3·1
Scarriff, . .	16·6	46·6	·	1·3	2·7	2·0	28·8	3·3
Shillelagh, . .	28·3	48·3	·1	2·5	1·7	4·0	10·1	3·6
Skibbereen, .	17·2	58·0	·1	1·2	2·3	6·1	14·9	5·2
Skull, . .	16·6	43·3	·2	·2	1·4	1·4	32·5	4·4
Sligo, . .	18·8	59·3	·2	3·7	2·8	·9	9·5	3·8
Strabane, . .	34·9	35·4	·2	1·6	4·2	1·1	19·0	4·3
Stranorlar, . .	13·7	38·1	·	·7	16·5	6·9	14·2	3·3
Strokestown, .	23·3	58·6	·	·5	6·2	4·5	·5	4·3
Swineford, . .	21·2	48·7	·4	·3	16·0	6·9	3·3	3·2
Thomastown, .	26·0	58·6	·2	3·7	·	1·6	5·1	3·1
Thurles, . .	28·3	58·3	·	1·2	6·3	2·5	·7	4·1
Tipperary, . .	22·3	60·8	·	6·3	·6	·8	7·9	4·0
Tobercurry, .	14·7	43·1	·	1·1	10·4	1·6	13·9	5·2
Tralee, . .	18·0	51·3	·	·5	7·0	2·6	15·7	3·6
Trim, . .	23·6	67·7	·	1·9	3·1	·4	·1	3·2
Tuam, . .	17·4	63·4	·1	1·7	3·9	2·9	1·3	4·6
Tulla, . .	17·8	54·6	·	1·4	4·9	·9	15·1	6·2
Tullamore, . .	27·5	50·2	·1	1·6	14·3	1·8	·3	4·4
Urlingford, .	27·7	55·4	·1	1·4	6·6	3·4	1·3	3·8
Waterford, . .	21·5	65·5	·	1·2	·3	4·2	2·6	4·5
Westport, . .	6·5	34·9	·	·4	19·2	6·1	28·3	4·3
Wexford, . .	35·4	55·0	·1	·9	·	2·1	1·8	4·6
Youghal, . .	29·1	62·3	·1	2·6	·6	2·1	3·9	3·4
Total of Ireland, .	24·0	50·4	·1	1·5	5·8	2·6	11·0	4·6

Table 5.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the Extent of Land

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Antrim,	1,913	68,452	870	2	57	1,385	38	72,697	41,174	10,484	476
Armagh.	2,676	52,568	81	23	156	190	55	55,676	25,744	8,067	673
Carlow,	1,162	20,744	4,988	1	8	.	.	26,903	6,331	5,292	347
Cavan,	479	37,597	78	.	237	3	2	38,391	26,814	3,092	662
Clare,	1,598	13,184	395	28	1,113	73	.	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,909
Cork,	9,787	97,206	16,057	44	846	8	3	123,898	55,668	31,639	9,854
Donegal,	409	91,693	1,237	78	804	237	156	94,614	43,523	18,749	623
Down,	12,835	103,186	429	.	78	388	36	116,947	47,576	16,462	933
Dublin,	3,801	11,551	1,988	4	108	4	77	17,513	7,521	2,357	903
Fermanagh,	918	19,061	24	9	381	8	1	20,399	15,373	3,008	799
Galway,	4,678	42,991	2,658	17	1,693	6	13	52,056	41,515	12,309	2,791
Kerry,	2,057	24,961	2,338	1	494	7	5	29,863	26,627	5,318	2,018
Kildare,	1,697	21,066	12,963	7	305	5	2	36,065	7,630	10,821	1,196
Kilkenny,	4,308	31,081	16,878	.	3	1	1	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997
King's,	379	20,179	17,869	15	809	.	.	38,351	14,185	8,912	1,930
Leitrim,	21	11,005	2	3	463	.	1	11,495	16,651	1,288	443
Limerick,	4,558	16,663	815	.	56	1	1	22,094	17,579	5,079	2,122
Londonderry,	1,252	69,473	1,218	8	596	247	8	72,799	30,364	14,246	444
Longford,	375	12,790	9	1	97	.	1	13,273	10,806	2,296	506
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town,	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	8	53	18	40,430	10,485	8,998	614
Mayo,	1,450	45,357	535	26	2,892	8	9	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,250
Meath,	1,281	25,095	861	10	176	8	2	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255
Monaghan,	982	45,938	672	8	81	24	11	47,716	22,098	7,128	1,010
Queen's,	352	21,079	21,063	3	7	7	7	42,518	14,958	12,599	1,588
Roscommon,	306	20,231	322	2	1,042	.	2	21,905	21,846	4,202	1,209
Sligo,	405	17,980	333	2	226	2	.	18,948	16,747	2,683	670
Tipperary,	8,452	41,891	21,940	82	119	4	20	69,508	29,224	20,010	3,425
Tyrone,	1,551	97,146	39	9	611	28	2	99,386	42,815	16,497	941
Waterford,	961	29,153	1,476	1	94	.	1	31,686	12,976	6,532	2,350
Westmeath,	120	16,823	313	3	256	.	.	17,015	9,217	4,482	1,230
Wexford,	8,896	52,288	31,412	22	25	1,285	3	90,531	21,889	19,226	3,269
Wicklow,	984	23,388	358	1	6	.	.	24,737	9,950	5,769	896
PROVINCES.											
Leinster,	21,178	280,508	123,714	68	1,603	1,360	111	428,539	142,846	97,863	16,256
Munster,	24,363	228,058	43,021	156	2,222	90	30	292,940	162,867	73,966	22,876
Ulster,	23,018	585,114	4,593	134	2,978	2,507	289	618,628	294,981	100,734	6,652
Connaught,	6,855	137,564	3,850	50	6,316	16	30	154,661	139,331	27,884	6,368
Total,	75,406	1,226,244	176,178	408	13,117	3,978	460	1,494,788	740,028	300,447	51,554

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VALUATION IN 1892; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Extent for Hay only.					
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.	Total extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1892.	Population in 1891.	COUNTIES.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
87	211	511	83	908	58,914	12,664	47,947	47,322	234,544	1,300,568	428,128	ANTRIM.
54	253	289	44	1,218	36,342	4,781	30,617	19,768	147,167	424,866	148,289	ARMAGH.
180	734	12	30	231	16,657	.	15,185	17,692	76,387	164,817	40,938	CARLOW.
87	1,560	82	247	1,696	34,201	2,834	15,881	54,686	145,495	274,888	111,917	CAVAN.
33	1,572	27	20	629	31,181	22	4,869	89,028	141,441	317,133	124,483	CLARE.
644	4,015	1,568	221	1,385	105,015	37	52,328	126,463	407,241	1,236380	438,432	CORK.
42	2,480	505	27	740	66,769	5,731	20,850	43,796	231,780	297,241	185,635	DONEGAL.
102	632	713	81	2,246	71,725	11,075	65,285	10,646	276,428	877,281	267,058	DOWN.
155	897	24	8	1,574	13,742	.	11,124	36,158	78,537	1,493,800	419,216	DUBLIN.
28	418	38	18	487	20,153	1,511	7,076	56,750	105,891	256,842	74,170	FERMANAGH.
62	2,088	68	2,709	1,012	62,449	1	11,680	82,307	208,498	475,305	214,712	GALWAY.
122	3,681	122	818	518	38,718	6	7,049	61,270	166,907	290,700	179,138	KERRY.
85	290	53	122	362	20,531	.	16,922	38,840	112,258	338,675	70,206	KILDARE.
82	1,768	71	37	484	30,143	.	24,456	39,477	147,249	350,314	67,261	KILKENNY.
81	632	71	522	839	28,172	.	12,124	37,820	116,667	243,630	65,563	KING'S.
17	1,336	12	2	533	19,287	10	1,033	47,181	79,006	136,722	78,618	LEITRIM.
138	2,010	35	76	580	27,674	.	8,331	106,007	164,166	532,537	158,912	LIMERICK.
55	741	145	21	1,310	47,326	11,648	31,448	12,222	175,443	381,735	152,009	LONDONDERRY.
20	1,087	18	20	406	15,159	26	4,874	34,417	67,748	153,120	52,347	LONGFORD.
81	224	154	8	478	21,041	135	18,004	7,632	87,242	288,881	71,038	LOUTH & DROGHEDA County of Town.
20	1,995	78	108	883	55,598	81	10,890	41,711	188,208	315,098	219,034	MAYO.
133	400	25	99	753	19,387	22	14,701	69,558	181,048	547,308	76,987	MEATH.
65	493	77	43	839	31,738	6,559	20,093	18,460	123,431	265,207	85,206	MONAGHAN.
75	688	86	144	347	30,400	.	18,903	37,892	129,718	259,802	64,888	QUEEN'S.
26	1,007	84	809	571	29,784	.	5,355	68,630	120,594	296,609	114,397	ROSCOMMON.
27	1,071	28	16	387	21,632	18	4,926	30,764	76,288	214,812	98,013	SLIGO.
231	3,496	108	228	681	57,453	1	30,744	96,772	254,478	679,934	173,188	TIPPERARY.
54	1,139	139	42	1,828	62,953	12,719	37,482	46,871	253,083	438,367	171,401	TYRONE.
189	1,424	97	23	427	23,988	.	13,068	10,438	78,796	817,949	98,251	WATERFORD.
54	642	34	229	673	17,121	1	7,475	45,159	66,771	318,883	65,109	WESTMEATH.
266	1,564	95	62	429	46,750	20	37,754	23,426	138,331	378,800	111,778	WEXFORD.
66	626	24	88	621	18,018	.	14,867	43,389	100,901	274,460	62,138	WICKLOW.
												PROVINCES,
1,328	9,567	640	1,846	7,225	277,071	204	196,258	431,110	1,333,188	4,762,780	1,187,760	LEINSTER.
1,403	16,198	1,978	886	4,215	283,981	66	117,044	519,998	1,214,029	3,374,985	1,172,402	MUNSTER.
544	7,927	2,574	566	11,262	425,140	70,332	276,999	302,228	1,093,312	4,506,643	1,619,814	ULSTER.
182	7,492	220	3,738	3,486	188,671	55	33,534	265,593	642,684	1,438,737	724,774	CONNAUGHT.
3,317	41,134	5,412	6,536	26,168	1,174,863	70,647	623,836	1,518,924	4,383,108	14,081,140	4,704,750	TOTAL.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

PRODUCE OF

COUNTIES.	Corn, Beans, and Pease.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM,	29,989	1,211,006	18,996	28	623	29,517	580
ARMAGH,	40,472	671,369	468	292	2,142	3,458	430
CARLOW,	17,183	331,351	88,932	12	112	.	.
CAVAN,	6,722	435,029	1,031	.	8,489	84	24
CLARE,	22,114	226,302	6,550	308	14,033	1,329	.
CORK,	152,699	1,598,252	257,983	737	4,273	79	39
DONEGAL,	6,538	1,147,112	18,904	1,147	8,599	4,579	1,686
DOWN,	204,899	1,441,214	7,314	.	1,030	6,552	518
DUBLIN,	92,646	237,411	43,024	69	1,684	72	1,384
FERMANAGH,	11,879	218,643	292	108	4,375	64	16
GALWAY,	83,324	665,370	42,730	204	27,919	54	179
KERRY,	33,910	390,344	46,570	19	9,069	119	72
KILDARE,	32,405	369,999	197,936	98	4,694	79	36
KILKENNY,	64,084	483,387	269,161	.	42	14	20
KING'S,	7,071	334,939	316,967	192	8,865	.	.
LEITRIM,	815	143,393	18	30	6,215	.	12
LIMERICK,	72,923	297,092	13,694	.	1,226	19	19
LONDONDERRY,	17,389	959,199	24,525	55	4,706	4,404	130
LONGFORD,	5,072	161,055	99	15	1,378	.	15
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	18,201	370,600	262,014	12	49	1,149	275
MAYO,	20,007	714,963	7,662	440	28,257	136	78
MEATH,	23,777	400,762	15,164	109	2,814	70	33
MONAGHAN,	11,801	487,188	11,420	120	1,028	471	150
QUEEN'S,	5,846	346,692	343,007	49	112	120	90
ROSCOMMON,	4,272	291,559	7,468	19	19,447	.	25
SLIGO,	8,525	317,421	8,714	28	3,266	80	.
TIPPERARY,	86,347	899,610	348,211	1,398	1,528	64	222
TYRONE,	22,365	1,298,668	487	98	9,786	911	24
WATERFORD,	14,979	504,036	27,193	16	726	.	12
WESTMEATH,	1,804	261,819	5,081	52	9,570	.	.
WEXFORD,	69,884	770,735	488,977	292	201	26,605	76
WICKLOW,	10,698	369,523	6,906	24	71	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	856,771	4,438,778	2,085,288	917	23,590	28,105	1,939
MUNSTER,	382,971	3,715,636	700,180	2,477	27,679	1,599	363
ULSTER,	352,054	7,774,914	76,477	1,838	32,778	49,921	5,587
CONNAUGHT,	94,443	2,188,196	63,592	721	80,201	220	293
TOTAL,	1,186,239	18,067,519	2,875,587	5,953	164,439	79,846	8,182

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892.

THE CROPS.

Green Crops.								Hay.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
146,547	134,003	6,728	795	2,000	3,054	448	295,011	100,154	116,172	ANTRIM.
92,730	78,369	6,689	505	1,806	4,608	493	96,410	57,328	44,201	ARMAGH.
47,300	78,604	12,501	1,919	7,492	130	150	.	30,595	35,878	CARLOW.
82,677	36,410	6,528	629	12,334	351	1,162	48,407	35,035	124,228	CAVAN.
78,172	69,978	35,396	921	14,160	194	139	598	11,697	165,834	CLARE.
176,945	444,758	160,561	5,368	32,560	18,463	2,061	1,275	101,267	218,090	CORK.
123,426	284,047	8,528	467	24,061	3,987	120	152,945	40,750	98,804	DONEGAL.
207,905	236,466	11,182	705	6,787	10,903	737	811,075	185,265	22,721	DOWN.
39,878	38,288	14,478	1,088	14,842	181	82	.	23,459	86,785	DUBLIN.
39,967	33,847	3,164	224	2,332	264	172	21,503	15,498	128,667	FERMANAGH.
154,088	156,766	37,863	469	23,939	418	17,682	25	25,083	167,871	GALWAY.
50,654	70,666	30,453	1,229	28,254	741	2,474	174	16,278	186,625	KERRY.
25,297	170,422	17,420	750	2,774	441	793	.	32,632	74,412	KILDARE.
55,078	180,715	27,954	792	12,853	516	196	.	48,942	75,365	KILKENNY.
49,598	158,158	81,023	928	6,185	361	5,380	.	24,975	78,765	KING'S.
50,955	18,755	3,101	327	14,088	66	17	277	2,465	117,336	LEITRIM.
76,483	77,489	33,218	1,760	24,118	542	985	.	19,714	233,680	LIMERICK.
120,592	198,851	7,253	596	7,648	2,378	135	249,030	64,426	24,835	LONDONDERRY.
35,036	20,026	4,801	255	10,161	289	145	623	11,817	77,037	LONGFORD.
45,730	126,888	8,317	656	1,854	1,553	45	4,131	33,230	12,872	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
130,344	95,893	16,543	160	21,809	429	877	805	28,734	90,415	MAYO.
83,464	99,734	20,780	1,424	5,597	233	1,302	474	29,489	138,230	MEATH.
57,393	81,218	10,678	524	3,551	684	278	102,545	41,292	42,558	MONAGHAN.
31,725	131,079	22,618	701	5,506	378	373	.	37,363	67,320	QUEEN'S.
77,814	44,599	18,768	104	10,955	142	5,362	.	12,562	160,548	ROSCOMMON.
48,988	40,174	8,911	266	12,046	81	37	812	11,849	72,430	SLIGO.
112,627	253,025	49,754	2,173	33,597	815	1,200	25	53,544	218,657	TIPPERARY.
123,304	211,459	8,224	405	7,684	1,403	855	264,300	73,016	100,154	TYRONE.
52,858	99,343	36,284	1,697	8,954	512	114	.	27,908	20,399	WATERFORD.
28,971	58,289	13,685	661	6,900	282	1,961	37	17,166	93,601	WESTMEATH.
78,188	294,368	50,646	2,602	11,774	1,208	389	815	88,070	49,429	WEXFORD.
34,400	93,668	14,500	776	4,310	209	435	.	33,487	75,334	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
538,212	1,444,712	241,123	12,972	89,818	6,351	11,658	5,880	411,185	860,443	LEINSTER.
587,719	1,015,258	344,672	13,331	141,644	21,287	6,973	2,072	240,409	1,058,385	MUNSTER.
1,000,601	1,257,670	79,042	4,850	89,193	30,575	3,881	1,541,226	562,761	686,140	ULSTER.
461,689	358,167	82,204	1,326	81,887	1,146	24,085	1,419	75,695	608,200	CONNAUGHT.
2,588,221	4,070,827	747,041	32,789	352,597	59,359	48,545	1,550,597	1,290,050	3,211,168	TOTAL.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	88	8,918	6,741	3	.	.	.	18,728	4,925	4,230	301
ANTRIM,	393	12,184	6	.	2	203	11	12,807	7,447	1,798	140
ARDEE,	452	8,018	6,035	.	.	37	10	14,553	8,025	3,521	254
ARMAGH,	1,366	25,979	14	1	48	87	7	27,502	11,958	4,764	487
ATHLONE,	135	5,321	36	2	269	.	.	5,763	4,559	1,716	473
ATHY,	1,137	11,179	14,689	.	96	.	.	27,101	4,421	7,906	659
BAILIEBOROUGH,	13	7,331	.	.	1	.	.	7,345	4,331	654	45
BALLINA,	30	5,827	70	.	160	.	3	6,090	5,181	1,225	244
BALLINASLOE,	108	4,659	365	5	164	.	.	5,301	3,291	1,929	447
BALLINROBE,	1,023	5,442	44	10	88	1	3	6,591	4,794	1,926	405
BALLYCASTLE,	10	8,562	498	.	2	309	2	9,381	4,069	1,892	18
BALLYMAHON,	251	4,072	7	.	52	.	1	4,383	3,056	891	273
BALLYMENA,	112	15,646	.	.	2	8	.	15,771	11,584	1,048	46
BALLYMONEY,	10	15,712	12	.	15	10	9	15,768	8,881	2,636	143
BALLYSHANNON,	78	2,904	1	.	139	52	.	3,195	4,033	844	242
BALLYVAGHAN,	161	246	251	.	3	17	.	678	658	228	64
BALROTHERY,	1,285	4,560	1,264	3	38	1	5	7,194	3,106	1,018	229
BALTINGLASS,	42	7,797	463	.	.	.	.	8,292	3,208	1,914	253
BANBRIDGE,	484	22,887	15	.	1	4	4	23,395	9,346	3,385	58
BANDON,	571	8,010	656	1	3	.	.	9,241	3,123	2,934	383
BANTRY,	456	1,515	.	1	20	.	.	1,992	2,303	590	148
BAWNBOY,	18	3,974	.	2	18	.	.	4,013	4,395	242	33
BELFAST,	189	8,601	8	1	.	4	.	8,813	1,483	1,067	47
BELMULLET,	31	2,553	254	2	622	1	.	3,463	3,038	378	12
BORRISOKANE,	217	3,853	6,771	.	24	3	18	10,886	2,128	3,508	452
BOYLE,	51	5,615	8	.	77	.	.	5,751	8,624	543	352
CAHERSIVEEN,	17	3,444	.	.	23	.	.	3,484	4,067	585	154
CALLAN,	1,891	5,081	1,312	.	.	.	.	7,784	2,419	1,388	308
CARLOW,	1,163	14,443	4,669	.	8	.	.	20,289	8,716	4,050	722
CARRICKMACROSS,	545	8,688	616	3	11	1	3	9,867	4,722	1,568	280
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	13	3,271	2	1	168	.	1	3,456	4,779	348	157
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	499	8,140	46	.	.	.	.	8,685	2,607	1,389	622
CASHEL,	1,254	7,690	1,682	.	.	.	.	10,626	6,626	2,060	575
CASTLEBAR,	250	5,751	67	2	229	1	.	6,300	5,665	1,054	225
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	4	16,487	.	.	1	4	.	16,496	7,053	2,036	97
CASTLECOMER,	39	2,648	1,805	.	3	.	.	4,045	2,271	897	263
CASTLEDERG,	63	3,746	12	.	19	.	.	3,812	3,755	1,434	81
CASTLEREAGH,	6	7,631	3	1	111	1	3	7,756	7,339	983	194
CASTLETOWN,	1	1,419	1	.	3	.	.	1,424	2,138	104	56
CAVAN,	335	11,957	60	.	205	3	2	12,562	8,885	1,016	333
CELBRIDGE,	731	3,691	324	.	5	.	35	4,786	1,376	1,045	303
CLAREMORRIS,	18	7,298	12	3	131	.	1	7,464	5,496	1,042	86
CLIFDEN,	2	1,823	97	8	419	.	.	2,349	3,244	296	168
CLOGHEEN,	1,060	6,427	18	.	.	.	.	7,505	3,704	1,451	247
CLOGHER,	181	10,994	.	.	19	3	.	11,197	5,204	1,558	177
CLONAKILTY,	1,307	4,166	1,478	1	5	.	.	6,957	3,502	2,179	550
CLONES,	478	5,202	7	1	127	.	.	5,815	8,563	817	300
CLONMEL,	1,015	3,678	16	.	.	.	.	4,709	2,217	1,023	237
COLERAINE,	68	15,957	837	.	24	53	4	16,943	8,469	3,388	88
COOKSTOWN,	676	12,904	8	2	158	1	1	13,769	7,194	2,663	260
COOTEHILL,	192	12,887	9	.	29	6	6	13,129	6,671	1,851	181
CORK,	442	15,263	2,848	.	17	1	1	18,570	5,406	4,625	2,069
CORROFIN,	336	732	33	12	19	.	.	1,126	996	468	181
CROOM,	1,014	2,840	226	.	3	.	.	3,883	2,153	785	321
DELVIN,	20	3,354	4	.	21	.	.	3,399	1,632	853	233
DINGLE,	45	2,701	63	1	157	1	1	2,969	2,602	480	196
DONEGAL,	62	4,818	41	2	82	63	2	5,068	4,792	781	85
DOWNPATRICK,	6,381	26,175	20	.	50	39	11	32,676	12,738	5,750	353
DROGHEDA,	433	7,345	3,138	.	.	17	8	10,941	2,485	2,873	263
DROMORE WEST,	133	4,159	249	.	39	1	.	4,581	3,035	880	119
DUBLIN, NORTH,	1,181	2,031	464	.	1	3	89	3,769	1,580	390	194
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	609	1,785	87	1	9	.	.	2,491	1,207	407	292
DUNDALK,	585	14,064	7,812	1	3	4	2	22,471	7,458	4,464	314
DUNFANAGHY,	30	5,073	166	.	125	2	8	5,405	3,362	794	8
DUNGANNON,	493	16,396	6	7	231	9	.	17,142	8,734	2,658	283
DUNGARVAN,	178	5,723	484	1	37	.	.	6,423	2,997	1,173	370
DUNMANWAY,	677	3,398	4	.	73	.	.	4,150	3,188	1,256	194
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	160	2,353	11	.	9	.	.	2,533	1,012	541	117
EDENDERRY,	148	6,314	1,831	2	333	.	.	8,628	2,994	2,014	492
ENNIS,	309	2,649	20	3	128	58	.	3,168	2,644	1,114	580
ENNISCORTHY,	1,789	20,094	11,842	.	2	19	.	33,756	8,592	6,581	694
ENNISKILLEN,	141	7,118	.	.	135	.	.	7,394	6,068	1,078	232
ENNISTIMON,	57	631	17	1	134	6	.	843	3,369	457	340
FERMOY,	585	13,857	297	.	8	.	.	14,745	4,594	4,108	661
GALWAY,	874	5,328	327	1	419	.	16	6,983	6,391	1,945	484
GLENNAMADDY,	.	6,327	17	.	77	.	.	6,421	4,714	857	122
GLENTIES,	.	6,939	129	60	310	.	.	7,438	7,807	342	8
GOREY,	1,223	11,419	1,827	.	4	147	.	14,620	8,754	2,693	578
GORT,	1,485	2,909	1,137	.	25	8	1	5,565	3,510	1,639	304

under CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VALUATION IN 1892; AND the POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1892.	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
35	246	10	83	103	10,242	.	5,840	11,201	41,011	85,118	19,060	ABBEYLEIX.
23	29	124	50	98	8,704	1,969	9,823	12,648	46,951	124,964	29,655	ANTRIM.
34	107	50	.	192	7,183	.	7,089	8,553	35,382	94,318	16,772	ARDEE.
14	96	197	25	758	18,246	2,537	15,163	11,390	75,091	205,679	53,857	ARMAGH.
18	258	10	545	222	7,890	.	1,893	15,025	30,571	88,546	29,789	ATHLONE.
84	153	55	90	121	18,486	.	10,546	18,124	64,207	110,854	25,685	ATHY.
.	226	3	98	507	5,854	720	3,649	5,234	22,812	40,380	16,751	BAILIEBOROUGH.
.	217	35	6	73	6,981	14	2,244	4,441	19,770	49,314	27,394	BALLINA.
10	211	8	612	88	8,296	.	1,706	14,691	27,095	77,784	20,780	BALLINASLOE.
11	234	6	184	162	7,840	.	2,106	5,433	21,770	60,393	24,694	BALLINROBE.
.	38	10	.	31	6,870	1,179	4,033	1,790	22,258	45,351	14,470	BALLYCASTLE.
6	224	25	5	196	4,676	.	2,195	15,211	24,465	61,682	14,640	BALLYMAHON.
1	20	9	.	132	12,880	4,911	12,424	7,663	53,509	131,263	58,897	BALLYMENA.
14	31	32	7	324	12,068	4,655	8,761	3,798	45,045	88,487	31,892	BALLYMONEY.
1	408	10	1	124	5,473	28	510	15,228	24,424	50,636	28,280	BALLYSHANNON.
.	30	.	5	38	1,021	.	286	1,302	3,437	19,712	4,887	BALLYVAGHAN.
127	25	3	.	219	4,727	.	3,989	12,295	28,205	96,145	17,119	BALROTHERY.
49	228	2	5	134	5,803	.	4,479	17,684	36,238	73,689	16,070	BALTINGLASS.
6	76	49	7	274	15,201	2,961	14,843	6,318	67,417	158,884	47,541	BANBRIDGE.
37	145	51	10	58	7,829	2	5,960	5,710	26,212	73,619	20,180	BANDON.
12	237	62	5	122	3,479	.	891	6,904	10,266	22,856	14,940	BANTRY.
.	334	5	8	98	5,136	8	414	13,672	[illegible]	40,175	20,904	BAWNBOY.
16	130	98	3	443	3,289	135	8,215	5,672	[illegible]	[illegible]	289,860	BELFAST.
1	169	8	9	18	3,628	.	842	1,728	[illegible]	10,314	14,383	BELMULLET.
01	140	50	50	114	6,502	.	3,625	4,474	25,487	41,625	9,180	BORRISOKANE.
10	359	14	7	78	7,987	4	1,024	18,409	35,175	74,450	35,853	BOYLE.
2	627	7	53	81	5,520	.	77	9,656	11,053	23,001	23,854	CAHERSIVEEN.
38	859	4	.	81	4,467	.	3,436	11,854	27,041	71,776	15,245	CALLAN.
141	561	12	28	234	12,461	.	11,620	18,096	62,186	149,942	36,067	CARLOW.
4	114	8	2	399	7,097	461	4,755	1,789	23,969	50,221	16,414	CARRICKMACROSS.
16	259	4	4	107	5,674	.	159	14,758	24,042	48,240	22,161	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
26	386	8	6	105	5,148	.	8,300	5,349	20,565	78,418	19,699	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
49	444	5	1	45	7,653	1	5,637	13,856	37,753	107,435	22,183	CASHEL.
4	269	5	18	61	7,822	.	1,161	6,918	21,086	46,705	28,921	CASTLEBAR.
12	215	18	6	207	9,605	2,236	6,840	2,708	37,305	75,619	29,574	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
12	814	8	1	58	6,827	.	1,765	10,084	19,721	32,085	11,499	CASTLECOMER.
1	43	8	.	166	5,425	878	2,679	4,255	23,049	26,604	13,528	CASTLEDERG.
3	287	6	20	356	8,158	.	1,619	14,856	33,419	73,067	37,474	CASTLEREAGH.
1	167	11	5	14	2,576	.	188	3,054	7,242	12,078	12,883	CASTLETOWN.
46	560	42	88	684	12,654	590	4,210	23,907	54,021	114,503	41,974	CAVAN.
14	38	6	.	159	2,939	.	8,319	11,290	22,334	114,631	14,961	CELBRIDGE.
1	292	20	45	238	7,200	8	1,093	4,966	20,748	42,913	28,424	CLAREMORRIS.
1	189	1	.	160	4,009	.	118	2,943	9,410	17,378	20,569	CLIFDEN.
30	410	6	11	98	5,958	.	3,805	4,054	22,120	83,285	17,022	CLOGHEEN.
8	116	4	2	303	7,874	1,244	4,642	6,523	30,980	56,328	18,951	CLOGHER.
102	138	31	8	145	6,650	81	3,078	2,979	19,693	61,033	21,985	CLONAKILTY.
.	86	6	5	79	4,965	740	2,361	11,040	24,986	57,694	17,636	CLONES.
19	383	6	30	76	8,991	.	2,264	4,537	15,501	71,625	20,774	CLONMEL.
32	152	87	4	185	10,355	3,739	8,729	3,031	42,797	106,459	62,857	COLERAINE.
15	217	8	12	385	10,761	3,032	6,146	6,387	40,097	65,446	27,161	COOKSTOWN.
28	332	52	71	280	8,816	2,623	5,617	7,538	33,824	78,407	25,670	COOTEHILL.
68	321	297	12	244	15,036	.	7,900	14,852	53,858	357,225	132,792	CORK.
10	73	1	.	57	1,759	.	347	3,956	7,188	20,378	5,699	CORROFIN.
58	140	4	5	59	8,525	.	1,942	14,779	24,129	63,008	12,589	CROOM.
26	135	3	27	107	5,117	.	1,800	7,898	16,194	53,081	8,865	DELVIN.
4	247	12	1	103	8,645	.	1,315	4,679	12,508	22,980	19,021	DINGLE.
6	315	26	1	129	6,106	91	367	13,952	25,504	34,561	22,891	DONEGAL.
21	92	160	28	418	19,561	2,757	14,458	1,565	71,017	177,584	43,236	DOWNPATRICK.
6	39	48	14	181	5,710	.	8,953	8,372	31,176	125,668	29,212	DROGHEDA.
6	83	2	13	65	4,248	1	1,523	2,029	18,177	36,986	18,019	DROMORE WEST.
9	452	5	1	486	3,165	.	2,187	6,284	15,285	412,724	146,996	DUBLIN, NORTH.
10	459	10	4	341	2,660	.	2,305	6,950	14,406	714,976	200,709	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
51	187	60	8	247	12,804	269	8,995	3,074	47,812	110,019	40,144	DUNDALK.
3	210	81	4	64	4,837	78	734	862	11,386	11,441	15,574	DUNFANAGHY.
7	261	37	13	335	12,828	8,100	8,824	6,006	40,390	86,819	34,889	DUNGANNON.
30	300	7	5	52	4,934	.	2,699	1,258	15,314	58,253	17,021	DUNGARVAN.
5	213	77	21	49	4,963	8	1,942	3,324	14,362	33,691	15,197	DUNMANWAY.
5	40	5	1	81	1,800	.	1,192	16,809	18,034	105,835	8,136	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
30	118	5	137	234	8,045	.	3,527	15,765	33,965	95,469	16,621	EDENDERRY.
35	172	8	4	75	4,577	1	1,582	15,618	24,946	74,340	21,771	ENNIS.
74	343	13	8	120	18,825	5	14,980	3,403	68,967	111,006	33,341	ENNISCORTHY.
14	176	7	8	250	7,833	125	2,298	25,342	42,992	108,268	33,255	ENNISKILLEN.
4	331	.	1	71	4,573	6	71	15,468	20,951	87,005	20,108	ENNISTIMON.
100	392	61	11	54	10,041	.	6,710	7,420	36,918	103,529	25,533	FERMOY.
7	236	16	228	78	5,383	.	1,981	5,062	28,868	66,158	33,719	GALWAY.
6	176	6	154	184	6,299	.	1,349	5,581	19,600	31,748	18,486	GLENNAMADDY.
.	255	7	8	55	8,478	1	841	14,494	31,252	20,434	34,219	GLENTIES.
16	166	18	.	104	7,329	1	8,151	10,184	40,235	80,497	18,158	GOREY.
16	106	8	87	117	8,656	.	1,615	8,173	18,415	43,022	14,201	GORT.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Peas.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD, ...	16	7,383	3	.	20	.	.	7,421	5,850	1,160	262
INISHOWEN, ...	8	14,858	556	16	208	1	.	15,647	8,117	3,186	97
IRVINESTOWN, ...	57	5,920	.	2	52	1	1	6,033	3,508	763	90
KANTURK, ...	752	4,720	24	.	18	.	.	5,514	3,898	1,128	256
KELLS, ...	108	6,780	10	.	9	.	.	6,907	3,187	980	177
KENMARE, ...	.	2,081	.	.	46	.	.	2,127	3,146	432	106
KILKEEL, ...	795	7,016	1	.	.	.	.	7,812	5,400	1,252	76
KILKENNY, ...	1,392	6,028	5,323	.	.	1	1	12,745	3,813	2,075	316
KILLADYSERT, ...	246	915	8	1	101	.	.	1,271	1,787	343	211
KILLALA, ...	.	2,229	34	.	7	.	.	2,270	2,067	586	52
KILLARNEY, ...	385	6,322	45	.	44	2	4	6,802	5,911	1,162	125
KILMACTHOMAS, ...	47	4,319	97	.	.	.	.	4,463	1,568	844	360
KILMALLOCK, ...	354	2,638	10	.	1	.	.	3,003	3,432	601	293
KILRUSH, ...	329	2,218	48	3	395	.	.	2,993	5,346	784	624
KINSALE, ...	745	5,942	2,875	.	.	.	.	9,562	2,778	2,156	811
LARNE, ...	569	5,390	27	1	10	715	10	6,722	3,095	1,236	72
LETTERKENNY, ...	1	11,636	.	.	.	2	.	11,639	8,026	2,556	11
LIMAVADY, ...	93	18,168	566	.	455	202	5	19,489	6,907	4,447	224
LIMERICK, ...	248	5,186	386	.	53	1	1	5,875	3,077	1,850	953
LISBURN, ...	1,060	19,096	43	.	19	52	4	20,274	9,194	5,667	100
LISMORE, ...	123	7,098	44	.	57	.	.	7,322	3,165	1,509	332
LISNASKEA, ...	394	5,818	17	6	107	3	.	6,345	4,473	812	249
LISTOWEL, ...	636	5,792	486	.	193	4	.	7,017	6,011	1,324	671
LONDONDERRY, ...	36	28,545	5	.	4	126	4	28,720	7,142	7,828	196
LONGFORD, ...	153	5,536	3	1	74	.	.	5,767	4,978	843	200
LOUGHREA, ...	486	4,459	20	.	48	.	1	5,018	3,918	1,394	228
LURGAN, ...	1,995	11,946	415	22	108	155	23	14,664	7,713	1,904	190
MACROOM, ...	359	7,433	23	.	2	.	.	7,817	5,179	1,825	458
MAGHERAFELT, ...	1,067	18,843	12	3	118	3	2	20,048	11,831	2,825	70
MALLOW, ...	1,320	7,888	21	.	2	3	2	9,236	3,848	2,249	505
MANORHAMILTON, ...	13	2,630	.	.	106	.	.	2,749	4,394	502	164
MIDDLETON, ...	559	10,589	6,415	40	93	1	.	17,697	3,680	4,109	1,928
MILLFORD, ...	14	12,166	333	.	49	.	140	12,702	5,651	2,425	31
MILLSTREET, ...	256	2,737	12	.	16	.	.	3,020	2,207	613	92
MITCHELSTOWN, ...	297	3,610	4	.	3	.	.	3,914	3,063	731	286
MOHILL, ...	7	4,238	2	.	184	.	.	4,431	5,297	889	138
MONAGHAN, ...	177	16,779	10	5	26	11	2	17,010	7,922	2,541	476
MOUNTBELLEW, ...	60	4,222	8	.	114	.	.	4,404	3,670	1,047	339
MOUNTMELLICK, ...	122	9,468	3,229	.	7	7	7	12,840	7,130	5,512	687
MULLINGAR, ...	23	7,359	52	2	63	.	.	7,498	3,954	1,983	512
NAAS, ...	394	8,370	1,467	7	114	5	.	10,357	3,480	3,210	400
NAVAN, ...	245	3,501	24	1	24	.	.	3,795	1,626	845	228
NENAGH, ...	125	5,906	3,414	2	36	.	1	9,484	4,912	3,442	624
NEWCASTLE, ...	878	3,025	28	.	6	.	.	3,936	3,427	936	204
NEW ROSS, ...	1,178	16,489	10,199	.	1	17	1	27,885	7,242	7,113	1,080
NEWRY, ...	491	22,901	12	.	5	3	1	23,413	10,810	2,669	114
NEWTOWNARDS, ...	3,565	18,494	84	.	11	344	24	22,522	7,107	4,282	314
OLDCASTLE, ...	.	6,746	32	.	12	.	.	6,790	3,950	653	147
OMAGH, ...	7	27,709	.	.	127	1	1	27,845	10,921	3,818	84
OUGHTERARD, ...	290	2,671	506	.	226	.	.	3,693	3,513	237	58
PARSONSTOWN, ...	202	7,867	8,287	1	352	1	.	16,710	6,027	4,525	906
PORTUMNA, ...	525	1,995	292	1	51	.	.	2,864	1,761	876	245
RATHDOWN, ...	415	2,180	80	.	.	.	.	2,675	1,259	499	182
RATHDRUM, ...	775	10,357	205	.	.	.	.	11,337	3,947	2,553	477
RATHKEALE, ...	1,928	3,345	176	.	.	.	.	5,448	2,809	1,169	383
ROSCOMMON, ...	75	3,031	6	.	180	.	.	3,291	2,949	923	212
ROSCREA, ...	123	4,333	3,235	6	52	.	.	7,749	3,804	2,909	579
SCARRIFF, ...	79	1,691	45	.	113	.	.	1,928	2,104	557	146
SHILLELAGH, ...	65	9,137	557	2	6	.	.	9,767	5,888	2,338	304
SKIBBEREEN, ...	776	4,109	24	1	66	.	.	5,065	4,551	1,768	550
SKULL, ...	626	1,216	46	.	21	.	.	1,909	1,934	422	171
SLIGO, ...	248	4,727	54	2	114	1	.	5,146	5,281	876	545
STRABANE, ...	305	31,545	16	1	20	2	1	31,890	8,231	7,292	174
STRANORLAR, ...	17	9,713	.	.	.	.	.	9,730	3,626	1,508	31
STROKESTOWN, ...	63	2,465	2	.	354	.	.	2,884	3,821	469	189
SWINEFORD, ...	14	11,058	8	1	398	.	.	11,480	10,787	872	83
THOMASTOWN, ...	1,043	7,197	4,538	.	.	.	.	12,778	3,046	2,182	310
THURLES, ...	124	5,338	7,187	74	1	.	.	12,724	5,472	3,900	395
TIPPERARY, ...	402	4,670	148	.	23	.	1	5,259	4,875	1,394	406
TOBERCURRY, ...	3	5,314	4	.	81	.	.	5,392	4,624	482	67
TRALEE, ...	1,073	5,163	1,744	.	40	.	.	8,030	5,565	1,448	614
TRIM, ...	414	5,443	38	7	112	.	.	6,014	2,188	1,540	392
TUAM, ...	794	9,056	117	1	196	.	.	10,164	7,562	2,518	572
TULLA, ...	83	2,306	7	.	202	.	.	2,598	2,385	774	289
TULLAMORE, ...	80	8,949	7,139	14	49	.	.	16,231	5,532	3,763	562
URLINGFORD, ...	160	4,092	3,847	.	.	.	.	8,099	2,752	2,255	216
WATERFORD, ...	417	9,722	621	.	.	.	1	10,761	3,481	2,219	1,119
WESTPORT, ...	94	5,262	69	6	1,295	4	1	6,733	6,542	474	121
WEXFORD, ...	1,582	9,899	8,709	22	18	1,102	2	21,334	4,854	4,217	802
YOUGHAL, ...	341	4,982	2,004	.	.	.	.	7,327	2,234	1,716	693
TOTAL, . . .	73,408	1,226,244	175,176	408	13,117	3,973	460	1,494,788	740,025	300,447	51,554

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VALUATION IN 1892; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1892.	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
14	761	1	51	210	8,279	45	2,896	18,447	34,587	85,846	26,944	Granard.
.	611	218	1	167	12,878	11	3,387	1,872	33,245	39,259	30,459	Inishowen.
17	94	7	3	56	4,538	340	1,645	8,098	20,654	49,223	15,268	Irvinestown.
16	514	88	28	34	5,970	.	1,839	26,264	39,593	77,354	26,171	Kanturk.
24	136	7	18	203	4,732	22	3,507	11,910	27,078	88,688	16,875	Kells.
2	421	4	83	16	4,270	.	293	6,877	15,567	19,571	18,319	Kenmare.
20	77	1	3	180	7,009	1,103	4,697	325	20,046	44,935	18,181	Kilkeel.
16	442	20	3	137	6,822	.	5,723	12,228	37,518	89,942	25,457	Kilkenny.
1	98	.	.	104	2,549	7	80	8,734	12,631	25,316	10,503	Killadysert.
.	61	1	.	15	2,782	9	1,109	8,882	9,202	20,375	9,290	Killala.
49	985	61	116	71	8,481	8	1,458	29,673	37,415	76,969	40,658	Killarney.
19	151	1	1	44	2,988	.	2,277	1,153	10,678	33,114	8,542	Kilmacthomas.
14	347	1	2	110	4,675	.	716	26,111	34,505	187,634	28,168	Kilmallock.
5	419	13	.	53	7,244	8	154	19,084	29,483	52,932	31,423	Kilrush.
44	61	27	3	79	5,959	.	4,122	2,921	22,564	60,302	16,823	Kinsale.
8	28	86	2	90	8,607	244	6,683	8,827	38,083	104,688	36,370	Larne.
3	105	71	2	94	5,866	1,412	2,732	1,432	23,081	31,662	13,950	Letterkenny.
17	166	73	5	178	12,020	1,688	7,014	1,333	41,542	68,756	23,369	Limavady.
53	493	10	.	292	6,728	.	2,505	29,188	46,296	198,864	68,992	Limerick.
60	81	185	2	509	18,807	1,408	13,608	6,862	56,154	180,520	50,660	Lisburn.
25	316	26	7	74	5,454	.	8,134	1,673	17,583	50,018	15,124	Lismore.
3	96	8	2	172	5,918	721	2,763	14,972	30,718	58,069	16,074	Lisnaskea.
42	739	26	69	126	9,608	.	1,965	27,049	45,039	68,708	39,121	Listowel.
23	328	65	4	315	15,600	946	8,665	1,494	55,125	168,390	60,021	Londonderry.
11	436	1	1	124	6,689	.	2,044	14,931	29,431	60,578	24,964	Longford.
3	294	7	536	91	8,467	.	676	17,489	29,648	76,237	22,244	Loughrea.
40	58	164	19	248	18,334	100	8,920	8,410	42,428	147,186	58,135	Lurgan.
33	414	376	90	54	8,429	.	3,064	10,836	30,146	84,182	26,088	Macroom.
2	264	10	18	478	18,494	5,890	10,606	6,890	59,428	92,583	44,976	Magherafelt.
62	257	153	4	129	7,233	.	8,045	14,498	34,812	108,146	28,405	Mallow.
7	833	4	.	149	5,743	.	275	18,803	25,578	48,748	28,465	Manorhamilton.
78	197	48	1	123	10,162	1	5,847	7,067	40,274	94,422	25,993	Middleton.
6	421	103	8	52	8,695	497	2,335	1,141	25,370	30,007	21,808	Millford.
.	238	86	22	3	3,251	.	759	8,017	18,057	28,252	12,168	Millstreet.
21	285	4	1	139	4,530	.	2,340	8,317	19,101	49,148	15,742	Mitchelstown.
3	296	2	.	218	8,845	8	494	12,575	23,853	39,582	22,471	Mohill.
26	111	80	11	261	11,577	2,808	7,309	6,414	44,918	85,101	30,452	Monaghan.
8	225	18	435	88	5,851	1	698	9,583	20,517	40,392	16,477	Mountbellew.
31	174	45	39	164	13,782	.	8,355	14,482	55,409	102,671	31,451	Mountmellick.
46	235	17	88	245	7,070	1	8,121	19,465	37,156	156,790	30,814	Mullingar.
30	187	2	4	158	7,483	.	8,868	20,830	44,042	158,356	36,978	Naas.
26	58	2	1	122	2,903	.	2,559	13,537	22,794	89,318	16,099	Navan.
44	635	27	32	46	9,763	.	4,191	24,041	47,479	94,457	27,382	Nenagh.
11	560	3	36	54	5,313	.	1,633	21,051	31,935	63,262	28,505	Newcastle.
77	672	26	29	97	16,336	.	10,680	2,849	58,748	104,398	33,544	New Ross.
5	109	23	6	267	14,005	2,923	13,230	2,137	55,706	168,857	38,134	Newry.
19	172	362	14	684	12,954	2,177	12,383	1,855	51,901	147,281	41,286	Newtownards.
13	187	6	8	227	5,470	94	3,891	9,309	25,054	62,921	17,247	Oldcastle.
8	225	21	8	295	15,342	2,815	8,468	10,049	65,017	107,837	44,387	Omagh.
1	118	2	82	86	4,102	.	436	5,320	11,553	15,018	13,875	Oughterard.
39	333	14	276	218	12,336	.	4,427	16,327	49,808	102,568	28,044	Parsonstown.
8	96	1	245	44	3,276	.	708	8,799	15,647	35,335	10,363	Portumna.
12	38	8	.	688	2,636	.	1,367	7,145	14,023	271,752	56,078	Rathdown.
15	156	9	37	204	7,398	.	6,456	17,651	42,842	127,962	27,626	Rathdrum.
68	126	7	5	66	4,615	.	2,226	12,136	24,425	69,782	17,627	Rathkeale.
3	175	8	175	74	4,518	.	932	11,787	20,498	64,560	17,561	Roscommon.
17	274	4	40	161	7,788	.	3,818	12,817	32,167	81,339	19,359	Roscrea.
4	244	2	2	113	3,172	.	780	8,511	14,841	26,322	11,715	Scarriff.
43	296	8	26	113	6,961	.	3,448	3,897	31,571	50,362	14,109	Shillelagh.
16	833	124	4	72	7,600	.	2,758	4,487	18,810	47,222	28,450	Skibbereen.
.	113	51	1	37	2,729	.	308	2,674	7,818	15,214	11,233	Skull.
16	533	8	.	211	7,265	8	1,807	14,761	28,487	89,387	41,154	Sligo.
20	379	90	10	339	16,535	3,944	8,418	3,955	34,737	107,268	39,123	Strabane.
6	119	6	.	21	5,817	1,211	3,002	4,655	23,915	30,447	15,108	Stranorlar.
1	96	7	3	130	4,716	.	883	12,296	20,881	50,833	18,458	Strokestown.
.	392	9	4	260	12,413	8	1,916	8,305	32,118	41,119	48,261	Swineford.
17	354	28	9	60	6,009	.	5,669	8,585	28,031	66,029	14,876	Thomastown.
20	660	3	.	73	10,534	.	5,855	12,129	41,222	90,540	25,613	Thurles.
43	668	5	.	77	7,469	.	2,270	26,077	41,055	143,141	65,786	Tipperary.
5	273	8	8	79	5,549	.	1,171	8,396	18,459	40,821	22,210	Tobercurry.
24	728	21	14	174	3,783	.	1,987	28,379	42,159	87,748	44,787	Tralee.
46	109	6	55	217	4,551	1	3,109	14,514	28,218	109,010	16,011	Trim.
5	378	7	439	131	11,407	.	2,734	8,927	33,232	76,848	34,630	Tuam.
18	155	3	10	71	8,705	.	839	8,280	15,422	33,453	11,695	Tulla.
25	201	50	237	459	10,829	.	5,139	10,534	42,733	83,254	24,851	Tullamore.
2	228	8	13	57	5,528	.	4,021	5,546	28,184	48,587	10,081	Urlingford.
37	269	16	1	244	7,386	.	4,923	8,922	26,992	154,887	50,308	Waterford.
3	375	2	12	62	7,591	.	576	7,562	22,462	44,194	37,381	Westport.
99	413	41	35	129	10,690	18	7,096	7,465	46,601	108,549	35,142	Wexford.
71	250	62	.	135	5,083	.	2,020	6,117	20,547	59,728	15,769	Youghal.
3,517	41,184	5,412	8,536	26,188	1,174,863	70,647	323,866	1,618,924	4,883,108	14,081,145	4,704,750	Total.

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TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX, ...	1,360	128,082	187,670	49	.	.	.
ANTRIM, ...	8,265	205,767	48	.	32	2,928	137
ARDEE, ...	7,306	138,586	81,847	.	.	887	169
ARMAGH, ...	20,615	847,278	188	12	625	1,749	84
ATHLONE, ...	1,718	78,018	806	36	4,178	.	.
ATHY, ...	20,773	171,932	221,070	.	1,122	.	.
BAILIEBOROUGH, . .	195	62,178	.	.	16	.	.
BALLINA, ...	451	82,463	1,175	.	2,234	.	24
BALLINASLOE, . . .	1,634	77,108	8,254	66	1,851	.	.
BALLINROBE, . . .	14,818	88,727	814	168	906	18	30
BALLYCASTLE, . . .	226	128,411	10,490	.	47	7,181	32
BALLYMAHON, . . .	8,467	61,487	78	.	843	.	18
BALLYMENA, . . .	1,782	305,352	.	.	40	178	.
BALLYMONEY, . . .	280	294,073	225	.	240	300	144
BALLYSHANNON, . .	1,189	40,518	12	.	1,925	1,287	.
BALLYVAGHAN, . . .	1,905	3,282	4,888	.	91	189	.
BALROTHERY, . . .	80,083	81,658	26,785	42	1,535	24	111
BALTINGLASS, . . .	688	124,869	8,093	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE, . . .	7,088	301,588	210	.	12	56	43
BANDON, ...	8,860	139,037	10,036	15	21	.	.
BANTRY, ...	6,765	28,826	.	14	160	.	.
BAWNBOY, ...	249	37,190	.	20	224	.	.
BELFAST, ...	4,228	60,339	118	14	.	60	.
BELMULLET, . . .	804	35,168	3,864	40	5,649	16	.
BORRISOKANE, . . .	2,081	54,049	98,300	.	256	48	190
BOYLE, ...	736	134,158	88	.	1,125	.	.
CAHERSIVEEN, . . .	297	35,770	.	.	173	.	.
CALLAN, ...	20,637	83,071	23,047	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, ...	17,413	237,529	81,974	.	112	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS, . .	6,013	104,760	10,528	45	130	20	42
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, .	69	55,500	55	10	2,150	.	12
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, . .	8,162	111,951	842	.	.	.	.
CASHEL, ...	18,896	122,505	27,859	.	.	.	.
CASTLEBAR, . . .	2,853	94,648	832	32	2,977	16	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY, . .	31	182,157	.	.	12	80	.
CASTLECOMER, . . .	1,468	83,923	22,743	.	42	.	.
CASTLEDERG, . . .	880	118,443	144	.	253	.	.
CASTLEREAGH, . . .	98	105,220	51	8	2,372	24	84
CASTLETOWN, . . .	45	19,752	14	.	42	.	.
CAVAN, ...	5,920	170,894	881	.	2,961	84	44
CELBRIDGE, . . .	16,991	72,018	5,863	.	69	.	773
CLAREMORRIS, . . .	304	132,922	180	36	1,796	.	8
CLIFDEN, ...	22	21,232	1,645	90	4,955	.	.
CLOGHEEN, ...	81,090	113,809	258	.	.	.	.
CLOGHER, ...	2,940	122,335	.	.	209	65	.
CLONAKILTY, . . .	18,515	72,987	27,750	14	44	.	.
CLONES, ...	8,198	50,391	84	18	1,387	.	.
CLONMEL, ...	14,260	60,776	253	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE, . . .	1,381	237,198	17,368	.	441	677	83
COOKSTOWN, . . .	9,044	123,133	102	27	2,373	17	12
COOTEHILL, . . .	2,142	121,365	140	.	464	130	88
CORK, ...	8,078	289,829	44,880	.	238	18	18
CORROFIN, ...	6,264	12,222	681	132	260	.	.
CROOM, ...	18,077	51,649	4,271	.	49	.	.
DELVIN, ...	348	48,540	72	.	282	.	.
DINGLE, ...	780	39,620	1,178	18	1,260	17	14
DONEGAL, ...	1,004	56,521	475	32	1,058	1,468	59
DOWNPATRICK, . . .	102,000	375,238	368	.	684	683	178
DROGHEDA, ...	7,272	121,318	87,736	.	.	345	117
DROMORE WEST, . .	1,974	59,708	4,185	.	818	12	.
DUBLIN, NORTH, . .	29,032	48,567	11,128	.	11	48	548
DUBLIN, SOUTH, . .	15,092	36,387	1,323	21	114	.	.
DUNDALK, ...	8,637	203,804	126,222	12	49	67	22
DUNFANAGHY, . . .	438	52,750	1,512	.	1,285	32	126
DUNGANNON, . . .	8,008	197,100	27	71	1,915	255	.
DUNGARVAN, . . .	2,798	106,287	8,532	16	330	.	.
DUNMANWAY, . . .	8,028	49,233	58	.	735	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, . .	8,445	39,420	198	.	102	.	.
EDENDERRY, . . .	2,817	115,160	32,832	18	5,899	.	.
ENNIS, ...	5,006	48,999	298	89	1,990	1,118	.
ENNISCORTHY, . . .	22,562	290,944	177,339	.	21	487	.
ENNISKILLEN, . . .	1,833	83,294	.	.	1,484	.	.
ENNISTIMON, . . .	676	8,374	204	11	1,040	27	.
FERMOY	9,682	231,009	8,319	.	84	.	.
GALWAY, ...	12,340	73,320	8,004	18	12,234	.	160
GLENNAMADDY, . . .	.	36,618	272	.	664	.	.
GLENTIES, ...	.	68,547	1,772	801	3,778	.	.
GOREY, ...	14,390	168,828	25,918	.	56	2,680	.
GORT, ...	18,878	49,029	20,829	.	856	54	8

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PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892.

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation*.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
21,851	64,671	8,555	321	1,898	69	496	.	11,677	22,339	ABBEYLEIX.
38,100	27,464	1,990	278	286	2,860	300	45,220	20,666	27,912	ANTRIM.
10,147	58,210	4,052	365	946	456	.	.	13,856	12,310	ARDEE.
39,500	40,376	4,245	86	754	3,625	320	50,613	28,768	25,253	ARMAGH.
16,390	16,487	6,024	63	2,873	62	2,633	.	4,238	32,653	ATHLONE.
15,362	122,655	3,828	292	1,529	441	528	.	20,484	22,132	ATHY.
11,018	6,322	626	.	1,200	16	490	15,009	7,564	11,016	BAILIEBOROUGH.
16,706	13,603	2,614	.	4,714	149	29	509	6,470	9,890	BALLINA.
10,557	21,120	5,982	30	3,298	41	3,836	.	5,362	29,403	BALLINASLOE.
18,542	29,830	8,475	88	2,412	42	425	.	4,508	11,257	BALLINROBE.
18,568	16,746	168	.	375	73	.	20,830	7,830	8,628	BALLYCASTLE.
10,753	6,055	2,602	183	2,744	322	40	.	5,818	33,158	BALLYMAHON.
36,948	15,284	565	7	141	85	.	124,158	26,588	19,713	BALLYMENA.
63,318	33,578	2,486	112	330	201	77	106,501	19,469	6,791	BALLYMONEY.
10,081	3,801	3,820	23	3,805	76	7	891	1,461	31,644	BALLYSHANNON.
1,334	3,116	1,305	.	327	.	24	.	676	2,522	BALLYVAGHAN.
13,034	16,405	3,453	692	276	33	.	.	8,235	21,781	BALROTHERY.
11,269	29,867	4,061	522	1,626	15	31	.	7,921	36,110	BALTINGLASS.
81,435	42,585	576	89	459	865	87	64,179	24,878	6,801	BANBRIDGE.
10,866	43,676	16,242	626	1,574	846	99	70	11,328	6,412	BANDON.
5,949	8,076	2,349	150	1,350	376	16	.	2,083	6,413	BANTRY.
12,355	2,941	597	.	2,794	34	50	57	774	31,606	BAWNBOY.
6,671	13,578	726	101	2,383	1,135	53	4,831	10,453	15,670	BELFAST.
5,984	2,249	112	6	855	21	64	.	370	2,807	BELMULLET.
7,641	36,213	4,641	414	1,234	318	400	.	6,970	6,150	BORRISOKANE.
22,235	6,162	5,137	44	5,128	46	90	108	2,746	49,062	BOYLE.
12,435	5,105	1,459	24	4,100	72	419	.	154	15,291	CAHERSIVEEN.
6,621	18,560	4,316	330	3,459	27	.	.	7,799	24,723	CALLAN.
30,543	59,490	10,670	1,456	5,659	160	140	.	23,262	61,692	CARLOW.
15,659	14,653	6,439	36	385	56	16	18,800	11,036	4,027	CARRICKMACROSS.
16,116	4,251	1,687	157	3,332	13	48	.	445	43,064	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
8,596	22,787	10,353	252	3,174	50	44	.	8,894	11,041	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
13,803	39,896	6,781	375	3,886	45	7	25	10,456	30,392	CASHEL.
13,175	14,502	2,954	32	2,670	30	76	.	2,571	14,781	CASTLEBAR.
24,225	16,566	610	92	1,449	121	42	41,953	13,536	7,113	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
5,743	11,146	3,386	112	1,402	33	7	.	3,110	15,597	CASTLECOMER.
17,358	24,593	264	12	557	100	.	26,545	4,367	12,028	CASTLEDERG.
26,343	11,784	2,665	10	3,340	31	234	.	3,776	35,165	CASTLEREAGH.
3,694	1,206	899	12	1,062	138	45	.	278	4,952	CASTLETOWN.
32,766	13,956	5,098	474	3,966	146	365	12,086	10,962	63,582	CAVAN.
5,691	17,613	4,963	187	390	39	.	.	6,545	23,170	CELBRIDGE.
17,309	12,219	784	8	2,408	120	207	60	2,367	11,129	CLAREMORRIS.
10,129	2,638	1,557	4	1,401	6	.	.	257	3,088	CLIFDEN.
12,169	19,146	2,882	158	2,681	42	80	.	7,652	8,770	CLOGHEEN.
9,643	16,793	1,697	30	523	40	20	21,054	6,652	16,714	CLOGHER.
3,843	29,325	8,843	1,013	964	236	22	1,150	7,206	5,213	CLONAKILTY.
9,692	6,970	2,455	.	437	44	40	8,943	5,730	27,171	CLONES.
10,180	15,760	6,191	118	2,804	40	210	.	4,533	10,524	CLONMEL.
27,837	48,535	1,184	271	944	366	81	68,508	20,400	6,468	COLERAINE.
26,255	20,125	2,057	145	557	85	92	52,139	13,913	16,296	COOKSTOWN.
22,155	14,953	2,069	224	2,456	278	383	33,472	14,193	17,841	COOTEHILL.
21,383	61,364	33,020	643	2,118	3,938	130	.	12,433	16,615	CORK.
6,301	4,590	1,625	52	724	16	.	.	694	8,662	CORROFIN.
8,778	11,356	4,881	620	1,802	124	112	.	4,554	35,665	CROOM.
4,329	12,256	2,874	262	1,714	27	275	.	3,653	17,566	DELVIN.
6,538	5,619	2,378	20	1,710	25	3	.	3,027	9,486	DINGLE.
13,010	7,286	950	65	2,474	159	6	2,223	310	33,048	DONEGAL.
59,064	66,338	4,179	148	355	1,272	254	76,847	32,480	2,967	DOWNPATRICK.
7,736	43,407	4,061	93	300	571	135	.	11,357	16,284	DROGHEDA.
7,428	13,683	1,855	78	1,143	6	65	12	3,363	8,532	DROMORE WEST.
9,417	6,398	3,734	63	6,896	33	5	.	4,972	16,178	DUBLIN, NORTH.
10,314	6,293	3,485	76	6,761	30	22	.	4,794	11,643	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
36,292	55,706	8,729	301	611	647	40	7,054	15,787	4,670	DUNDALK.
6,189	6,186	90	24	1,332	306	24	1,607	1,606	663	DUNFANAGHY.
21,492	29,147	2,441	42	1,703	383	104	40,965	17,712	19,296	DUNGANNON.
14,693	17,133	6,245	235	1,694	35	28	.	5,205	2,211	DUNGARVAN.
7,204	16,220	2,656	67	1,748	1,055	276	30	4,111	3,230	DUNMANWAY.
3,256	6,133	2,178	67	564	38	5	.	2,584	25,566	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
10,687	35,776	8,591	311	1,707	59	1,926	.	7,384	38,217	EDENDERRY.
6,890	17,268	6,130	329	1,782	21	28	24	4,102	35,136	ENNIS.
36,417	86,821	13,186	724	5,954	74	66	105	33,182	6,578	ENNISCORTHY.
15,592	15,268	2,851	127	2,482	60	86	3,081	5,456	57,694	ENNISKILLEN.
12,454	4,710	3,556	20	2,691	.	7	144	202	29,044	ENNISTIMON.
17,581	61,364	9,227	395	2,676	454	66	.	12,039	11,882	FERMOY.
27,877	27,827	7,430	56	2,128	76	1,288	.	4,501	6,862	GALWAY.
12,611	7,391	1,008	52	1,555	39	366	.	2,780	13,090	GLENNAMADDY.
17,287	4,268	24	.	2,192	14	17	24	2,400	30,446	GLENTIES.
12,990	39,627	6,162	105	1,296	106	.	30	16,864	21,412	GOREY.
13,921	21,180	3,878	60	2,374	30	636	.	3,924	10,028	GORT.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	219	94,165	35	.	240	.	.
INISHOWEN,	120	152,228	5,708	201	1,683	18	.
IRVINESTOWN,	907	66,752	.	24	439	12	16
KANTURK,	12,724	72,963	450	.	326	.	.
KELLS,	1,821	103,251	268	.	186	.	.
KENMARE,	.	20,120	.	.	591	.	.
KILKEEL,	13,110	107,573	18	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	21,080	86,412	81,986	.	.	14	20
KILLADYSERT,	3,098	12,312	51	11	1,129	.	.
KILLALA,	.	34,361	536	.	51	.	.
KILLARNEY,	5,867	110,441	689	.	471	32	88
KILMACTHOMAS,	738	74,303	1,903	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	8,691	50,524	150	.	35	.	.
KILRUSH,	3,074	23,076	416	55	2,658	.	.
KINSALE,	11,550	108,256	50,579	.	.	.	.
LARNE,	10,984	175,000	405	14	160	13,233	160
LETTERKENNY,	18	147,988	.	.	.	28	.
LIMAVADY,	1,451	256,198	10,711	.	3,188	4,040	73
LIMERICK,	4,674	106,783	8,479	.	1,466	18	18
LISBURN,	14,353	247,638	575	.	164	1,040	64
LISMORE,	1,658	109,487	944	.	398	.	.
LISNASKEA,	5,841	67,939	198	66	1,412	80	.
LISTOWEL,	8,640	114,244	3,213	.	2,211	64	.
LONDONDERRY,	817	419,248	80	.	56	1,964	100
LONGFORD,	2,031	86,530	33	15	1,075	.	.
LOUGHREA,	6,844	67,741	368	.	644	.	9
LURGAN,	32,073	170,982	7,158	270	1,517	2,948	273
MACROOM,	5,742	116,900	872	.	18	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	18,913	225,058	108	55	1,060	24	30
MALLOW,	23,192	139,622	378	.	35	45	26
MANORHAMILTON,	195	28,340	.	.	1,388	.	.
MIDLETON,	8,395	180,619	95,224	600	1,555	15	.
MILLFORD,	174	182,602	4,260	.	468	.	1,894
MILLSTREET,	4,121	36,481	199	.	158	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	8,125	88,154	64	.	87	.	.
MOHILL,	105	51,098	18	.	2,559	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2,485	192,844	160	73	894	201	30
MOUNTBELLEW,	1,140	68,746	120	.	1,387	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK,	1,897	146,532	151,540	.	109	120	90
MULLINGAR,	388	124,541	970	30	917	.	.
NAAS,	7,817	158,040	24,383	98	1,963	78	.
NAVAN,	4,567	31,778	468	12	520	.	.
NENAGH,	2,003	105,488	86,445	92	453	.	12
NEWCASTLE,	18,208	57,974	448	.	90	.	.
NEW ROSS,	16,287	239,259	164,485	.	14	437	12
NEWRY,	7,390	284,411	198	.	66	57	12
NEWTOWNARDS,	55,055	270,140	1,070	.	196	3,790	326
OLDCASTLE,	.	92,482	637	.	153	.	.
OMAGH,	93	349,776	.	.	1,726	17	12
OUGHTERARD,	4,363	28,778	5,856	.	1,801	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	4,440	134,876	158,929	10	4,106	18	.
PORTUMNA,	7,251	27,282	4,249	12	675	.	.
RATHDOWN,	8,382	52,738	1,581	.	.	.	.
RATHDRUM,	14,758	163,442	3,897	.	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	25,317	49,830	2,490	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	1,245	42,680	72	.	2,835	.	.
ROSCREA,	1,935	76,392	56,028	104	859	.	.
SCARRIFF,	1,553	29,355	900	.	1,317	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	1,218	137,498	10,054	36	71	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	11,218	68,307	815	14	656	.	.
SKULL,	7,887	19,566	592	.	183	.	.
SLIGO,	4,166	72,321	916	28	1,717	13	.
STRABANE,	5,512	468,616	274	13	290	41	18
STRANORLAR,	206	116,872	.	.	.	.	.
STROKESTOWN,	925	30,741	12	.	5,182	.	.
SWINEFORD,	178	168,126	140	13	5,168	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	14,370	98,862	65,516	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	2,025	83,718	111,694	1,262	18	.	.
TIPPERARY,	8,815	83,341	2,761	.	482	.	12
TOBERCURRY,	36	73,385	67	.	312	.	.
TRALEE,	17,417	86,758	35,544	.	818	.	.
TRIM,	7,520	86,371	562	78	1,754	.	.
TUAM,	8,942	176,295	2,112	18	2,681	.	.
TULLA,	1,3[illegible]2	44,625	112	.	3,632	.	.
TULLAMORE,	1,135	128,940	120,419	162	568	.	.
URLINGFORD,	3,370	61,786	64,212	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	7,011	173,471	11,697	.	.	.	12
WESTPORT,	1,610	79,740	727	128	9,894	64	3
WEXFORD,	20,114	152,266	139,663	292	110	23,001	64
YOUGHAL,	5,625	80,148	33,041	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,168,239	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	79,846	6,162

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.

Potatoes	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Carrots and Parsnips	Cabbage	Vetches	Rape	Flax	Hay: Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	Hay: Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation*	POOR LAW UNIONS
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
18,203	8,627	2,637	168	6,181	8	640	1,286	5,268	35,062	GRANARD.
23,862	37,444	1,197	.	7,160	1,960	7	324	8,150	4,514	INISHOWEN.
8,453	8,301	1,008	126	374	44	24	8,770	8,225	16,009	IRVINESTOWN.
12,130	18,307	2,644	110	3,436	415	93	.	8,805	48,669	KANTURK.
10,803	14,342	2,656	317	1,968	63	148	475	7,576	24,262	KELLS.
10,433	3,663	1,163	20	2,828	18	431	.	527	13,312	KENMARE.
34,458	18,807	1,168	120	812	12	60	30·889	10,081	687	KILKEEL.
14,963	27,871	4,322	115	3,632	221	21	.	11,953	24,082	KILKENNY.
5,481	3,782	2,763	12	1,011	.	.	188	285	20,891	KILLADYSERT.
2,927	5,078	377	.	372	9	.	189	2,522	5,867	KILLALA.
17,370	18,710	1,964	501	7,101	428	1,094	174	2,856	45,748	KILLARNEY.
4,905	13,737	5,290	311	843	5	5	.	6,062	2,612	KILMACTHOMAS.
18,773	8,803	5,041	158	5,375	30	40	.	1,562	58,575	KILMALLOCK.
17,902	8,436	7,626	36	3,040	87	.	242	308	87,860	KILRUSH.
10,812	32,171	14,408	345	820	204	23	.	7,943	8,121	KINSALE.
15,825	15,252	844	25	122	318	14	7,136	15,893	25,606	LARNE.
7,988	42,524	178	30	1,076	511	8	31,839	5,086	3,173	LETTERKENNY.
33,180	58,676	3,905	209	1,384	612	30	48,412	12,632	1,677	LIMAVADY.
27,587	28,350	18,114	623	8,651	280	.	.	5,362	66,890	LIMERICK.
35,633	33,965	1,118	408	943	2,656	20	49,984	31,054	14,072	LISBURN.
12,225	23,419	8,032	277	1,794	147	85	.	5,155	8,023	LISMORE.
10,898	13,809	8,564	28	715	72	20	9,404	6,878	36,305	LISNASKEA.
22,169	23,046	11,033	450	5,670	111	975	.	5,256	59,713	LISTOWEL.
24,933	122,694	3,378	291	4,407	832	21	29,178	11,486	2,856	LONDONDERRY.
15,953	8,250	1,869	122	3,960	8	10	.	4,507	81,770	LONGFORD.
13,458	16,402	2,530	46	3,024	51	3,126	.	1,453	35,836	LOUGHREA.
33,862	26,598	2,166	423	409	1,460	176	3,043	18,099	20,878	LURGAN.
16,166	23,717	5,994	440	3,234	5,123	961	.	8,417	19,307	MACROOM.
39,424	34,183	1,191	46	8,021	150	81	186,326	20,766	14,877	MAGHERAFELT.
14,026	34,540	8,863	825	2,969	1,842	20	.	6,974	24,081	MALLOW.
11,548	4,916	1,559	183	5,176	17	.	.	598	37,366	MANORHAMILTON.
12,169	60,792	34,811	808	1,988	599	7	25	9,101	10,801	MIDDLETON.
16,029	21,972	565	66	3,504	585	86	13,916	7,938	4,097	MILLFORD.
5,263	9,175	1,444	.	2,273	961	257	.	1,924	14,475	MILLSTREET.
15,688	12,327	4,757	112	3,970	54	5	.	5,186	18,615	MITCHELSTOWN.
17,848	5,153	1,561	43	3,714	10	.	246	1,161	30,435	MOHILL.
15,461	22,287	4,556	224	1,120	389	60	87,881	10,820	12,258	MONAGHAN.
15,159	12,998	4,948	79	2,906	117	2,916	25	1,503	20,152	MOUNTBELLEW.
28,276	78,375	8,635	312	1,508	318	250	.	15,986	23,451	MOUNTMELLICK.
10,898	25,481	6,983	380	2,448	118	629	37	7,120	39,818	MULLINGAR.
10,646	47,897	8,510	316	1,815	12	24	.	11,338	38,523	NAAS.
5,688	18,307	4,769	240	525	18	8	.	4,787	25,087	NAVAN.
19,573	32,182	10,708	415	7,001	285	233	.	8,280	33,092	NENAGH.
8,836	12,773	8,569	112	8,191	30	227	.	4,632	42,475	NEWCASTLE.
30,403	106,023	13,885	694	5,487	138	177	.	22,668	9,026	NEW ROSS.
36,228	31,240	1,171	35	556	485	118	84,491	18,305	8,743	NEWRY.
[illegible]	55,661	3,550	186	1,794	6,779	200	60,415	27,333	3,843	NEWTOWNARDS.
12,372	12,396	1,935	110	1,708	50	45	2,415	7,619	22,168	OLDCASTLE.
32,937	55,724	783	22	1,556	215	40	64,043	18,135	24,573	OMAGH.
14,933	8,585	1,626	8	1,349	16	578	.	872	5,801	OUGHTERARD.
13,859	68,340	14,618	452	2,544	197	1,962	.	9,484	35,266	PARSONSTOWN.
5,224	18,218	2,993	42	942	0	1,973	.	1,652	18,446	PORTUMNA.
5,519	7,710	2,198	92	420	117	.	.	3,378	13,665	RATHDOWN.
12,768	43,896	8,421	246	1,821	54	282	.	14,538	28,116	RATHDRUM.
12,350	15,329	4,555	474	954	42	36	.	4,898	25,828	RATHKEALE.
11,165	8,241	2,243	14	1,727	25	1,655	.	2,351	29,378	ROSCOMMON.
15,155	42,908	8,945	187	3,530	20	240	.	8,212	26,623	ROSCREA.
6,700	6,509	1,885	33	2,197	19	10	.	1,913	18,126	SCARRIFF.
15,216	35,157	4,471	607	1,463	59	182	.	16,373	15,933	SHILLELAGH.
11,787	21,406	8,196	175	3,333	1,609	23	.	6,661	7,821	SKIBBEREEN.
3,624	8,102	2,809	.	787	571	18	.	2,224	4,798	SKULL.
18,186	12,471	4,319	147	5,494	9	.	192	2,922	34,359	SLIGO.
32,780	123,599	2,586	180	4,391	802	60	111,375	12,796	8,363	STRABANE.
13,333	18,052	818	60	918	36	.	81,508	5,920	11,241	STRANORLAR.
11,519	4,584	2,048	4	988	42	30	.	2,220	81,565	STROKESTOWN.
34,744	10,827	858	.	4,848	38	18	47	4,491	12,860	SWINEFORD.
10,104	50,127	3,917	187	2,970	153	51	.	10,465	7,158	THOMASTOWN.
22,319	44,965	5,358	166	6,062	20	.	.	18,078	26,928	THURLES.
22,050	28,813	7,424	302	7,776	35	.	.	5,040	58,200	TIPPERARY.
13,695	7,566	729	31	2,365	24	52	.	2,567	13,179	TOBERCURRY.
20,355	20,248	18,370	221	7,177	106	126	.	4,522	48,780	TRALEE.
5,630	24,149	5,487	448	1,869	54	318	29	5,923	30,670	TRIM.
28,722	87,358	6,428	40	4,278	42	3,603	.	5,990	21,129	TUAM.
11,148	10,650	3,778	152	1,700	42	70	.	1,829	18,080	TULLA.
19,108	51,235	7,387	260	1,808	699	1,900	.	10,392	20,778	TULLAMORE.
11,498	28,881	2,385	27	1,232	25	66	.	7,813	13,342	URLINGFORD.
13,348	33,769	16,777	852	1,574	84	5	.	10,393	8,361	WATERFORD.
18,130	6,200	1,791	24	3,609	15	67	.	1,250	18,438	WESTPORT.
14,298	68,159	15,981	1,159	3,541	923	207	480	18,438	16,118	WEXFORD.
7,361	22,296	9,245	708	2,117	380	.	.	4,431	11,118	YOUGHAL.
2,585,221	4,070,827	747 841	32,799	382,507	59,359	46,545	1,550,597	1,290,060	3,211,168	TOTAL.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.														
			Corn, Beans, and Peas.							Other Crops							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1883	20,612	2,939	75,610	1,006	3	51	2,808	82,417	44,235	10,004	379	2,028	56,646	12,463	86,151	237,657
	1884	20,504	1,685	73,439	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,984	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,851	83,322	[illegible]
	1885	20,480	1,909	73,567	1,164	1	28	1,915	75,673	43,651	10,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,630	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,608	88,712	237,677
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	8	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
	1888	20,833	2,363	70,594	859	5	64	1,905	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205
	1889	20,518	2,034	70,861	895	12	24	[illegible]	74,950	42,572	10,683	229	1,804	55,288	15,498	100,225	246,961
	1890	20,417	2,114	69,047	823	5	58	1,219	73,260	42,673	10,121	328	1,728	54,840	16,156	97,698	241,954
	1891	20,112	1,967	67,540	979	2	38	1,361	71,887	41,598	10,402	457	1,584	53,991	15,010	90,163	231,051
	1892	20,145	1,913	68,452	870	2	37	1,423	72,697	41,174	10,484	476	1,780	53,914	12,664	95,269	234,544
ARMAGH:	1883	18,691	3,938	57,952	64	3	14	723	62,724	27,058	8,147	393	1,759	37,357	11,057	48,342	159,380
	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	58,977	26,907	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,854	46,889	154,526
	1885	18,701	2,933	53,529	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,505	8,363	396	2,168	37,432	11,790	47,867	154,201
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,630	94	5	41	286	56,498	27,511	7,716	383	2,170	37,779	13,346	48,060	155,683
Area, 318,036 Acres.	1887	18,566	2,623	54,231	74	.	45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	325	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,709
	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	165	58,425	27,648	7,418	577	1,701	37,344	9,321	54,576	159,666
	1889	18,575	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	194	54,741	27,574	8,425	595	1,800	38,394	8,586	55,483	157,184
	1890	18,446	3,379	50,708	101	10	172	253	54,623	26,384	7,670	753	1,703	36,510	6,907	53,063	151,003
	1891	18,358	2,758	51,055	56	9	103	179	54,159	26,434	8,049	708	1,944	37,135	4,966	49,971	146,231
	1892	18,353	2,676	52,568	31	23	156	225	55,079	25,744	8,067	873	1,658	36,342	4,781	50,985	147,187
CARLOW:	1883	4,602	1,444	21,340	5,833	.	.	2	28,619	9,687	7,101	699	1,233	18,720	.	31,294	78,633
	1884	4,565	1,008	21,555	4,783	.	3	1	27,345	9,500	5,058	627	1,240	16,425	.	30,628	74,398
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2	.	.	26,495	9,098	4,714	654	1,182	15,646	.	31,185	73,326
	1886	4,578	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	759	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224
Area, 221,295 Acres.	1887	4,579	899	22,090	4,381	.	1	.	27,381	8,490	4,776	716	1,294	16,276	.	33,100	76,757
	1888	4,571	1,676	20,923	4,609	.	16	.	27,227	9,138	4,685	678	1,383	15,884	.	33,362	76,473
	1889	4,602	1,813	19,516	5,522	1	.	.	26,852	9,649	4,945	640	1,225	16,459	.	33,780	77,121
	1890	4,592	2,230	20,216	5,299	9	3	.	27,751	9,615	4,627	658	1,313	16,213	.	32,719	76,683
	1891	4,624	1,483	20,174	5,157	1	7	.	26,823	9,532	5,102	798	1,454	16,886	.	31,045	74,843
	1892	4,622	1,162	20,744	4,988	1	8	.	26,903	9,331	5,292	847	1,187	16,657	.	32,837	76,397
CAVAN:	1883	19,055	300	45,391	14	6	38	5	45,754	25,351	2,999	389	2,386	31,125	5,152	60,785	142,816
	1884	18,868	178	42,367	18	8	25	8	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462
	1885	18,811	138	41,957	24	1	35	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810
	1886	18,912	289	41,434	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,362	2,639	345	2,358	32,704	8,460	64,302	147,317
Area, 467,025 Acres.	1887	18,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,608	846	2,705	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731
	1888	18,969	376	39,949	23	2	108	9	40,467	27,916	2,718	422	2,756	33,812	6,724	69,859	150,862
	1889	18,030	389	39,084	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,861	469	2,942	34,215	5,706	70,887	150,548
	1890	18,990	478	38,542	28	6	162	4	39,215	28,215	3,085	521	2,921	34,740	5,016	71,145	150,116
	1891	19,061	474	39,647	17	11	167	10	40,326	26,939	3,421	674	2,614	33,648	3,332	70,167	147,473
	1892	19,009	479	37,597	73	.	237	5	38,391	26,614	3,093	662	3,632	34,201	2,834	70,069	145,495
CLARE:	1883	16,821	2,383	16,106	1,293	8	649	546	20,985	24,639	6,076	1,977	2,337	35,029	58	82,101	138,173
	1884	16,633	1,710	15,399	1,116	14	654	350	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	86	90,507	146,847
	1885	16,630	1,577	15,549	878	11	702	174	18,886	24,936	5,977	2,288	2,675	35,871	74	90,333	145,164
	1886	16,668	1,783	14,720	595	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	516	9	1,280	86	17,739	26,221	5,466	2,388	3,056	34,161	42	93,309	145,221
	1888	16,721	2,249	13,002	646	21	1,320	5	17,291	22,842	5,110	2,716	2,646	33,314	28	94,368	145,001
	1889	16,732	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,455	40	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835	2,917	34,278	19	91,972	144,991
	1890	16,708	2,519	12,530	640	24	1,081	73	16,847	21,880	5,381	2,704	2,675	32,640	22	90,420	139,929
	1891	16,862	2,025	13,100	414	6	1,160	72	16,777	20,665	5,410	2,871	2,332	31,278	11	90,525	138,591
	1892	16,935	1,598	13,184	395	28	1,113	73	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,609	2,341	31,131	22	93,897	141,441
CORK:	1883	31,912	14,251	104,970	19,701	14	148	43	139,122	64,545	33,101	6,427	6,867	110,960	80	156,104	406,266
	1884	31,833	11,345	102,347	18,619	18	129	[illegible]	132,474	63,878	32,484	5,678	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440
	1885	31,965	11,082	101,258	19,179	54	142	[illegible]	131,727	63,414	32,524	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,730	405,761
	1886	31,961	9,373	104,972	18,528	11	192	[illegible]	133,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,225	111,345	36	171,578	416,060
Area, 1,038,921 Acres.	1887	31,990	8,594	105,784	15,384	2	105	27	129,878	64,221	30,961	7,758	8,821	111,761	41	180,466	422,144
	1888	32,055	12,189	96,302	16,644	39	279	26	125,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	9,070	111,788	56	183,643	424,166
	1889	31,996	12,122	96,862	16,049	8	225	22	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,083	9,107	108,878	86	184,189	418,441
	1890	31,603	12,091	94,775	17,076	8	238	12	124,201	60,732	30,860	8,663	9,427	109,682	200	169,129	403,212
	1891	32,064	10,353	93,590	17,506	6	314	22	121,799	56,986	31,984	9,441	8,742	107,153	40	169,726	398,718
	1892	32,006	8,737	97,206	16,057	44	346	8	122,398	55,668	31,639	9,854	7,854	105,015	37	178,791	407,241
DONEGAL:	1883	30,191	458	96,165	1,898	30	643	412	99,106	45,719	16,346	557	3,588	66,210	4,749	51,766	221,831
	1884	30,124	254	93,913	1,624	23	654	287	96,755	44,569	16,375	578	3,688	65,210	5,250	53,029	220,241
	1885	30,001	268	91,637	1,576	44	727	290	94,542	44,784	16,477	627	3,927	65,765	8,809	54,057	223,173
	1886	30,062	302	88,268	1,668	8	790	233	91,269	45,378	16,860	603	4,287	67,087	10,771	57,803	226,710
Area, 1,180,268 Acres.	1887	30,130	546	91,306	1,807	6	904	[illegible]	94,809	44,997	17,410	729	4,777	67,913	10,202	62,993	235,917
	1888	30,011	471	88,551	1,707	86	957	[illegible]	91,981	45,172	18,332	850	3,879	68,053	12,151	61,335	233,520
	1889	30,252	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,316	[illegible]	90,419	44,979	17,616	817	4,564	67,970	10,489	68,508	237,384
	1890	29,926	545	89,626	1,322	14	1,631	[illegible]	93,493	45,437	18,297	725	4,877	69,336	7,690	66,095	236,614
	1891	29,960	468	90,627	1,250	46	1,199	326	93,915	43,540	18,778	690	3,720	66,528	5,093	66,055	231,591
	1892	29,983	409	91,693	1,237	70	804	[illegible]	94,614	43,523	18,748	623	3,874	66,769	5,731	64,646	231,760
DOWN:	1883	25,358	16,336	107,391	367	7	60	1,184	125,345	48,503	18,790	949	3,079	71,421	19,928	69,877	286,071
	1884	25,155	14,366	106,656	420	9	114	1,022	122,587	48,414	18,904	809	3,419	71,546	19,197	66,338	279,668
	1885	25,112	13,913	105,743	351	1	102	941	121,051	48,464	18,363	1,231	3,967	72,025	22,287	69,080	284,443
	1886	24,986	14,694	102,988	407	10	110	719	118,923	47,884	18,868	937	4,159	71,848	25,063	70,754	286,588
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1887	25,044	14,126	105,368	402	13	95	[illegible]	118,802	48,525	19,936	1,203	4,206	73,870	25,264	75,246	283,182
	1888	25,100	17,391	103,949	360	19	173	[illegible]	122,781	49,514	18,787	1,203	4,121	73,675	19,398	80,061	295,915
	1889	25,367	12,752	102,848	584	19	87	[illegible]	116,755	47,735	19,989	965	3,813	72,502	20,945	83,573	293,755
	1890	25,223	13,951	100,762	383	20	69	[illegible]	115,640	48,123	18,206	940	3,586	70,855	16,522	80,761	283,778
	1891	25,194	13,277	101,060	383	.	65	[illegible]	115,304	48,308	17,957	883	3,946	71,101	12,968	73,357	272,740
	1892	25,106	12,835	103,186	429	.	73	[illegible]	116,947	47,576	19,462	833	3,754	71,725	11,875	76,881	276,428

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.														
			Corn, Beans, and Peas.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DUBLIN:	1883	6,076	4,274	13,884	2,044	6	43	73	20,434	9,374	2,664	709	3,097	15,844		41,758	80,036
	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	13	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,557	[illegible]	3,139	15,190	1	43,654	78,415
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	[illegible]	1	48	62	18,469	8,591	2,132	755	3,153	14,631	.	45,354	78,584
	1886	6,128	3,836	13,550	1,737	1	48	77	19,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,978	.	45,924	80,147
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1887	6,099	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,306	[illegible]	3,175	15,355	.	46,522	81,254
	1888	6,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,997	2,237	871	3,276	15,381	.	50,050	86,717
	1889	6,137	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	83	20,575	8,699	2,668	[illegible]	3,671	15,574	.	46,430	82,579
	1890	6,062	4,218	12,496	1,991	5	114	102	18,926	8,240	2,452	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,660	.	43,205	76,791
	1891	6,032	4,023	11,915	2,197	1	123	115	18,374	8,063	2,315	[illegible]	2,700	14,676	.	41,048	73,498
	1892	6,073	3,801	11,531	1,993	4	108	81	17,518	7,531	2,557	[illegible]	2,756	13,742	.	47,282	78,537
FERMANAGH:	1883	12,601	780	21,518	34	6	151	22	22,509	15,443	3,070	623	975	20,111	2,248	56,834	101,202
	1884	12,770	488	20,498	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,763	[illegible]	657	19,394	1,839	65,312	97,742
	1885	12,703	497	21,150	11	9	179	29	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392	102,142
	1886	12,818	586	20,839	21	11	257	33	21,743	15,569	2,842	553	937	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	223	16	21,128	16,425	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374	107,347
	1888	12,908	1,015	20,107	23	20	418	25	21,600	15,798	2,909	688	1,053	20,448	2,705	59,646	104,404
	1889	12,876	950	19,636	36	23	467	58	21,137	15,726	2,908	735	973	20,342	2,748	64,089	108,311
	1890	12,764	937	19,420	37	23	282	13	20,712	15,806	3,220	748	1,241	21,015	2,435	66,016	110,178
	1891	12,855	872	19,676	23	8	347	22	20,948	15,401	3,081	854	1,155	20,491	1,455	65,063	107,977
	1892	12,848	916	19,061	24	9	381	6	20,389	15,373	3,008	790	984	20,155	1,511	63,826	105,891
GALWAY:	1883	33,999	2,526	52,299	4,959	17	996	104	60,991	47,010	12,840	1,538	6,036	67,424	11	81,682	210,108
	1884	33,626	1,951	49,822	4,947	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,307	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	32	79,338	202,726
	1885	33,650	1,970	50,631	4,934	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,753	6,052	66,617	32	86,385	212,145
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,018	16	1,406	103	57,833	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	67,705	210,828
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1887	33,577	3,317	46,902	3,818	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,306	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217	212,507
	1888	33,638	5,768	44,361	3,649	16	1,677	118	56,484	44,389	12,136	2,329	5,783	64,637	15	95,110	216,246
	1889	33,867	6,085	43,973	3,672	41	2,767	111	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,373	6,039	64,161	6	88,860	209,696
	1890	33,517	6,229	43,559	3,264	60	2,096	73	55,281	43,262	12,255	2,441	6,448	64,406	7	86,017	205,711
	1891	34,159	5,258	42,962	2,627	89	1,846	30	52,762	41,621	12,394	3,161	6,145	63,521	7	91,220	207,510
	1892	33,762	4,673	42,881	2,468	17	1,993	24	52,056	41,515	12,209	2,791	5,934	62,449	1	93,987	208,493
KERRY:	1883	18,091	1,182	25,784	3,817	10	404	12	31,209	28,428	5,086	1,480	4,557	39,551	59	82,822	153,641
	1884	17,859	676	25,412	3,297	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,678	1,200	4,606	38,547	71	84,670	152,962
	1885	17,937	788	25,584	3,071	25	336	20	30,124	28,943	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	81	92,397	163,232
	1886	17,954	742	25,698	3,361	16	360	10	30,187	28,612	4,638	1,578	4,741	39,569	43	91,982	161,781
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1887	18,616	1,136	25,452	2,458	9	538	12	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,634	4,840	39,721	29	91,257	160,612
	1888	18,059	1,900	26,162	1,600	30	716	1	30,706	29,763	5,615	1,004	5,502	41,884	20	102,232	174,845
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870	5,269	40,582	10	99,090	169,001
	1890	18,283	2,177	24,177	2,426	4	522	24	29,329	28,104	5,335	2,206	5,679	41,324	35	92,418	163,006
	1891	18,700	2,042	25,681	2,609	44	550	45	30,952	27,906	6,071	2,237	5,480	41,694	25	95,862	168,533
	1892	18,659	2,057	24,961	2,336	1	494	12	29,863	26,627	5,318	2,016	4,758	38,719	6	98,819	166,907
KILDARE:	1883	7,375	2,754	23,121	10,839	21	239	8	36,982	8,870	11,469	1,240	1,172	22,751	55	49,954	109,742
	1884	7,340	1,854	24,172	9,814	12	179	1	36,032	8,342	11,680	1,029	1,079	22,130	3	52,054	110,220
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,696	12,860	2	172	6	39,466	8,869	11,873	1,048	1,320	23,110	1	56,884	119,461
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,228	1,153	22,860	.	60,350	121,663
Area, 418,436 Acres.	1887	7,417	1,386	25,384	13,164	8	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	.	58,345	122,916
	1888	7,306	2,045	24,269	14,183	18	444	2	40,906	6,760	11,870	1,397	1,890	23,417	.	65,247	129,570
	1889	7,319	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	6	37,715	8,179	11,224	1,216	1,083	21,702	.	58,253	117,673
	1890	7,320	1,980	20,617	12,745	29	357	29	35,757	8,749	10,752	1,250	1,180	21,931	.	53,979	111,667
	1891	7,386	1,665	20,440	12,013	10	231	3	34,362	7,558	10,863	1,241	1,136	20,798	.	51,478	106,631
	1892	7,405	1,637	21,066	[illegible]	7	305	7	36,065	7,630	10,821	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,631	.	55,862	112,258
KILKENNY:	1883	12,201	4,956	35,745	17,165	3	.	2	57,872	16,988	9,676	1,457	1,957	30,078	.	56,340	146,290
	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6	.	1	54,362	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450	.	60,167	143,979
	1885	12,056	5,289	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,379	8,821	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,241	.	62,579	147,080
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,565	.	2	8	58,617	17,418	10,264	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,316	.	66,279	156,215
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1887	12,157	4,695	35,852	16,004	1	.	2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	.	67,248	155,436
	1888	12,100	8,334	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	57,167	17,346	9,565	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,176	1	68,700	157,124
	1889	12,139	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	55,784	16,686	9,454	[illegible]	2,424	30,885	1	66,240	152,360
	1890	12,115	6,846	31,476	17,533	8	.	6	55,874	16,941	9,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,669	.	62,405	148,948
	1891	12,151	5,197	30,612	16,459	.	1	6	52,275	15,616	9,586	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,306	.	61,207	142,755
	1892	12,035	4,303	31,981	16,879	.	8	2	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997	2,452	30,143	.	63,933	147,249
KING'S:	1883	9,552	2,173	23,380	12,700	29	316	8	38,601	15,065	9,809	1,344	1,948	28,166	12	46,399	113,178
	1884	9,538	814	22,886	12,242	33	258	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354	112,201
	1885	9,591	653	22,378	13,920	24	330	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436	114,911
	1886	9,585	263	21,822	15,570	19	381	5	38,060	14,546	10,031	1,414	2,014	28,005	3	50,348	116,436
Area, 493,268 Acres.	1887	9,551	350	21,976	15,293	25	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,013	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,704	4	50,312	117,048
	1888	9,417	580	21,229	16,712	16	620	5	39,155	15,360	10,160	1,815	[illegible]	29,758	.	51,940	120,854
	1889	9,399	349	20,373	19,428	28	755	5	40,929	15,437	10,121	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,733	1	51,515	122,178
	1890	9,462	496	19,628	16,667	59	748	.	39,797	15,009	9,914	1,742	2,640	29,305	.	47,300	116,402
	1891	9,544	317	18,898	18,010	20	552	.	38,797	14,411	10,326	1,825	[illegible]	28,765	2	46,255	113,839
	1892	9,472	379	20,179	17,669	15	609	.	38,851	14,183	9,912	1,930	2,147	28,172	.	49,644	116,667
LEITRIM:	1883	14,035	124	13,625	13	1	111	8	13,882	17,392	1,359	259	1,807	20,817	55	49,262	84,016
	1884	14,041	78	12,730	10	3	170	4	13,054	17,930	1,288	232	2,321	21,721	54	61,866	86,695
	1885	13,959	57	12,462	18	6	191	2	12,731	17,764	1,202	177	1,969	21,212	59	50,110	84,112
	1886	14,033	53	12,312	9	2	373	2	12,757	17,451	1,355	246	1,641	20,698	110	46,991	82,754
Area, 376,610 Acres.	1887	13,930	68	12,567	8	2	296	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	245	1,957	21,087	117	48,858	83,006
	1888	13,894	47	12,152	2	8	385	1	12,595	17,549	1,305	383	1,829	21,066	90	48,785	83,536
	1889	13,674	70	11,639	5	4	350	1	12,269	16,804	1,086	275	1,651	19,816	52	49,444	81,601
	1890	13,805	34	11,186	13	5	408	8	11,659	16,645	1,116	374	1,901	20,036	29	49,606	81,329
	1891	14,032	37	11,667	12	8	472	.	12,211	16,302	1,490	609	1,794	20,195	16	50,118	82,535
	1892	14,024	21	11,005	2	3	463	1	11,495	15,651	1,288	440	1,900	18,287	10	48,214	79,906

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.														
			Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet-Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK:	1883	14,100	3,119	23,834	2,239	3	29	3	29,227	22,693	5,118	1,075	2,594	31,480	7	112,825	173,539
	1884	14,062	1,892	22,480	1,586	.	28	5	25,991	22,086	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,718	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,788	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,882	21,897	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,842	9	118,848	175,079
	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535	.	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,752	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,508	175,978
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1887	14,132	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,624	3,189	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
	1888	14,068	5,245	16,398	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	9	121,409	176,492
	1889	14,213	5,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,633	5,114	1,708	3,043	30,748	1	115,685	171,175
	1890	14,066	5,775	16,447	912	2	70	4	23,210	19,662	5,168	1,823	3,264	29,937	4	105,269	158,420
	1891	14,046	5,066	16,620	856	3	84	1	22,670	18,846	4,937	2,159	3,017	28,959	.	109,624	161,253
	1892	14,081	4,558	16,663	815	.	56	2	22,094	17,579	5,070	2,122	2,894	27,674	.	114,396	164,166
LONDONDERRY:	1883	15,858	1,417	74,250	1,501	16	470	427	78,081	31,705	13,746	462	2,456	48,369	14,738	36,486	177,702
	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,434	33	494	380	76,578	32,020	14,118	494	4,221	50,853	12,937	38,772	179,140
	1885	15,600	1,093	72,797	1,567	17	577	385	76,436	32,231	13,644	835	3,775	50,835	15,673	37,625	180,569
	1886	14,731	1,219	71,546	1,638	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,598	36,097	177,577
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1887	15,578	1,130	72,868	1,250	4	207	454	76,009	31,843	14,353	187	2,593	48,976	18,250	46,147	189,302
	1888	15,635	1,314	73,329	1,282	8	540	330	76,809	32,937	14,090	237	2,310	49,574	18,183	45,073	187,624
	1889	15,715	1,276	70,986	1,200	31	614	207	74,314	31,702	14,456	271	2,809	49,208	16,148	47,217	186,977
	1890	15,676	1,305	71,069	952	1	473	172	74,072	31,503	13,911	232	2,146	47,862	14,412	48,327	184,573
	1891	15,809	1,114	69,098	1,034	11	581	227	72,057	30,236	14,249	337	2,241	47,063	11,920	43,029	174,069
	1892	15,751	1,242	69,473	1,218	5	596	255	72,799	30,364	14,246	444	2,272	47,526	11,648	43,470	175,443
LONGFORD:	1883	7,980	132	16,439	28	7	180	1	16,837	12,026	3,110	479	1,473	17,088	77	35,461	71,463
	1884	7,860	66	16,160	35	5	102	29	16,397	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	16,172	57	34,881	67,497
	1885	7,867	48	15,908	67	.	156	27	16,296	11,475	2,609	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	68,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,698	22	8	178	26	15,362	11,780	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
Area, 257,770 Acres	1887	7,920	110	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,380	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,296	413	1,343	15,441	33	38,886	69,260
	1889	7,842	320	13,479	16	5	248	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	449	1,470	15,245	49	36,423	65,787
	1890	7,802	347	13,523	16	7	135	3	14,031	11,345	2,284	482	1,384	15,495	36	36,007	65,569
	1891	8,039	397	14,158	25	3	199	8	14,790	11,782	2,666	668	1,623	16,739	58	39,236	70,816
	1892	7,974	375	12,790	9	1	97	1	13,273	10,866	2,295	506	1,552	15,159	26	39,291	67,749
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1883	6,605	2,972	27,990	14,594	.	5	515	46,076	11,431	10,253	555	1,158	23,396	353	22,913	93,240
	1884	6,539	1,592	27,831	14,574	3	1	335	44,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,315	24,574	793	22,821	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,904	14,588	2	66	150	44,106	11,123	8,550	497	1,224	22,394	876	24,163	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	26,380	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,895	8,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1887	6,592	728	27,185	13,271	15	36	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,162	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	22,908	431	26,631	91,579
	1889	6,502	1,131	23,469	15,155	5	13	76	39,846	11,545	8,977	639	1,298	22,459	728	26,782	89,815
	1890	6,526	1,043	24,219	14,803	3	18	68	40,154	11,378	8,889	501	1,172	21,940	329	26,549	88,992
	1891	6,580	1,048	24,086	14,125	15	8	75	39,357	10,624	8,391	587	794	20,396	114	23,493	83,360
	1892	6,565	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	3	71	40,430	10,485	8,998	614	944	21,041	135	25,636	87,242
MAYO:	1883	34,816	871	59,075	1,301	11	1,580	48	62,886	52,331	9,281	396	4,167	66,745	171	43,812	173,394
	1884	34,366	765	55,838	1,053	2	1,536	16	59,210	50,576	9,231	323	4,352	64,382	88	46,620	170,300
	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	50,906	8,428	303	4,531	64,168	112	51,528	174,386
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,283	12	60,199	51,423	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,936	176,105
Area, 1,318,188 Acres.	1887	34,065	1,098	54,166	970	27	2,402	25	58,688	50,136	8,210	432	4,008	62,786	245	51,934	173,675
	1888	34,077	1,562	51,170	832	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	888	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,763
	1889	34,090	1,829	49,470	1,154	46	3,117	51	55,667	46,097	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	123	51,265	168,329
	1890	34,296	1,628	48,634	740	5	3,172	33	54,312	46,576	7,639	718	3,503	58,436	118	47,040	159,906
	1891	34,726	1,700	45,326	748	18	2,587	25	50,352	43,473	7,695	1,055	3,027	55,250	55	48,020	153,677
	1892	34,499	1,450	45,357	535	26	2,892	17	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,250	3,275	55,599	31	52,301	158,208
MEATH:	1883	10,209	1,718	31,231	1,256	9	92	12	34,358	12,183	7,455	1,414	1,902	22,954	77	77,297	134,686
	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,038	3	70	24	31,031	12,168	6,562	1,125	2,015	21,870	87	76,878	129,810
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	787	3	75	19	30,789	11,694	6,070	1,088	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792	.	78	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,834	21,022	126	85,615	137,875
Area, 576,298 Acres.	1887	10,134	970	27,410	833	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
	1888	10,145	1,478	26,407	849	8	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,884	1,238	2,048	21,142	30	91,079	141,392
	1889	10,082	1,151	25,438	1,050	5	192	6	27,892	11,192	5,986	961	1,526	19,665	65	80,926	128,540
	1890	10,131	1,433	23,926	1,056	6	211	20	26,652	11,194	6,138	1,155	1,774	20,261	40	78,342	125,295
	1891	10,107	1,497	23,681	613	3	[illegible]	21	26,177	10,841	5,728	1,341	1,568	19,578	19	78,984	124,758
	1892	10,177	1,281	25,095	831	10	[illegible]	7	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255	1,440	19,387	22	84,259	131,098
MONAGHAN:	1883	16,633	794	52,573	1,154	20	61	64	54,666	19,649	7,640	686	1,195	29,170	10,116	31,103	125,055
	1884	16,807	437	52,698	607	7	[illegible]	55	54,061	20,526	7,588	479	1,296	29,889	9,829	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,675	386	49,218	937	9	71	58	50,679	20,367	7,448	490	1,538	29,843	11,154	33,640	125,316
	1886	16,801	446	49,563	1,250	3	[illegible]	80	51,379	20,847	7,426	570	1,298	30,141	14,084	34,693	130,297
Area, 318,806 Acres.	1887	16,857	594	49,506	860	7	69	28	50,864	21,534	7,539	511	1,668	31,252	14,619	38,379	135,113
	1888	16,794	866	47,984	709	8	[illegible]	87	49,850	21,727	7,637	772	1,490	31,626	12,141	38,797	132,614
	1889	16,899	753	49,246	787	6	[illegible]	14	50,905	22,629	6,412	885	1,940	31,873	12,532	43,315	140,625
	1890	16,737	921	45,305	856	2	74	33	47,191	22,460	8,336	1,057	1,864	33,717	9,565	39,623	130,096
	1891	16,766	935	46,046	1,013	12	[illegible]	56	48,131	21,960	7,422	910	1,446	31,738	6,913	38,260	125,042
	1892	16,700	882	45,938	672	8	81	35	47,716	22,098	7,128	1,910	1,617	31,753	6,559	37,453	123,481
QUEEN'S:	1883	9,512	4,127	23,604	18,747	23	9	24	46,534	16,953	12,672	2,098	1,502	33,125	1	60,877	140,537
	1884	9,599	639	24,467	17,639	4	1	5	42,755	15,888	12,077	1,582	1,234	30,781	.	56,081	129,617
	1885	9,620	444	22,731	19,813	5	8	.	43,049	15,806	11,966	1,425	1,102	29,899	.	57,311	130,259
	1886	9,585	457	22,741	20,128	7	[illegible]	5	43,370	15,709	11,809	1,453	994	29,959	.	63,147	136,476
Area, 424,853 Acres.	1887	9,502	882	23,388	19,311	5	[illegible]	1	43,655	15,849	12,463	1,587	1,267	31,166	.	60,387	134,608
	1888	9,497	962	23,125	21,799	9	[illegible]	2	45,989	16,308	12,340	1,845	1,463	31,951	.	61,300	139,190
	1889	9,453	659	19,739	22,415	10	21	4	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,644	1,297	30,400	.	61,804	135,052
	1890	9,401	637	20,918	23,408	25	21	2	45,312	15,648	11,779	1,746	1,477	30,650	.	55,716	131,680
	1891	9,506	618	21,566	22,433	13	[illegible]	1	44,683	15,162	12,412	2,065	1,304	30,943	1	55,941	131,568
	1892	9,443	852	21,079	21,068	8	7	14	42,518	14,958	12,599	1,688	1,255	30,400	.	56,795	129,713

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ROSCOMMON:	1883	19,545	351	26,735	100	6	443	1	27,635	25,977	5,266	679	2,174	34,096	17	66,211	127,959
	1884	19,475	143	26,246	116	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	482	2,222	34,118	6	69,371	130,426
	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	586	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,364	129,235
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	203	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	558	2,263	33,164	13	72,883	131,637
	1887	19,347	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,630	713	2,555	33,416	3	68,523	126,845
Area, 585,487 Acres.	1888	19,385	372	22,393	162	2	1,310	5	24,244	25,210	4,559	770	2,430	32,969	1	73,188	130,402
	1889	19,403	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,067	4,696	767	2,529	33,059	1	71,394	129,718
	1890	19,239	437	22,219	161	8	1,251	2	24,078	24,518	4,712	959	2,560	32,749	3	65,489	122,319
	1891	19,269	455	21,815	189	2	1,242	3	23,706	23,547	4,820	1,138	2,812	32,317	.	68,227	124,250
	1892	19,194	306	20,231	322	2	1,042	2	21,905	21,846	4,202	1,209	2,447	29,704	.	68,985	120,594
SLIGO:	1883	14,596	466	24,884	881	4	128	4	26,367	20,167	3,862	428	1,496	25,953	41	35,185	87,552
	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	13	24,324	19,835	3,827	435	1,800	25,897	24	36,120	86,365
	1885	14,655	235	22,709	577	1	183	4	23,709	19,726	3,821	513	2,053	26,113	24	36,067	85,913
	1886	14,614	183	21,820	623	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,189	640	2,011	25,499	35	35,244	83,631
Area, 451,815 Acres.	1888	14,524	340	19,983	691	1	350	13	21,378	19,236	3,237	707	1,994	25,174	14	38,861	85,427
	1889	14,508	784	20,369	595	3	442	6	22,199	19,302	3,192	683	2,022	25,199	23	38,690	86,111
	1890	14,313	604	18,668	559	11	432	3	20,277	18,417	3,312	731	1,832	24,292	7	36,220	80,796
	1891	14,280	387	17,892	384	.	277	7	18,947	16,382	2,959	696	1,579	21,616	8	33,534	74,105
	1892	14,510	403	17,980	338	2	223	2	18,948	16,747	2,633	670	1,582	21,632	13	35,690	76,283
TIPPERARY:	1883	21,639	6,654	56,147	15,884	46	84	12	78,827	34,005	20,491	1,958	4,484	60,938	4	110,796	250,565
	1884	21,446	4,581	53,139	16,017	54	77	8	73,876	33,199	20,264	1,950	4,632	60,045	2	125,305	259,228
	1885	21,540	5,474	50,196	17,998	30	46	9	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,096	4,499	58,833	6	127,478	260,070
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	6	76,377	32,818	20,338	2,211	4,718	59,085	3	131,570	267,035
	1887	21,627	4,858	52,038	16,805	43	73	10	73,827	32,818	19,807	2,778	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,678
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1888	21,541	8,382	47,973	17,542	45	126	21	74,089	32,926	19,068	2,896	4,901	60,391	1	137,098	272,579
	1889	21,599	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	15	71,537	31,885	18,495	2,739	4,688	57,807	.	126,084	255,428
	1890	21,563	7,653	42,190	21,677	27	109	2	71,651	31,569	19,924	2,787	5,189	59,469	.	123,238	254,358
	1891	21,435	6,275	40,888	21,602	39	105	4	68,913	30,314	20,189	3,160	5,155	58,818	.	116,695	244,426
	1892	21,259	5,464	41,891	21,940	82	119	24	69,308	29,224	20,010	3,415	4,794	57,453	1	127,516	254,473
TYRONE:	1883	26,093	1,549	104,421	81	1	174	31	106,307	41,083	15,011	533	2,760	59,419	15,575	54,293	235,594
	1884	26,086	1,069	102,734	36	5	144	54	104,042	41,118	14,976	379	2,833	59,306	12,723	54,699	230,770
	1885	26,081	1,013	104,040	29	6	107	87	105,343	40,649	15,501	407	2,470	59,387	16,364	56,434	237,528
	1886	25,974	1,216	101,168	20	14	315	73	102,806	41,106	15,640	522	2,540	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151
	1887	26,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	430	3,305	60,468	20,428	70,192	251,647
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1888	25,892	1,828	99,724	73	16	395	58	102,093	42,398	15,453	833	3,302	62,086	20,361	68,888	253,430
	1889	25,766	1,506	96,250	59	8	341	27	98,191	41,801	15,928	476	3,683	61,888	19,859	71,766	251,703
	1890	25,686	1,570	96,335	41	3	430	24	98,403	42,988	16,087	629	3,696	63,400	17,301	73,709	252,813
	1891	25,715	1,363	95,455	106	8	648	77	97,657	42,450	16,017	704	3,788	62,959	12,636	75,258	248,510
	1892	25,726	1,551	97,146	39	9	611	30	99,386	42,315	16,447	941	3,252	62,955	12,719	70,028	245,088
WATERFORD:	1883	8,027	2,625	31,861	1,366	.	26	8	35,883	13,857	6,923	1,901	1,864	24,545	1	20,875	81,304
	1884	7,919	1,903	30,714	1,039	2	45	2	33,705	14,041	6,615	1,840	1,887	24,383	.	21,937	80,025
	1885	7,951	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	7	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,232	25,044	1	22,845	81,419
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,288	24,438	.	24,069	83,968
	1887	7,887	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	.	26,536	85,991
Area, 458,108 Acres.	1888	7,914	2,252	29,367	1,324	1	37	1	32,982	14,068	6,213	1,916	2,538	25,335	.	25,763	84,080
	1889	8,017	1,985	28,104	1,565	4	73	.	31,733	14,040	5,929	1,851	2,247	24,067	.	24,640	80,440
	1890	8,118	1,425	27,886	1,469	.	45	.	30,825	14,116	6,012	1,971	2,469	24,568	.	22,721	78,114
	1891	8,161	1,170	28,167	1,275	.	57	.	30,669	13,165	6,274	2,167	2,218	23,824	.	23,209	77,702
	1892	8,051	961	29,153	1,476	1	94	1	31,686	12,976	6,532	2,350	2,131	23,989	.	24,121	79,796
WESTMEATH:	1883	9,620	95	21,510	110	4	103	3	21,825	11,012	5,676	1,167	1,386	19,241	4	47,922	88,992
	1884	9,641	49	20,085	94	1	78	9	20,316	10,920	5,378	794	1,455	18,547	1	50,004	88,868
	1885	9,649	53	20,706	169	4	72	.	21,004	11,260	5,259	1,030	1,637	19,194	.	53,554	93,752
	1886	9,705	33	19,969	233	10	127	3	20,375	11,100	5,302	1,129	1,685	19,292	1	56,619	96,287
	1887	9,671	63	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,822	19,245	1	54,383	93,545
Area, 434,018 Acres.	1888	9,622	69	18,865	238	8	242	1	19,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,782	19,143	.	58,659	97,225
	1889	9,591	49	17,897	440	5	196	7	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,168	1,814	18,741	.	53,114	90,449
	1890	9,524	89	17,024	373	4	194	2	17,686	10,354	4,975	1,267	1,986	18,582	1	51,950	88,219
	1891	9,022	91	16,757	327	1	237	3	17,416	10,251	4,692	1,169	1,692	17,804	.	48,384	83,604
	1892	9,636	120	16,323	313	3	256	.	17,015	9,747	4,462	1,250	1,672	17,131	1	52,624	86,771
WEXFORD:	1883	14,581	5,827	46,085	40,725	3	18	4,147	96,805	21,229	18,605	2,976	2,244	45,054	6	57,334	199,199
	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	2,873	92,478	22,091	18,864	3,154	2,376	46,485	.	60,096	199,059
	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087	.	30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	2,758	45,985	.	62,556	201,200
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,036	43	11	2,500	92,512	21,857	18,888	2,848	2,374	45,967	.	64,064	202,543
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	50	2,086	85,587	21,981	17,892	2,900	2,339	45,312	.	64,079	194,978
Area, 578,597 Acres.	1888	14,454	5,725	50,903	31,007	8	37	1,869	89,549	22,734	17,528	3,146	3,160	46,568	1	67,997	204,115
	1889	14,428	5,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,263	90,059	22,480	18,351	3,091	2,960	46,882	1	66,051	202,993
	1890	14,552	5,945	49,985	31,914	.	25	1,377	89,246	22,803	17,804	3,130	2,977	46,714	55	63,171	199,186
	1891	14,588	5,984	50,717	32,405	18	24	1,514	90,662	23,057	18,942	3,411	3,006	48,416	21	58,471	197,570
	1892	14,397	5,696	52,188	31,412	22	25	1,288	90,631	21,839	19,226	3,269	2,416	46,750	20	61,180	198,581
WICKLOW:	1883	7,136	2,205	24,575	1,042	.	.	3	27,825	11,207	5,217	718	1,170	18,312	.	55,423	101,560
	1884	7,025	1,255	25,403	699	4	.	8	27,369	11,035	4,851	611	1,222	17,719	.	58,961	104,049
	1885	7,092	1,096	25,508	831	11	.	3	27,449	11,283	4,901	607	1,386	18,177	.	58,291	103,917
	1886	7,159	814	25,344	945	1	28	2	27,129	10,847	5,364	711	1,201	18,123	.	60,390	105,642
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	673	1	4	1	26,551	10,059	5,193	830	1,304	18,186	2	59,557	104,296
Area, 499,822 Acres.	1888	7,096	1,040	24,037	492	.	3	4	25,576	10,722	5,201	777	1,319	18,019	.	60,914	104,509
	1889	7,081	1,181	23,645	610	1	.	6	25,466	10,273	5,234	769	1,359	17,635	.	59,802	103,880
	1890	6,972	1,117	23,888	551	6	.	5	25,560	10,450	5,245	567	1,567	17,829	1	57,071	101,719
	1891	7,060	954	23,480	479	5	.	6	24,924	10,264	5,414	353	1,400	17,431	.	55,106	97,461
	1892	7,061	904	23,588	358	1	.	.	24,851	9,570	5,769	396	1,405	17,140	.	58,220	100,981

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892. Corn, Beans, and Peas. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1883	105,411	31,677	311,115	128,083	105	995	4,793	474,768	156,025	101,607	14,839	20,443	292,831	1,085	586,772	1,355,556
	1884	104,838	20,814	310,089	113,199	103	736	3,335	448,226	153,471	100,070	12,920	20,601	287,062	893	594,609	1,330,790
	1885	105,102	21,708	304,085	123,054	55	950	2,531	452,383	152,573	95,806	13,134	21,287	282,800	1,092	621,073	1,357,238
	1886	105,535	20,243	305,170	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	155,051	88,259	15,333	20,908	285,548	878	645,591	1,386,227
Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1887	105,260	17,781	307,072	118,625	61	1,199	2,453	442,171	154,104	67,946	14,774	21,830	268,654	783	637,021	1,368,629
	1888	104,777	28,648	297,489	121,387	77	2,034	2,192	451,828	155,574	96,952	15,832	23,431	298,789	549	672,843	1,416,000
	1889	104,618	24,894	279,647	132,827	128	1,916	1,450	440,562	151,655	96,189	14,591	22,387	284,822	845	641,200	1,367,429
	1890	104,559	26,675	277,910	128,578	141	1,638	1,613	436,755	151,814	94,799	15,354	22,781	284,748	462	609,686	1,331,801
	1891	105,811	22,874	277,484	124,848	90	1,582	1,746	428,619	147,452	96,527	16,816	21,328	282,123	210	590,643	1,301,595
	1892	104,861	21,175	280,308	123,714	68	1,608	1,471	428,530	142,846	97,963	16,356	20,106	277,071	204	627,369	1,333,183
MUNSTER:	1883	110,390	30,214	258,702	44,300	81	1,833	621	335,253	188,167	76,795	14,818	22,723	302,503	209	574,523	1,212,488
	1884	109,752	22,106	249,491	41,675	70	1,172	429	314,943	187,674	75,189	14,720	23,731	301,314	211	591,693	1,208,161
	1885	110,028	23,702	244,621	43,895	128	1,272	227	313,901	166,250	74,155	15,630	25,936	301,969	226	614,629	1,230,725
	1886	110,405	20,910	253,397	43,591	61	1,881	172	320,012	186,162	74,273	16,176	23,089	301,700	250	640,272	1,252,234
Area, 9,984,081 Acres.	1887	110,337	20,817	250,238	37,389	58	2,046	138	310,698	184,888	73,290	18,008	27,028	303,218	125	636,763	1,250,802
	1888	118,358	32,217	234,504	38,881	137	2,319	104	308,362	185,430	71,089	18,190	27,455	303,174	114	665,519	1,277,169
	1889	110,660	32,765	223,075	42,183	85	2,527	99	301,334	180,078	70,975	18,046	27,261	297,360	116	641,666	1,240,476
	1890	110,398	31,639	216,005	44,199	65	2,040	115	296,063	176,063	72,600	18,954	28,903	297,520	261	603,195	1,197,039
	1891	111,347	26,931	218,084	44,302	98	2,270	145	291,780	167,884	74,365	22,055	26,944	291,748	76	605,619	1,189,223
	1892	110,991	24,363	228,058	43,021	156	2,222	120	292,940	162,867	73,966	22,370	24,770	283,981	86	637,042	1,214,029
ULSTER:	1883	185,642	28,811	635,469	5,649	92	1,662	9,526	676,909	296,848	95,783	4,571	20,226	419,828	94,854	494,537	1,685,628
	1884	184,753	21,765	621,473	5,336	94	1,707	4,814	655,189	297,981	96,328	4,069	22,927	421,305	87,917	492,670	1,657,081
	1885	184,402	22,234	613,647	5,724	86	1,924	4,241	647,856	298,070	95,251	5,221	23,641	422,183	106,659	506,592	1,683,300
	1886	184,492	24,366	600,229	6,454	89	2,258	3,587	637,183	301,849	95,400	4,377	22,128	423,754	126,429	520,334	1,707,700
Area, 5,322,334 Acres.	1887	184,823	23,380	599,138	5,366	66	2,137	4,247	634,334	300,917	98,358	4,851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,562
	1888	184,038	29,963	598,206	3,225	115	2,925	3,372	639,806	307,777	97,743	5,686	22,971	434,179	112,690	573,465	1,760,140
	1889	184,996	22,851	586,946	5,390	151	3,263	2,628	621,129	302,920	101,280	5,442	24,336	433,978	112,486	605,065	1,772,658
	1890	183,867	25,095	580,013	4,543	84	3,346	2,528	616,409	303,506	90,951	5,920	23,890	432,275	96,010	596,431	1,741,125
	1891	183,929	25,228	580,196	4,861	103	3,217	2,777	614,384	296,671	99,372	6,227	22,380	424,654	74,393	572,153	1,685,484
	1892	183,621	23,015	583,114	4,593	134	2,976	2,798	618,628	294,981	100,734	6,552	22,873	425,140	70,823	579,222	1,693,312
CONNAUGHT:	1883	117,041	4,338	176,618	7,259	38	3,250	250	191,761	163,427	32,614	3,300	15,688	215,021	295	275,952	683,029
	1884	116,108	3,205	167,441	6,951	79	3,534	151	181,261	159,826	32,444	2,932	16,630	211,732	204	283,515	676,712
	1885	116,037	3,318	166,518	6,462	67	4,253	142	180,753	160,399	31,772	3,186	17,000	212,357	230	292,474	685,814
	1886	116,067	3,827	163,187	6,802	37	5,318	128	179,299	158,788	31,391	3,527	16,607	210,310	333	298,012	687,954
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1887	115,433	5,203	158,607	5,789	83	5,392	208	172,262	157,030	30,520	4,102	16,552	208,204	409	299,789	679,664
	1888	115,518	8,164	150,669	9,436	51	9,464	155	170,949	155,785	29,453	5,089	16,726	206,003	263	318,159	687,374
	1889	115,772	9,235	148,784	9,683	107	8,080	179	172,068	152,581	29,469	4,942	16,597	203,589	205	299,591	675,453
	1890	115,170	8,932	144,276	4,737	89	7,359	114	165,507	149,418	29,036	5,221	16,244	199,919	163	284,372	649,961
	1891	116,425	7,837	139,662	3,960	60	6,374	67	157,960	141,325	29,556	6,659	15,357	192,899	86	291,114	642,079
	1892	115,900	6,955	137,565	3,850	50	6,216	49	154,681	139,331	27,984	6,568	15,088	188,871	55	299,177	642,584

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892. Corn, Beans, and Peas. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peas.	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1883	518,084	94,740	1,381,364	183,061	318	7,280	11,190	1,678,691	806,467	336,750	37,945	79,072	1,260,283	96,043	1,931,784	4,936,761
	1884	515,446	67,900	1,348,444	167,963	346	7,149	8,739	1,599,618	798,952	304,031	94,541	88,889	1,231,418	88,728	1,962,487	4,873,764
	1885	515,560	71,017	1,328,869	173,133	344	8,399	7,181	1,594,968	797,292	306,084	37,179	87,864	1,219,369	108,147	2,034,738	4,957,127
	1886	518,400	69,846	1,331,983	181,898	298	10,579	9,702	1,600,704	799,847	299,328	37,413	84,729	1,221,817	127,800	2,084,209	5,034,115
Area, 20,822,744 Acres.	1887	515,983	67,181	1,310,066	169,160	258	10,774	7,620	1,563,483	796,888	300,128	41,786	83,297	1,229,092	130,384	2,143,818	5,065,657
	1888	514,691	99,018	1,280,858	170,029	380	13,042	8,828	1,570,945	804,566	294,287	45,786	89,508	1,234,145	113,612	2,221,930	5,140,648
	1889	516,046	89,785	1,238,952	165,793	471	15,786	4,666	1,535,893	787,934	297,913	44,021	90,881	1,219,749	113,032	2,187,522	5,056,014
	1890	518,204	92,241	1,221,512	182,058	379	14,873	4,670	1,514,734	799,863	295,386	49,067	91,816	1,214,462	96,896	2,098,634	4,929,736
	1891	517,012	80,870	1,212,396	177,066	333	18,443	5,708	1,492,763	783,332	300,236	61,707	86,863	1,181,424	74,665	2,059,529	4,818,382
	1892	518,453	78,408	1,226,244	175,178	498	12,117	4,438	1,494,788	740,025	300,447	51,584	82,847	1,174,863	70,647	2,142,316	4,882,105

TABLE 10.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1883 to 1892.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM,	1883	13·2	15·6	17·5	13·3	16·0	20·4	17·3	4·1	14·2	13·2	9·4	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·8	15·3	20·0	13·0	13·4	13·0	12·6	4·0	12·7	13·4	9·3	28·1	2·1
	1885	14·2	16·1	21·5	14·0	13·2	18·2	14·1	4·6	12·4	14·2	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	18·1	21·8	13·0	10·3	18·5	18·5	3·7	13·7	12·5	10·3	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·9	15·1	19·8	14·2	15·4	13·9	15·6	4·6	13·8	14·0	8·4	23·2	2·1
	1888	18·1	17·9	15·9	14·0	12·0	15·8	13·2	3·0	7·5	9·9	7·5	34·5	2·3
	1889	18·1	15·2	17·0	14·0	14·8	13·7	14·8	3·9	11·6	13·8	8·7	32·7	2·4
	1890	18·0	18·1	21·3	15·4	14·7	27·2	13·9	3·4	14·8	15·7	7·0	30·0	2·5
	1891	17·0	16·3	16·0	14·0	13·7	24·7	18·4	4·0	14·3	13·1	10·7	31·5	2·3
	1892	15·7	17·7	19·5	14·0	16·3	21·3	13·0	3·6	12·8	14·1	9·5	23·3	2·2
ARMAGH,	1883	10·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·6	13·7	10·7	4·3	12·1	13·6	9·4	30·3	2·0
	1884	11·0	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·3	14·1	12·1	3·8	9·7	9·7	9·3	23·0	2·0
	1885	15·3	11·8	14·1	12·0	11·8	12·0	10·8	4·4	6·9	9·4	8·3	24·1	2·0
	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	12·0	13·9	15·4	23·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	8·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	8·8	13·0	.	11·3	7·1	12·9	4·6	6·9	9·3	7·0	13·5	1·8
	1888	13·9	12·3	14·3	14·0	12·4	13·6	14·2	3·1	8·3	9·2	7·8	29·7	2·8
	1889	13·5	11·9	13·1	13·3	15·8	13·2	12·4	3·2	8·9	11·3	8·5	23·4	2·4
	1890	15·3	13·7	14·1	8·6	15·3	13·3	13·5	3·3	12·5	13·8	8·4	32·4	2·3
	1891	14·8	13·0	20·4	13·7	15·8	15·6	11·1	3·8	11·6	12·1	8·8	27·9	2·0
	1892	15·1	12·8	15·1	12·8	13·7	13·2	12·0	3·6	9·7	9·9	7·1	20·2	2·0
CARLOW,	1883	15·3	14·3	14·2	.	.	18·0	3·0	4·7	14·2	13·7	7·9	.	1·9
	1884	16·2	15·7	17·7	.	19·7	12·0	.	5·0	13·2	14·8	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	14·1	14·4	16·5	10·0	.	.	.	4·0	13·3	13·7	9·4	.	1·3
	1886	15·4	14·5	15·5	14·0	14·0	13·3	18·0	4·1	13·2	13·3	10·6	33·0	2·0
	1887	14·6	8·5	9·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·3	8·0	6·1	.	1·5
	1888	13·3	13·3	15·6	.	14·0	.	.	4·3	12·1	14·2	9·7	.	2·7
	1889	10·5	15·5	17·0	11·0	.	.	.	4·4	14·4	15·3	8·9	.	2·0
	1890	13·7	14·6	15·6	11·0	11·0	13·0	.	2·8	15·8	13·9	8·0	.	2·0
	1891	17·5	16·6	13·7	12·0	15·0	.	.	4·4	12·8	13·3	9·1	.	2·0
	1892	14·8	10·0	17·4	12·0	14·0	.	.	3·1	14·9	14·8	10·2	.	2·0
CAVAN,	1883	13·8	11·0	16·4	14·2	14·2	17·3	12·0	4·3	15·3	14·5	10·7	29·7	2·2
	1884	14·3	11·0	16·2	13·0	13·8	17·0	10·5	3·2	11·4	11·9	8·4	28·4	2·2
	1885	16·2	11·2	13·8	17·0	22·3	17·0	.	3·4	10·8	12·4	9·4	30·1	2·1
	1886	15·9	11·4	14·4	16·3	12·4	14·6	12·0	3·1	12·3	12·8	12·0	28·8	2·5
	1887	13·4	8·0	15·0	14·4	18·0	14·5	9·0	4·3	6·4	10·5	6·2	13·4	1·7
	1888	12·3	11·6	15·1	14·0	19·9	14·0	10·0	2·5	10·4	12·4	9·3	25·3	2·6
	1889	14·1	10·9	13·3	14·7	15·4	14·7	13·5	3·3	15·0	17·1	13·6	26·0	2·7
	1890	15·3	13·7	15·2	15·2	13·6	14·0	12·0	2·0	14·4	13·2	8·4	27·3	2·5
	1891	17·9	13·2	20·2	12·2	15·3	22·3	.	3·5	14·5	15·2	11·3	28·5	2·3
	1892	14·0	11·6	14·8	.	14·7	28·8	27·0	3·1	11·6	12·9	7·9	17·1	2·3
CLARE,	1883	14·1	13·7	14·8	14·0	13·0	13·6	11·4	4·3	12·2	12·5	11·1	27·3	2·2
	1884	12·8	13·1	12·2	12·0	8·9	17·0	15·0	3·1	11·3	12·9	10·1	25·9	2·1
	1885	14·0	13·9	14·8	12·5	11·2	20·5	10·0	3·3	11·8	12·9	12·4	25·3	2·3
	1886	14·1	14·3	15·9	13·5	9·7	14·8	11·0	2·9	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·8	2·3
	1887	11·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·3	8·0	4·3	8·5	11·9	8·4	31·5	1·7
	1888	13·2	14·1	11·6	12·0	10·7	15·3	10·0	3·3	12·7	13·3	10·7	28·5	2·6
	1889	14·2	14·8	16·3	12·3	11·9	23·8	12·0	3·2	12·1	12·8	10·3	28·7	2·2
	1890	13·9	14·0	16·6	10·8	10·2	18·4	12·0	1·6	11·5	11·8	9·3	26·8	2·1
	1891	14·3	14·8	16·2	5·7	13·5	23·0	13·0	3·9	13·2	13·7	10·1	30·5	2·0
	1892	13·8	17·2	18·8	11·0	12·6	18·2	.	3·3	13·0	13·6	9·9	27·2	2·1
CORK,	1883	13·5	15·2	16·0	14·1	13·7	18·7	10·8	4·7	12·9	15·1	8·5	32·8	2·0
	1884	14·7	14·0	16·6	15·6	14·7	15·3	10·3	4·1	10·2	13·1	8·8	29·0	1·7
	1885	14·8	14·9	10·1	14·0	11·7	15·8	12·8	4·1	11·9	14·3	8·2	30·9	1·9
	1886	12·2	14·1	14·8	14·2	11·1	16·0	12·8	3·4	11·7	13·9	8·9	26·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·8	15·7	22·8	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·5	8·1	13·3	8·8	17·8	1·6
	1888	12·9	13·8	13·3	15·3	11·2	15·2	12·0	3·2	12·0	13·8	8·7	36·4	2·1
	1889	16·8	13·1	17·3	15·0	11·6	14·8	12·8	3·9	13·2	15·1	8·8	39·7	2·1
	1890	13·1	14·2	15·4	14·4	11·8	15·3	12·8	1·5	12·9	14·7	7·7	33·1	2·0
	1891	13·2	17·4	19·8	15·3	13·0	18·7	11·9	4·7	14·5	16·9	9·4	25·9	1·8
	1892	15·7	16·4	16·1	15·8	12·8	15·0	13·0	3·2	14·1	15·3	8·1	34·5	1·8
DONEGAL,	1883	13·9	11·8	11·7	10·0	8·5	13·4	8·8	3·8	15·5	13·5	9·2	30·9	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·7	12·1	7·9	9·2	20·0	10·2	3·6	14·3	13·0	10·5	33·0	2·0
	1885	14·5	11·8	10·8	11·3	8·8	13·5	9·0	4·2	14·1	15·1	10·0	34·6	2·0
	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	9·7	17·7	11·7	3·5	17·6	13·2	11·6	30·4	2·0
	1887	16·7	12·1	13·8	10·8	11·4	14·5	8·9	4·4	16·4	16·8	10·4	27·7	2·0
	1888	13·3	12·3	17·8	13·9	11·8	15·3	11·6	2·5	11·9	10·7	9·9	29·0	2·1
	1889	13·9	13·1	15·4	14·2	11·7	13·0	10·3	3·6	15·2	15·0	11·8	30·9	2·1
	1890	17·6	12·5	12·2	14·5	7·0	17·8	20·3	2·0	14·0	12·3	8·8	33·1	2·0
	1891	15·8	14·7	17·0	13·8	13·1	15·2	27·7	4·2	15·7	14·6	10·6	31·1	2·0
	1892	13·0	12·5	11·2	14·7	13·7	13·3	10·2	2·8	14·1	15·8	9·7	26·7	2·2
DOWN,	1883	13·0	12·6	14·8	12·0	14·3	13·5	14·2	4·9	12·3	11·0	8·6	31·3	1·8
	1884	14·3	13·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	13·3	14·1	4·2	11·1	11·0	8·8	27·5	1·8
	1885	15·8	13·2	16·8	15·0	13·5	13·1	16·3	4·8	13·8	11·3	8·2	28·7	1·9
	1886	14·5	13·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	13·8	3·4	12·2	11·6	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	13·9	11·8	17·0	11·7	12·3	16·0	12·7	3·2	10·2	10·3	8·3	11·6	1·7
	1888	12·3	12·5	15·5	13·8	13·3	12·2	8·4	3·0	8·0	8·3	10·0	27·4	2·0
	1889	15·0	13·0	14·9	12·2	11·9	19·8	12·0	4·1	11·0	19·3	13·5	21·8	2·0
	1890	17·5	14·1	14·9	12·0	12·7	20·4	16·5	3·9	13·8	14·3	11·0	34·8	2·1
	1891	17·0	14·5	17·2	.	14·2	19·8	13·6	3·7	13·0	15·3	11·9	30·8	2·1
	1892	16·8	14·0	17·0	.	14·1	16·9	14·4	4·4	12·2	12·0	10·7	26·2	2·1

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN, . .	1883	19·0	18·6	20·1	16·2	13·0	23·1	16·0	2·9	16·0	15·0	17·7		2·2
	1884	21·0	15·1	20·4	14·0	15·4	20·2	17·0	3·9	11·5	16·6	17·9	15·0	1·9
	1885	23·0	21·4	21·6	17·0	12·6	15·3	18·8	0·3	14·9	10·2	15·7		1·9
	1886	22·7	21·9	20·1	16·9	9·1	16·0	15·0	4·5	16·1	15·3	13·9		2·0
	1887	23·7	17·3	20·5	19·6	18·6	16·1	21·1	4·6	8·5	15·0	19·2		1·6
	1888	18·7	18·4	20·4	10·0	14·7	22·6	19·0	2·9	12·0	15·0	10·9		2·1
	1889	22·5	20·0	21·0	11·9	5·7	22·0	13·5	4·7	13·9	15·9	21·8		2·1
	1890	23·2	20·1	21·5	11·0	8·1	20·1	14·0	4·1	14·1	15·0	13·6		2·2
	1891	23·2	20·1	21·1	13·6	13·0	15·6	12·0	5·6	14·0	15·0	11·7		1·6
	1892	24·4	20·4	21·4	15·4	12·6	18·6	18·1	5·3	20·0	15·0	14·0		1·9
FERMANAGH, .	1883	16·0	13·7	12·1	16·3	12·6	16·0	17·9	6·4	16·8	18·0	5·6	26·1	2·0
	1884	14·0	10·0	13·1	14·9	15·6	10·7	11·7	6·6	12·1	12·0	3·0	15·0	1·9
	1885	12·0	13·5	11·0	12·1	13·7	16·4	10·0	5·6	11·8	15·4	10·4	30·5	1·7
	1886	15·5	13·8	11·1	13·6	12·8	12·4	15·0	3·6	10·3	13·0	3·7	30·0	2·1
	1887	16·0	10·9	12·5	13·0	12·0	11·4	10·9	4·6	12·0	14·9	3·2	31·7	1·9
	1888	13·0	11·7	13·8	11·6	12·4	14·0	12·0	2·7	7·9	10·1	6·4	26·0	2·5
	1889	14·8	11·1	11·8	8·9	11·6	10·5	8·7	3·1	13·7	14·2	3·3	15·6	2·6
	1890	10·3	10·0	14·0	13·6	10·8	15·4	15·0	1·9	13·6	14·9	11·6	26·6	2·4
	1891	13·4	11·6	11·3	12·0	12·7	14·9	13·4	0·9	15·0	15·5	6·9	26·0	2·1
	1892	15·0	11·5	11·9	13·0	11·5	16·9	16·9	3·6	12·0	11·0	7·0	14·9	2·3
GALWAY, . .	1883	13·0	10·6	15·0	14·9	10·0	15·0	12·1	4·5	13·6	13·0	11·7	15·6	2·1
	1884	12·4	15·4	12·0	12·6	12·1	20·0	6·4	6·0	11·9	12·3	11·3	20·3	1·9
	1885	12·8	14·0	14·5	12·6	11·7	20·4	8·4	0·9	11·6	11·9	10·6	21·0	2·0
	1886	10·5	13·7	10·1	10·9	10·0	16·0	10·4	0·4	10·0	13·0	10·0	22·3	2·1
	1887	10·0	11·1	8·5	12·1	6·4	17·4	11·0	4·7	9·6	10·1	9·5	24·1	1·9
	1888	15·7	15·0	11·7	8·4	14·1	10·4	10·4	0·9	12·7	13·6	11·9	15·6	2·0
	1889	14·3	14·7	13·3	12·7	10·0	11·7	0·0	3·9	14·0	14·0	13·3	15·0	2·0
	1890	11·0	15·5	15·6	13·3	12·0	13·0	0·0	1·9	12·0	13·0	9·9	20·1	2·1
	1891	19·7	15·4	13·1	10·3	12·5	9·1	0·0	4·3	14·0	13·1	10·7	20·7	2·1
	1892	13·3	18·8	10·1	19·9	20·0	6·9	6·9	5·7	18·0	13·0	11·9	20·0	2·0
KERRY, . .	1883	17·1	15·6	17·0	5·6	10·2	15·4	4·0	0·0	13·0	19·3	7·1	24·6	3·0
	1884	16·0	12·2	15·2	12·4	10·7	14·0	3·0	0·0	12·0	14·3	7·6	20·5	1·9
	1885	15·7	13·5	20·2	14·7	10·7	11·4	17·5	0·9	10·5	12·1	3·3	15·0	1·7
	1886	10·4	12·0	15·3	12·0	13·0	24·0	12·9	0·4	10·3	12·0	7·6	14·9	1·8
	1887	14·0	15·4	9·6	10·0	10·7	14·3	9·6	4·4	7·0	9·9	3·5	17·0	1·9
	1888	17·7	15·5	15·4	11·6	12·0	13·0	.	0·6	10·0	11·0	7·0	20·1	2·0
	1889	15·0	14·0	15·0	12·3	11·7	17·6	.	0·0	11·0	13·6	3·3	15·6	2·0
	1890	13·5	13·5	18·4	15·4	10·6	20·0	13·0	1·9	3·6	10·9	7·6	20·0	2·3
	1891	20·0	12·6	20·2	10·9	12·1	18·0	20·0	5·1	13·5	15·0	6·3	21·4	2·3
	1892	16·4	12·0	13·5	10·0	13·0	16·1	16·4	0·4	13·6	10·1	7·7	10·0	2·1
KILDARE, . .	1883	16·4	17·0	17·2	16·0	10·4	11·6	19·0	4·1	10·1	14·4	10·5	20·7	2·2
	1884	15·7	13·3	17·4	16·2	14·4		15·0	0·7	12·0	13·0	7·1	30·0	1·9
	1885	15·4	15·0	13·6	14·0	10·2	14·0	10·0	0·2	15·1	13·4	3·3	24·0	1·9
	1886	10·7	10·4	13·0	16·0	12·0	12·0	10·0	0·1	17·0	13·6	10·8	.	2·0
	1887	10·7	12·2	13·0	20·0	13·1	15·0	17·4	0·0	7·4	8·4	4·9	.	1·9
	1888	10·6	10·9	13·4	16·0	13·9		19·0	0·4	13·4	12·9	8·4	.	2·6
	1889	10·2	13·0	17·6	14·0	13·0	15·0	13·0	3·1	14·0	16·3	12·6	.	1·9
	1890	17·0	17·4	17·1	14·7	13·6	17·7	10·0	2·6	17·7	10·6	12·0	.	2·1
	1891	19·1	17·0	10·6	14·3	13·8	17·0	10·0	2·8	17·5	10·0	7·4	.	2·0
	1892	19·5	17·0	15·8	14·0	15·4	15·8	15·0	5·6	15·7	14·0	10·7	.	1·9
KILKENNY, . .	1883	13·0	14·4	14·6	3·7	.	15·0	8·0	4·5	13·1	10·7	7·9	.	2·5
	1884	15·0	12·6	14·2	10·0		.	13·0	4·0	8·0	10·2	3·0	.	1·7
	1885	10·4	10·4	13·7	14·9	17·0		10·7	0·7	8·2	11·2	6·0	.	1·9
	1886	15·2	10·7	10·8		17·0	13·0	10·6	0·9	13·0	10·0	3·7	.	2·0
	1887	12·0	8·0	9·4	9·0	.	10·4		0·6	4·0	3·0	3·7	.	2·1
	1888	13·6	10·8	14·2	10·0	10·1	14·0	15·0	0·9	20·0	10·9	2·0	20·0	2·5
	1889	15·4	14·7	17·0		15·0		.	0·7	11·1	10·0	7·0	10·0	2·0
	1890	16·0	14·7	10·7	15·0		14·0	15·0	2·4	14·0	14·3	3·0	.	2·0
	1891	13·6	10·6	10·7		14·0		15·0	2·5	13·6	10·0	7·0	.	2·0
	1892	14·0	12·1	12·5	.	14·0	14·0	20·0	2·6	10·1	14·0	7·0	.	1·9
KING'S, . .	1883	14·6	10·0	10·4	17·0	15·0	14·0	2·6	4·9	10·0	10·0	11·0	20·2	2·1
	1884	10·4	16·0	13·4	13·0	14·2	10·0	11·4	0·7	11·0	10·4	3·6	16·0	1·8
	1885	17·0	14·7	17·0	14·0	12·0	10·5	10·0	0·0	12·4	10·4	0·1	20·0	2·0
	1886	10·0	15·0	17·6	10·0	10·0	15·0	15·0	0·2	13·2	14·0	10·6	27·0	2·1
	1887	15·5	11·0	15·3	14·0	12·0	15·6	3·7	0·4	0·3	0·5	7·1	20·0	1·6
	1888	17·4	15·0	17·7	13·0	15·1	15·5	11·0	0·5	10·0	14·6	9·0	.	2·0
	1889	10·0	10·9	13·7	13·0	15·0	15·5	13·0	2·8	20·0	20·0	13·0	25·0	2·0
	1890	17·8	13·7	10·0	14·0	16·8			2·0	13·0	10·1	0·0	.	2·0
	1891	10·4	14·0	13·8	14·4	17·0	.	.	2·6	13·0	13·0	10·7	20·0	2·2
	1892	10·7	10·0	17·6	13·0	14·0	.	.	3·0	13·5	10·1	9·7	.	2·1
LEITRIM, . .	1883	10·7	10·1	10·0	13·0	14·2	10·0	0·0	2·5	14·0	16·1	11·1	26·0	2·0
	1884	13·6	12·0	10·1	11·0	11·0	14·0	0·0	3·0	11·6	12·6	10·7	22·5	2·2
	1885	14·2	11·6	10·7	10·2	12·2	14·0	.	2·7	12·0	11·4	11·0	16·0	2·2
	1886	10·7	11·0	11·7	10·5	15·2		13·0	2·0	10·7	10·0	10·7	10·1	2·4
	1887	10·7	11·7	10·0	10·6	12·0	13·6		4·9	8·7	14·0	6·0	20·0	2·1
	1888	11·0	10·7	11·0	11·0	15·0	10·0	.	2·0	11·0	15·0	10·0	22·1	2·7
	1889	16·0	14·0	10·0	10·0	13·0	14·0	.	0·9	10·0	14·1	11·7	13·0	2·0
	1890	14·7	10·0	15·0	12·0	10·0	14·0	.	1·0	15·0	15·0	11·0	20·1	2·4
	1891	14·3	14·3	9·0	10·0	13·1			4·2	15·0	15·0	11·0	15·0	2·0
	1892	15·0	15·6	9·0	10·0	13·0		15·0	2·3	13·0	11·4	10·3	27·7	2·0

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—continued.

Counties.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONDONDERRY,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONGFORD,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, Co. OF TOWN.	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYO,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEATH,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONAGHAN,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUEEN'S,	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ROSCOMMON, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SLIGO, . . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIPPERARY, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TYRONE, . . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATERFORD, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WESTMEATH, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEXFORD, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WICKLOW, . .	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER,	1883	15·0	15·0	15·2	16·2	14·1	12·6	14·5	4·4	15·1	14·1	10·4	32·1	2·0
	1884	15·8	14·6	16·1	14·8	14·0	11·8	15·4	4·2	11·2	12·6	5·5	15·6	1·9
	1885	16·6	14·5	15·9	14·2	13·2	18·7	18·1	3·8	12·9	15·7	8·4	25·5	1·8
	1886	15·6	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·8	14·8	18·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·8	2·1
	1887	15·7	11·0	12·1	18·1	13·0	7·5	18·4	4·2	7·1	6·6	6·7	18·7	1·5
	1888	15·2	14·6	16·1	15·7	14·6	6·4	14·6	3·5	12·8	13·3	9·5	30·5	2·6
	1889	17·5	15·4	17·6	13·4	15·3	18·0	18·9	5·6	13·2	14·0	10·7	22·7	2·1
	1890	18·4	15·6	18·8	14·7	14·0	23·6	14·8	2·6	15·7	15·4	10·3	31·6	2·1
	1891	18·5	16·4	16·4	14·8	15·2	25·7	18·1	5·9	15·2	16·0	10·5	28·2	2·1
	1892	18·6	15·8	16·5	13·5	14·7	20·7	17·5	5·7	14·6	14·6	9·4	28·8	2·0
MUNSTER,	1883	13·2	15·5	16·0	14·0	12·1	16·2	10·8	4·5	12·7	14·0	8·8	28·7	2·1
	1884	14·3	13·7	16·2	14·5	10·1	16·7	10·4	4·0	10·6	12·7	8·1	23·6	1·9
	1885	14·7	14·5	16·8	14·4	11·2	13·7	13·5	3·9	11·6	13·7	8·6	24·7	2·1
	1886	16·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·6	15·4	11·7	3·3	11·7	13·4	8·5	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·9	11·6	14·5	13·5	10·0	13·1	11·6	4·5	7·3	11·5	5·6	22·7	1·6
	1888	13·5	14·0	13·2	14·5	11·1	15·5	11·5	6·4	12·2	18·5	8·3	30·5	2·3
	1889	18·1	16·0	17·6	15·2	11·9	20·1	12·0	3·7	12·9	14·3	9·1	36·6	2·2
	1890	15·9	14·7	16·8	15·9	10·7	16·5	13·7	1·7	15·2	15·8	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1891	17·6	17·1	15·7	12·2	13·5	21·4	11·9	4·4	14·2	15·5	9·2	25·1	2·0
	1892	15·7	13·7	16·3	15·9	12·5	17·8	12·1	3·6	13·7	15·4	8·7	31·4	2·0
ULSTER,	1883	12·7	12·3	16·1	12·0	10·4	15·7	11·2	4·2	14·0	13·2	8·2	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·6	12·6	16·0	12·0	11·1	17·8	12·4	3·6	12·7	12·8	2·3	28·2	2·6
	1885	15·4	12·7	18·8	12·3	11·2	17·4	13·2	4·8	11·4	12·6	9·7	30·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	13·3	15·9	15·0	11·0	17·6	13·4	6·8	13·0	12·3	10·6	29·8	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	17·6	12·4	11·0	16·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	8·5	18·8	1·6
	1888	12·7	15·1	18·5	12·6	11·6	15·5	11·1	2·8	6·9	6·6	8·5	29·0	2·5
	1889	14·8	15·0	16·2	12·1	11·7	16·4	11·8	5·8	13·0	13·2	10·7	27·3	2·3
	1890	16·2	14·1	18·1	12·5	2·9	25·6	17·4	2·2	14·4	18·4	9·3	33·4	2·3
	1891	16·4	14·4	18·3	13·2	12·8	22·0	19·5	5·7	14·2	14·1	10·6	29·5	2·2
	1892	15·3	13·3	18·7	13·7	11·0	18·5	12·5	3·4	12·5	12·1	8·7	21·9	2·2
CONNAUGHT,	1883	16·5	18·3	14·9	14·1	10·2	15·5	11·7	4·0	13·6	13·8	11·3	26·8	2·1
	1884	12·6	13·8	13·3	15·8	10·8	17·6	10·6	3·5	11·6	12·3	10·6	25·4	2·1
	1885	15·5	13·7	14·6	12·8	15·4	19·1	8·8	3·6	11·3	11·8	11·4	28·5	2·2
	1886	13·7	18·5	16·4	12·8	12·1	16·3	14·9	3·3	12·6	16·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	10·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	5·7	11·5	8·8	20·1	2·0
	1888	14·3	14·5	12·4	10·3	14·8	14·4	10·5	3·2	12·5	13·1	10·6	28·9	2·5
	1889	15·3	14·3	14·1	12·2	13·1	14·5	6·3	3·6	15·9	14·2	11·1	26·7	2·4
	1890	12·7	14·3	16·1	12·3	12·0	12·3	8·5	1·7	13·2	13·7	10·6	26·9	2·3
	1891	14·8	15·7	15·7	15·3	13·4	12·8	9·2	4·4	14·1	15·0	11·6	25·9	2·3
	1892	13·8	15·5	16·3	14·4	12·7	13·8	8·8	3·3	12·7	12·2	10·9	25·8	2·3

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beet.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND,	1883	13·7	13·8	15·4	14·4	11·4	16·4	12·1	4·6	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
	1884	14·8	15·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	15·2	12·6	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
	1885	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	18·0	13·4	4·0	11·9	13·4	6·4	30·4	2·0
	1886	14·5	13·9	16·3	15·6	11·6	16·5	14·0	5·8	13·5	13·6	5·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·3	12·8	12·5	10·8	11·6	12·4	4·5	6·1	13·9	7·4	16·5	1·7
	1888	13·8	13·6	16·6	13·6	13·4	12·6	11·8	3·1	11·3	12·6	8·1	29·0	2·8
	1889	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	13·9	16·2	12·2	5·8	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
	1890	15·3	14·6	16·6	16·5	11·6	23·4	15·7	2·3	14·4	14·8	2·4	33·4	2·2
	1891	17·3	15·5	16·6	16·4	16·8	23·3	16·3	4·0	14·5	15·6	10·1	29·5	2·1
	1892	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	12·5	20·1	16·4	6·5	16·5	14·5	9·3	21·9	2·1

TABLE 11.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1862

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards, kept for: Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes.	Rams and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Antrim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carlow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clare,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donegal,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Down,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermanagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kildare,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kilkenny,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leitrim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limerick,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Londonderry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Longford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meath,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monaghan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roscommon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sligo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperary,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrone,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westmeath,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wexford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicklow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROVINCES.																											
LEINSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUNSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ULSTER,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNAUGHT,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards kept for Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufacture.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes.	[illegible]	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Abbeyleix,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antrim,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ardee,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armagh,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athlone,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bailieborough,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balrothery?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1892—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses.						No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle.					No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.			No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for									Other descriptions of Cattle.				One year old and upwards.												
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and manufactures.	[illegible]	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	Total.			Milch Cows.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	Total.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Under one year.	Total.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Celbridge,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claremorris,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clifden,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clogheen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clogher,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clonakilty,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clones,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clonmel,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coleraine,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cookstown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cootehill,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corrofin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croom,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delvin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dingle,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donegal,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downpatrick,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drogheda,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dromore, West,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin, North,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin, South,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundalk,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunfanaghy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dungannon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dungarvan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunmanway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunshaughlin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edenderry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ennis,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enniscorthy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enniskillen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ennistimon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermoy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galway,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glennamaddy,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenties,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gort,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE 12.—Showing the Number of Stockholders and the Quantity of Live Stock in each Poor Law Union of Ireland, in 1892—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	No. of Horses.							No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle.					No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.			No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.				
	Number of Holdings	Horses and mules used for: Agricultural purposes	Trade and Manufactures	Amusement or Recreation	One year old and under two years	Under one year	Total.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle: Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two years	Under one year	Total.	One year old and upwards: Ewes	Other Sheep	Under one year	Total.	One year old and upwards	Under one year	Total.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Parsonstown,	6,181	8,731	141	302	1,628	864	8,096	200	8,066	6,902	10,182	9,300	5,187	30,797	20,307	15,000	22,306	57,620	3,147	8,000	10,314	2,777	18,000	20,007	21,251	66,460	126,709
Portumna,	2,063	1,900	17	88	300	210	2,449	164	996	3,315	0,200	2,307	1,000	12,400	12,300	11,044	16,006	44,904	363	2,735	3,100	902	4,078	9,967	9,782	24,161	47,361
Rathdown,	3,066	1,030	1,021	1,002	336	201	3,361	92	550	4,942	0,000	2,348	3,226	15,160	13,964	9,214	11,217	21,911	180	2,297	2,300	1,430	1,170	2,300	3,780	65,060	71,701
Rathdrum,	8,271	2,964	130	308	391	300	5,332	148	1,119	10,749	0,675	5,000	7,673	36,540	44,300	20,400	32,051	130,618	1,450	6,074	8,163	2,070	4,145	10,019	11,451	64,020	90,635
Rathkeale,	2,584	1,792	175	132	671	488	3,260	234	1,020	5,700	6,141	4,300	9,400	27,201	10,300	4,003	9,945	24,720	308	4,183	4,830	1,810	4,400	10,273	10,102	30,965	64,740
Roscommon,	3,250	1,323	103	95	647	335	2,730	304	1,300	1,375	7,331	6,347	3,730	21,794	27,300	13,970	30,070	73,300	442	4,104	4,800	2,141	4,563	14,906	17,447	49,816	30,300
Roscrea,	3,327	2,604	51	108	556	384	4,348	273	2,072	9,092	10,114	7,966	4,730	31,672	14,378	3,171	14,006	36,067	897	3,115	3,800	1,300	3,164	15,463	14,902	41,356	83,278
Scarriff,	1,921	1,112	7	88	302	402	2,118	108	1,179	4,589	5,311	5,173	3,000	18,061	6,487	1,673	5,906	13,963	738	5,334	6,007	2,222	2,317	10,401	9,149	19,741	43,904
Shillelagh,	3,066	2,246	107	141	304	470	3,464	61	1,107	4,078	4,417	4,160	3,006	15,729	14,065	3,097	19,440	46,905	1,000	7,097	8,082	3,172	3,361	3,084	3,297	36,017	50,143
Skibbereen,	3,946	2,314	30	88	244	440	3,301	70	1,006	11,000	9,947	4,003	6,977	26,300	7,000	1,800	6,606	14,005	1,300	7,637	5,000	1,473	3,074	18,000	15,200	50,024	92,410
Skull,	1,811	673	11	6	110	212	0,002	68	745	3,067	1,066	2,847	3,306	14,318	3,250	718	6,900	7,130	342	3,300	3,707	1,110	3,006	7,611	3,003	35,973	48,064
Sligo,	5,710	1,773	245	130	332	308	3,165	197	3,006	16,306	6,814	6,544	10,015	42,795	11,300	3,005	12,130	37,302	748	3,066	7,530	1,300	10,377	61,171	24,306	65,000	121,400
Strabane,	4,074	3,130	309	143	304	300	3,006	9	120	14,006	3,006	8,744	10,827	40,308	13,007	1,161	10,843	30,370	919	3,001	3,520	1,000	3,730	17,001	30,076	90,791	140,315
Stranorlar,	3,006	1,067	30	19	110	144	1,370	9	44	6,340	3,002	3,006	4,002	17,009	3,881	3,300	9,324	20,565	142	1,301	1,308	410	2,070	9,124	14,307	40,000	63,710
Strokestown,	3,084	208	119	74	371	431	2,031	64	1,008	3,066	3,074	3,048	4,306	20,015	7,843	3,306	3,352	21,155	343	3,002	3,071	3,446	3,761	14,667	19,379	31,344	30,000
Swinford,	7,000	807	102	25	172	287	1,346	300	3,073	15,306	3,006	3,006	7,460	30,013	9,141	2,471	9,002	10,644	1,070	10,180	11,456	3,306	3,904	23,332	40,320	30,790	106,367
Thomastown,	2,416	2,410	84	116	394	730	4,341	163	1,815	5,710	8,002	4,731	6,000	21,000	15,306	5,664	10,000	36,180	300	3,000	3,541	1,000	3,250	7,300	6,002	32,306	73,777
Thurles,	3,930	3,021	119	191	1,122	302	3,000	410	2,306	10,134	3,064	10,361	3,006	37,307	12,510	6,300	14,375	30,110	1,336	10,301	13,187	2,707	3,372	30,705	19,278	30,816	100,730
Tipperary,	4,720	6,002	130	300	300	603	4,730	304	2,747	30,301	3,373	0,002	21,204	60,300	10,002	4,310	11,061	30,108	1,565	13,000	13,373	3,300	7,000	31,463	31,355	66,345	132,301
Tobercurry,	3,755	847	30	30	300	300	1,306	300	3,443	6,002	3,006	4,397	3,701	22,300	3,006	2,779	3,647	30,000	300	6,079	4,001	2,200	3,079	11,917	20,557	47,201	82,741
Tralee,	4,005	2,720	102	126	308	730	4,271	487	3,810	34,006	7,247	7,306	14,115	36,142	11,720	3,002	10,443	35,300	3,005	15,316	12,305	4,000	7,370	61,306	30,356	64,863	150,700
Trim,	3,779	1,000	143	261	665	369	2,964	164	787	3,313	31,834	7,300	3,964	15,365	16,306	12,302	17,300	42,103	103	3,016	3,212	1,000	6,067	4,072	10,000	43,017	79,840
Tuam,	3,846	2,302	85	194	971	733	4,035	300	3,707	3,884	9,006	7,030	4,407	30,334	42,501	35,180	41,731	120,307	1,346	8,720	9,706	1,306	4,033	32,348	30,027	30,315	140,030
Tulla,	1,901	1,300	41	30	330	487	3,006	130	1,300	3,910	4,730	4,097	3,433	16,785	7,341	3,006	3,006	18,011	305	4,343	3,006	2,003	2,430	10,002	9,121	20,002	47,475
Tullamore,	5,005	3,236	172	180	1,030	901	5,631	402	2,442	3,317	9,301	8,424	8,036	30,180	16,202	12,442	17,301	15,206	1,007	6,720	7,815	6,481	13,940	16,177	40,730	66,110	110,306
Urlingford,	1,832	1,300	5	74	301	430	2,790	84	1,300	3,006	4,033	4,730	3,301	16,003	12,077	7,210	12,102	31,387	331	4,001	3,006	1,448	3,420	8,104	7,304	35,174	57,300
Waterford,	4,161	3,144	202	302	1,258	306	6,221	315	1,306	14,348	3,006	10,072	10,366	41,713	3,003	2,300	4,873	12,130	1,377	10,307	11,904	1,794	10,843	8,149	30,215	67,130	143,000
Westport,	6,176	2,003	137	30	815	782	3,071	15	2,300	13,110	11,096	7,424	3,832	36,503	36,038	16,367	32,356	87,003	306	5,306	5,306	304	1,744	23,307	10,303	67,877	101,440
Wexford,	8,005	6,394	361	402	2,073	1,176	9,730	361	2,444	8,006	9,301	9,300	6,079	34,325	17,737	3,006	15,318	40,000	2,306	12,351	10,002	2,000	10,914	14,835	32,353	100,431	186,730
Youghal,	4,000	3,612	84	10	672	300	3,000	200	727	5,303	4,066	4,236	5,040	17,481	7,300	3,306	6,142	17,306	841	4,766	5,027	1,130	3,701	3,636	7,334	23,162	30,730
Total,	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,237	20,246	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,432,000	1,047,320	1,015,100	1,017,200	4,600,196	2,079,260	800,760	1,346,605	4,607,777	130,219	[illegible]	1,170,272	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,115,204	2,604,300	6,486,000	13,300,260

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM: Area, 711,278 Acres.	1883	25,516	1,698	1,608	72	615	79,305	32,899	39,134	31,688	20,657	6,267	47,928	4,887	454,132
	1884	25,248	1,681	1,713	62	548	80,107	31,764	39,488	30,487	19,788	5,860	55,063	4,845	426,439
	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	601	83,054	34,105	39,798	33,605	23,722	6,470	53,642	4,730	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,524	34,139	36,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,668	61	552	84,885	32,180	37,093	42,451	29,431	7,863	62,718	5,293	518,774
	1888	26,178	1,894	1,993	112	811	88,086	33,722	38,304	43,956	32,943	8,043	64,742	5,713	528,530
	1889	26,781	2,181	1,957	129	502	79,296	31,439	37,989	51,314	37,738	7,132	52,914	5,791	538,025
	1890	27,400	2,358	2,160	157	534	78,914	31,222	40,087	58,054	45,939	8,370	68,837	6,157	569,220
	1891	27,253	2,503	2,287	104	676	81,718	33,709	42,123	67,559	54,864	7,380	58,455	6,359	573,384
	1892	26,727	2,444	2,178	104	714	85,824	36,592	39,050	69,146	51,280	6,117	44,020	6,547	551,063
ARMAGH: Area, 313,086 Acres.	1883	11,859	669	650	196	2,446	39,627	19,210	20,542	4,781	4,700	3,343	20,295	8,889	386,128
	1884	11,653	680	790	293	2,148	38,818	19,226	20,664	4,305	3,767	3,029	24,443	8,225	355,496
	1885	11,669	666	957	301	2,791	41,622	19,924	21,969	5,016	5,212	3,379	28,487	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	909	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,142	6,513	6,920	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	853	318	2,268	42,682	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,860	3,853	25,390	8,892	411,581
	1888	11,664	862	942	360	2,608	41,083	19,578	19,627	7,011	7,168	3,903	28,082	8,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	892	863	278	2,425	39,808	20,638	19,289	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,693	9,160	420,779
	1890	12,181	1,037	936	215	2,447	41,013	22,055	19,841	9,417	9,188	3,696	26,530	10,371	459,534
	1891	12,420	1,067	1,229	253	2,459	43,642	22,911	21,071	12,757	12,459	3,612	27,830	10,586	470,673
	1892	12,089	1,015	1,151	212	2,218	44,930	24,949	22,284	11,996	12,660	2,650	22,056	10,595	487,317
CARLOW: Area, 221,295 Acres.	1883	6,001	907	880	402	2,425	23,313	11,855	11,818	36,809	23,300	2,792	22,569	3,478	169,577
	1884	5,829	1,165	892	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,339	40,712	24,986	2,323	21,304	3,168	171,660
	1885	5,706	1,215	1,078	379	2,370	25,485	10,556	10,558	38,219	23,740	2,518	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,773	1,328	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	3,433	183,376
	1887	5,812	1,350	1,062	342	2,378	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,298	24,718	2,977	22,488	3,364	183,642
	1888	5,672	1,394	1,174	343	2,689	22,886	10,733	8,858	37,785	28,256	2,420	19,633	3,438	173,598
	1889	5,932	[illegible]	1,259	355	2,579	23,117	10,078	8,343	41,590	29,233	2,391	20,518	3,889	190,303
	1890	5,818	1,463	1,205	331	2,597	23,708	11,329	10,007	44,620	35,161	2,738	28,373	3,835	196,454
	1891	5,809	1,579	1,286	335	2,763	24,222	11,329	10,660	50,924	38,199	2,458	22,153	3,937	193,728
	1892	5,778	1,644	1,303	338	2,705	25,788	12,744	10,887	58,370	41,754	2,183	18,777	3,681	201,110
CAVAN: Area, 467,025 Acres.	1883	8,100	840	1,118	1,260	7,623	58,661	22,098	29,978	7,885	6,201	7,720	34,919	16,048	489,810
	1884	8,100	978	1,189	1,257	8,089	57,365	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,192	7,637	35,992	15,507	478,161
	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,168	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	38,989	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,187	7,940	60,368	23,175	29,558	7,519	6,488	6,772	32,201	15,462	507,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	1,109	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,262	8,385	7,182	7,278	37,300	17,186	528,573
	1888	8,248	1,134	1,438	1,105	8,180	55,634	21,528	28,845	8,111	7,018	7,693	39,668	18,207	549,640
	1889	8,380	1,171	1,517	1,029	8,269	57,610	22,894	29,505	9,271	9,156	7,704	39,781	18,773	553,519
	1890	8,536	1,221	1,847	1,099	8,543	59,614	25,616	29,528	10,308	10,386	8,791	49,261	20,375	590,364
	1891	8,759	1,486	2,007	1,053	8,793	62,631	27,261	31,881	12,916	13,718	8,395	42,689	20,342	594,539
	1892	8,708	1,869	2,410	1,006	8,985	66,355	27,905	31,747	15,288	14,998	6,778	38,594	19,156	606,491
CLARE: Area, 766,265 Acres.	1883	11,736	2,161	2,127	684	9,369	82,868	37,257	44,136	69,705	45,951	7,818	41,801	13,862	397,829
	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	718	9,229	84,866	39,428	40,225	80,712	48,959	7,601	38,101	12,998	363,514
	1885	11,498	2,548	2,612	698	9,736	88,835	35,767	41,108	78,879	52,171	8,085	35,864	14,115	411,668
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	788	9,692	88,572	39,579	41,777	72,052	40,287	8,153	38,574	13,452	413,820
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,856	37,103	43,805	67,269	43,785	8,354	48,121	14,640	406,904
	1888	12,007	2,739	2,608	673	10,230	83,848	37,893	42,568	66,273	40,024	5,213	38,795	15,228	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,129	3,044	789	10,901	82,241	37,070	42,473	70,886	52,327	5,626	43,088	16,361	421,029
	1890	12,127	3,253	3,260	642	11,098	86,149	39,435	45,453	77,909	55,599	2,791	45,524	18,130	416,927
	1891	11,901	3,306	3,225	838	10,649	87,058	42,637	43,567	83,181	58,288	4,984	53,306	17,352	409,096
	1892	11,807	3,774	3,169	881	10,585	90,193	42,854	39,744	82,574	37,099	4,456	28,982	18,081	410,203
CORK: Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1883	38,008	6,141	6,574	1,943	10,088	214,401	66,161	109,845	158,718	126,151	26,657	148,783	20,146	1,065,887
	1884	37,394	6,301	6,193	1,943	11,135	216,565	71,217	109,817	171,012	152,028	22,659	133,748	18,642	945,795
	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	106,611	180,538	142,749	20,568	128,045	20,673	1,077,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,966	226,632	72,880	98,113	172,942	151,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,085,949
	1887	37,299	7,134	7,270	2,288	11,868	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,504	134,490	24,401	149,203	20,350	1,122,069
	1888	36,291	7,583	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	98,846	173,108	140,645	21,480	185,211	21,984	1,097,875
	1889	37,246	7,649	7,584	2,436	12,438	209,309	64,890	104,452	181,108	150,811	23,881	142,308	21,258	1,154,455
	1890	37,111	8,188	8,645	2,433	12,820	214,011	70,104	118,160	159,510	175,580	24,490	155,775	22,315	1,179,409
	1891	37,671	8,819	8,959	2,488	13,052	224,295	73,321	119,965	229,566	186,057	19,950	127,489	24,551	1,125,955
	1892	37,942	9,606	9,084	2,458	13,943	229,066	79,107	112,778	251,378	180,898	15,973	101,084	25,601	1,182,553
DONEGAL: Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1883	20,018	980	1,622	86	2,188	88,605	36,812	41,405	88,111	54,192	4,184	25,083	2,909	615,565
	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	49	2,539	90,799	37,111	39,244	83,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
	1885	20,074	1,283	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	36,895	43,491	94,814	58,945	4,457	29,798	3,208	643,737
	1886	20,248	1,222	1,518	86	2,770	98,841	38,192	42,438	107,757	63,159	4,599	25,112	3,757	649,148
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	85	2,517	96,714	38,695	42,432	105,655	55,280	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,016
	1888	20,318	1,356	1,953	27	2,150	98,840	40,963	44,898	114,867	78,208	5,286	40,790	3,447	715,768
	1889	20,115	1,440	1,806	32	2,309	91,472	38,585	43,828	116,089	78,019	4,834	33,316	3,621	669,628
	1890	20,035	1,779	2,141	67	2,269	87,840	38,614	44,008	121,540	76,267	5,063	37,143	4,049	719,795
	1891	18,686	1,424	2,091	23	2,500	91,178	40,516	46,802	123,388	79,497	4,883	31,065	3,702	706,797
	1892	19,598	1,547	1,898	14	2,717	98,100	42,409	43,214	126,716	82,033	4,111	26,500	3,850	701,252
DOWN: Area, 611,927 Acres.	1883	27,359	1,634	1,675	79	1,172	67,497	34,950	37,728	30,906	22,759	5,528	38,280	11,635	608,463
	1884	27,129	1,718	2,097	95	1,198	70,222	36,877	37,788	25,500	21,888	5,168	42,667	11,299	613,021
	1885	27,112	2,005	2,195	119	1,403	74,588	36,407	38,621	32,917	25,286	6,740	41,880	10,872	625,659
	1886	27,535	2,232	2,355	112	1,428	75,114	38,925	37,205	34,833	28,678	6,618	41,945	10,731	650,618
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,358	134	1,597	72,846	34,095	35,819	38,623	31,023	5,645	42,360	11,357	669,070
	1888	27,154	2,455	2,633	149	1,579	70,728	38,886	38,878	34,170	38,401	7,280	47,448	12,442	668,539
	1889	27,610	2,482	2,581	160	1,398	69,325	31,322	35,494	41,873	36,950	5,397	40,023	12,861	673,122
	1890	26,788	2,742	2,540	142	1,491	68,399	32,716	37,518	47,169	42,584	6,920	48,732	13,797	741,840
	1891	26,621	2,767	2,691	92	1,302	71,973	37,667	40,841	58,464	48,467	6,334	45,369	13,791	719,682
	1892	27,386	3,184	2,963	114	1,529	80,298	41,478	32,715	58,955	52,657	5,055	34,814	12,874	736,388

Table 13.—Showing the Quantity of Live Stock in each Year from 1883 to 1892, by Counties and Provinces—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year	No. of Mules	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year		
DUBLIN:	1883	18,543	1,081	655	331	1,906	44,987	10,980	7,174	33,847	18,625	1,703	15,314	4,813	213,364
	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,290	8,451	34,935	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,992	206,491
	1885	18,911	1,136	780	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,395	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	384	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,349	30,671	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,887	231,872
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1887	19,168	1,292	804	368	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,467	31,108	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,104	240,356
	1888	19,817	1,355	797	338	1,845	41,770	11,081	6,563	32,618	15,529	852	9,094	5,556	232,633
	1889	19,454	1,237	781	342	1,806	43,942	10,949	7,521	34,54[illegible]	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
	1890	19,526	1,29[illegible]	978	381	2,194	43,502	11,563	8,317	41,8[illegible]	24,509	1,811	11,626	5,612	243,080
	1891	20,153	1,17[illegible]	844	352	1,862	45,791	13,983	8,735	47,561	36,882	1,321	11,475	5,766	250,098
	1892	20,492	1,33[illegible]	1,084	333	1,760	46,847	13,610	8,556	48,37[illegible]	31,594	718	8,161	5,877	256,207
FERMANAGH:	1883	5,862	39[illegible]	422	143	4,256	51,807	13,691	27,871	4,347	3,955	2,427	20,299	4,155	363,350
	1884	5,727	33[illegible]	443	131	3,981	51,326	13,785	25,587	3,853	2,687	2,401	15,355	4,019	339,475
	1885	5,976	42[illegible]	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,878	27,806	4,441	3,590	2,700	20,664	3,928	391,523
	1886	5,766	405	472	149	4,049	52,752	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,461	18,735	4,110	390,665
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1887	5,915	49[illegible]	514	211	4,163	53,172	14,479	26,110	3,863	3,081	3,436	22,513	4,015	422,331
	1888	6,185	[illegible]	615	181	4,181	54,227	14,483	27,788	5,509	5,331	3,410	24,172	4,221	425,265
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	58,392	15,673	27,232	8,1[illegible]	7,375	2,794	22,896	4,907	451,146
	1890	6,506	83[illegible]	754	184	4,642	53,473	14,503	27,463	8,151	7,734	3,280	25,[illegible]	5,460	435,768
	1891	6,535	838	756	154	4,547	56,488	17,276	28,987	9,689	9,053	2,963	21,890	5,450	439,611
	1892	6,487	928	820	143	4,729	55,683	17,735	28,818	9,913	8,761	2,343	16,917	5,440	430,399
GALWAY:	1883	18,482	4,211	4,842	1,572	15,136	105,952	43,671	28,660	333,579	175,579	9,039	55,886	10,597	720,078
	1884	18,729	4,879	5,208	2,025	15,063	102,448	43,342	26,769	354,139	173,286	8,455	53,748	10,821	681,548
	1885	18,754	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,336	43,429	29,214	359,99[illegible]	186,713	8,111	55,120	12,817	770,480
	1886	18,883	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	43,874	30,332	349,897	187,584	8,298	53,556	11,024	745,131
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1887	18,669	5,14[illegible]	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,272	31,460	343,611	198,810	8,359	55,479	11,642	757,399
	1888	18,427	5,250	5,597	2,265	18,754	112,952	47,183	30,788	371,42[illegible]	213,298	6,183	60,702	12,808	778,417
	1889	18,874	5,50[illegible]	6,011	2,182	16,758	109,186	50,023	31,132	370,604	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	789,663
	1890	18,986	6,005	6,294	2,128	17,761	112,124	50,676	33,666	427,007	254,178	8,545	63,071	14,054	851,224
	1891	18,844	6,157	6,253	2,074	18,373	114,126	52,774	33,288	429,643	253,917	6,830	56,295	14,623	858,609
	1892	18,361	6,002	6,099	2,175	17,800	116,879	53,329	33,720	446,017	257,068	6,174	48,877	15,182	822,478
KERRY:	1883	11,072	1,118	1,772	2,439	8,546	122,673	28,868	56,528	84,17[illegible]	29,222	9,451	50,982	23,844	490,610
	1884	11,108	1,264	1,884	2,511	8,268	121,443	31,769	53,848	50,889	28,016	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	137,883	32,808	56,578	56,468	34,063	7,996	45,390	21,859	491,123
	1886	11,846	1,406	1,845	2,583	9,448	129,002	33,268	49,315	61,752	34,096	7,425	44,715	20,086	470,868
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	55,940	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,874	482,240
	1888	10,973	1,818	2,024	2,628	10,869	127,815	33,220	51,978	65,636	40,812	8,280	52,073	24,107	496,897
	1889	11,176	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,929	123,031	33,646	60,678	67,947	43,184	9,418	58,975	26,355	512,279
	1890	11,605	1,601	2,238	2,849	11,551	127,572	37,625	69,827	72,271	51,067	9,902	65,788	27,283	544,861
	1891	11,678	1,942	2,502	2,686	11,492	135,156	38,417	69,239	78,628	58,568	8,026	54,937	26,462	552,812
	1892	11,495	1,968	2,315	2,547	12,148	138,993	41,580	60,165	83,976	53,248	6,663	42,762	24,287	550,767
KILDARE:	1883	8,465	1,878	1,404	71[illegible]	3,828	59,500	22,814	13,631	76,411	42,056	2,019	18,665	3,803	207,075
	1884	9,473	2,074	1,588	[illegible]	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	73,984	41,260	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,875	639	4,481	59,669	22,763	13,187	73,809	45,015	2,429	13,016	4,228	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,383	1,699	556	3,905	57,820	20,430	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
Area, 418,496 Acres.	1887	9,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,554	20,100	12,111	71,136	41,895	1,568	13,591	3,895	228,041
	1888	9,477	2,507	1,777	710	4,120	56,435	20,156	11,357	74,726	47,684	2,057	11,587	3,505	218,236
	1889	9,681	2,908	1,691	587	4,018	61,531	21,426	12,897	80,598	49,163	1,610	13,647	3,669	228,889
	1890	9,588	2,578	1,656	635	4,256	60,610	22,289	14,044	80,348	59,253	2,278	15,124	4,030	237,916
	1891	9,415	2,687	1,718	520	4,188	60,866	22,950	14,064	108,585	67,834	1,578	13,364	3,961	209,243
	1892	9,824	2,689	1,705	51[illegible]	4,145	61,208	22,695	12,898	104,547	60,921	1,257	10,501	4,008	208,509
KILKENNY:	1883	12,607	2,075	1,884	1,079	5,356	61,595	32,176	30,713	51,560	32,174	5,672	42,830	8,025	399,004
	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	58,884	33,087	30,698	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,073	5,908	374,093
	1885	12,185	2,466	2,185	1,098	5,846	63,578	30,877	29,541	50,680	30,533	4,805	34,648	5,682	378,493
	1886	12,378	2,645	2,278	1,094	5,224	62,553	31,213	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,[illegible]47
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1887	12,592	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,586	62,513	29,671	27,342	46,385	31,130	5,560	42,483	6,218	417,875
	1888	12,281	3,257	2,631	1,1[illegible]	5,583	58,296	28,758	26,486	47,172	33,231	4,345	36,325	6,749	392,473
	1889	12,358	3,426	2,516	1,06[illegible]	5,478	57,123	29,091	26,772	50,711	35,527	4,661	35,745	7,117	432,681
	1890	12,557	3,622	2,765	1,14[illegible]	5,661	59,456	31,001	29,768	61,536	44,416	5,084	43,244	7,708	450,814
	1891	12,426	3,909	3,105	1,[illegible]	5,898	62,268	35,036	31,780	71,904	49,616	5,627	39,154	8,819	449,113
	1892	12,720	4,283	3,223	1,11[illegible]	5,816	66,266	35,327	32,325	75,022	51,330	4,155	31,520	8,579	457,187
KING'S:	1883	9,709	1,893	1,810	990	6,139	43,228	17,948	12,128	51,401	38,390	2,923	25,536	4,078	253,457
	1884	9,521	2,165	1,982	1,108	6,359	42,246	19,257	12,264	51,398	36,692	2,636	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	9,587	2,469	2,258	1,140	6,331	44,344	18,968	12,852	54,600	37,649	3,171	22,079	4,252	265,308
	1886	9,788	2,552	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,268	55,877	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
Area, 493,263 Acres.	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,436	43,698	17,401	11,488	57,597	36,907	3,733	23,721	4,604	276,371
	1888	9,617	2,889	2,286	1,1[illegible]	5,511	42,761	17,727	11,818	58,848	39,401	3,024	22,104	5,418	279,577
	1889	9,717	2,656	1,909	[illegible]	5,457	42,370	16,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,023	26,496	4,960	304,827
	1890	9,805	2,597	2,369	1,060	5,734	42,438	16,791	12,614	68,091	44,702	3,729	30,069	5,802	307,248
	1891	9,863	2,783	2,471	1,116	6,950	44,640	21,205	13,291	76,291	47,973	2,985	25,479	5,307	300,858
	1892	9,781	3,150	2,411	1,208	5,989	47,102	22,792	13,594	80,429	50,068	2,701	20,955	5,261	304,381
LEITRIM:	1883	2,825	471	385	813	8,092	45,524	14,436	23,536	6,245	4,980	3,547	20,213	6,037	304,708
	1884	2,727	462	399	278	8,097	47,187	15,264	21,804	8,324	3,800	3,120	21,177	5,880	289,732
	1885	2,785	488	409	30[illegible]	8,091	47,850	14,985	23,823	6,046	4,178	3,018	20,799	5,789	316,916
	1886	3,007	540	497	348	8,508	48,926	15,595	24,162	7,514	4,925	2,691	19,963	7,564	310,000
Area, 375,510 Acres.	1887	3,034	321	478	31[illegible]	8,300	47,097	15,802	24,022	6,842	5,245	2,823	22,722	6,965	304,073
	1888	3,022	604	812	254	8,816	47,555	17,003	24,097	7,245	6,360	3,618	26,326	8,722	336,336
	1889	2,890	715	644	254	8,940	47,968	18,889	25,812	8,443	7,174	3,262	25,025	8,836	337,268
	1890	2,925	742	677	[illegible]	8,970	49,017	19,095	27,200	10,374	9,350	4,153	29,904	10,527	360,965
	1891	3,076	789	708	342	9,042	49,461	18,683	27,628	10,880	9,157	3,762	23,589	9,407	344,922
	1892	3,005	801	809	309	9,285	50,368	18,771	25,544	11,164	9,479	2,497	18,936	9,402	342,031

Table 13.—Showing the Quantity of Live Stock in each Year from 1883 to 1892, by Counties and Provinces—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1883	11,750	1,500	1,164	1,747	8,323	119,552	23,630	66,372	29,580	16,891	9,784	53,638	9,398	415,626
	1884	11,586	1,668	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	68,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	400,432
	1885	11,669	1,867	1,731	1,866	6,473	123,283	25,198	68,219	33,874	19,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
	1886	11,828	1,977	1,590	2,083	9,219	122,649	23,948	62,368	31,682	19,393	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
Area, 663,973 Acres.	1887	12,011	2,114	1,881	2,334	9,409	125,181	26,097	65,938	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,891	444,748
	1888	11,683	1,940	1,643	2,078	9,231	117,113	30,384	56,942	31,276	20,203	6,920	49,570	11,723	416,654
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,043	2,198	9,781	121,879	30,357	65,598	38,854	23,296	7,334	53,340	[illegible]	481,091
	1890	12,229	2,575	2,322	2,362	9,842	128,791	32,965	70,576	41,805	25,612	7,424	59,057	[illegible]	437,828
	1891	12,377	3,011	2,390	2,172	10,815	133,328	36,837	71,746	49,498	30,102	6,167	47,757	14,356	446,074
	1892	12,839	3,218	2,541	2,178	10,845	130,915	34,179	65,701	45,586	27,809	4,609	37,541	13,748	443,944
LONDONDERRY:	1883	17,804	1,249	1,560	16	324	51,062	23,099	29,594	20,489	15,739	9,732	25,997	[illegible]	388,380
	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	361	52,042	22,702	27,054	18,716	12,424	5,159	30,538	5,721	354,969
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	54,173	23,252	28,813	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,947	391,459
	1886	17,148	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,301	4,600	29,938	5,187	393,271
Area, 513,368 Acres.	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	433	54,857	24,848	28,906	25,582	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,148	447,047
	1888	17,639	1,336	1,242	24	470	55,082	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	[illegible]	38,949	6,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	28	583	51,924	28,769	26,501	27,028	22,574	[illegible]	31,861	6,233	449,921
	1890	17,899	1,871	1,927	37	649	54,045	24,402	27,407	33,680	28,863	[illegible]	26,398	8,081	451,938
	1891	17,703	1,817	2,057	54	535	56,124	26,333	29,403	39,385	31,155	[illegible]	33,187	8,694	459,452
	1892	17,511	1,922	2,166	46	590	58,994	30,650	26,776	35,362	30,105	4,200	30,874	6,358	482,010
LONGFORD:	1883	4,674	1,130	1,087	[illegible]	2,958	28,837	18,507	13,904	15,788	10,428	[illegible]	18,612	7,293	224,565
	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,953	27,681	12,598	13,118	13,871	9,300	[illegible]	17,055	6,736	204,852
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,183	665	3,035	29,934	13,480	13,718	18,841	10,081	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
	1886	4,607	1,504	1,194	881	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,438	14,740	7,118	210,812
Area, 257,770 Acres.	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,125	12,910	15,528	9,505	2,350	17,759	7,422	220,899
	1888	4,800	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,163	13,225	12,732	[illegible]	11,317	2,210	16,178	8,177	229,932
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,378	[illegible]	3,193	29,913	14,356	12,753	15,067	11,670	[illegible]	17,848	8,289	224,367
	1890	4,954	1,538	1,489	[illegible]	3,283	29,379	14,663	13,519	18,485	12,870	2,435	22,449	9,429	242,125
	1891	4,923	1,747	1,606	567	3,668	31,458	16,777	14,954	21,688	16,692	2,190	20,470	[illegible]	251,395
	1892	5,028	1,798	1,573	552	3,627	32,081	15,906	14,117	20,471	13,694	1,797	16,168	9,034	248,520
LOUTH & DROGHEDA Co. of Town:	1883	8,208	1,252	1,140	218	1,360	21,977	10,102	8,799	19,450	13,556	1,532	13,637	4,887	219,859
	1884	8,199	1,272	1,361	295	1,590	21,857	11,346	7,084	19,651	15,378	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,958	1,385	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,023	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,399	4,728	228,249
	1886	7,879	1,287	1,191	226	1,582	23,761	11,261	7,086	26,124	19,358	1,539	13,958	5,128	229,654
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1887	8,082	1,361	1,340	233	1,730	22,750	10,981	6,750	23,727	18,087	1,778	14,006	5,178	223,751
	1888	7,891	1,443	1,334	236	1,693	21,777	10,718	7,187	26,580	20,254	1,706	16,394	5,248	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,303	1,274	313	1,665	21,412	10,278	8,796	25,940	20,361	1,864	15,088	4,674	233,773
	1890	7,878	1,314	1,190	226	1,691	22,208	10,623	7,575	29,793	25,406	1,844	16,868	5,726	245,081
	1891	7,598	1,267	1,250	188	1,570	22,970	10,818	7,782	30,470	24,918	1,515	18,129	5,744	240,779
	1892	8,004	1,708	1,502	197	1,620	25,530	13,281	8,202	29,849	23,166	1,080	12,598	5,890	243,648
MAYO:	1883	13,274	1,304	3,077	2,117	22,685	97,246	34,358	32,361	138,564	89,255	7,665	48,980	6,451	646,278
	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,087	87,970	36,655	31,057	142,658	88,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	572,258
	1885	12,983	2,190	3,410	2,551	21,884	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,820	107,891	7,722	45,678	8,337	672,040
	1886	12,350	2,236	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	62,900	149,818	98,998	6,626	47,218	7,949	656,763
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1887	12,259	1,989	3,132	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,865	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,458	50,095	5,255	714,240
	1888	12,653	2,055	3,402	2,671	22,405	98,433	36,627	34,056	169,646	120,553	7,242	56,751	6,868	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,337	3,421	2,514	23,597	98,387	39,358	36,682	179,536	123,745	8,054	54,943	9,061	711,158
	1890	12,372	2,271	3,339	2,036	24,553	104,477	37,800	35,844	200,324	145,612	7,036	60,778	8,963	758,772
	1891	11,598	2,185	2,959	1,976	23,866	105,528	36,597	34,858	208,806	148,035	6,058	47,258	8,079	751,992
	1892	11,868	2,265	3,054	2,130	22,554	110,612	39,648	35,611	210,124	145,832	5,887	42,925	10,197	732,632
MEATH:	1883	11,460	2,383	1,867	650	3,188	132,594	33,713	16,464	94,612	55,102	1,868	14,782	6,609	314,252
	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	862	3,050	132,163	35,296	16,292	94,496	56,683	1,463	13,367	6,528	331,544
	1885	11,107	2,989	1,905	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,686	105,090	64,626	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,958	34,263	16,006	101,416	62,289	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
Area, 578,298 Acres.	1887	11,490	3,060	2,085	604	3,045	142,038	36,017	13,322	102,855	87,458	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
	1888	11,468	3,088	2,338	682	3,198	135,973	33,689	14,619	108,082	70,808	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,998
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	521	2,705	130,817	33,449	13,761	118,444	89,958	1,441	14,118	7,554	345,107
	1890	11,820	3,092	2,284	553	2,987	134,923	36,634	16,249	125,631	78,588	2,103	16,807	6,056	365,791
	1891	11,435	3,886	2,441	504	2,945	138,280	37,625	16,449	136,408	86,827	1,430	16,828	8,057	350,549
	1892	11,553	3,799	2,558	549	3,075	143,478	37,208	17,017	133,665	88,342	1,330	12,722	9,033	369,000
MONAGHAN:	1883	9,009	571	727	526	3,587	36,296	17,140	18,557	5,801	4,902	3,344	22,187	12,294	394,854
	1884	8,981	596	744	416	3,415	37,541	16,332	18,998	4,652	4,120	3,821	22,369	11,538	399,011
	1885	8,129	739	839	491	3,524	41,669	18,607	20,573	6,174	5,724	5,356	23,741	11,910	425,881
	1886	8,277	720	869	438	3,623	40,225	17,481	20,377	5,384	5,202	3,200	21,721	11,732	442,672
Area, 316,806 Acres.	1887	8,457	745	889	481	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	5,981	3,952	24,348	12,262	454,188
	1888	8,538	805	1,122	468	3,818	39,146	16,116	19,551	7,093	5,646	3,547	26,899	13,574	488,962
	1889	10,641	803	1,093	453	3,702	40,882	17,489	21,329	8,057	7,832	3,720	28,800	13,357	494,689
	1890	10,177	860	1,221	450	4,007	40,105	18,145	21,229	8,024	9,422	4,130	30,503	14,998	497,518
	1891	10,009	1,024	1,105	803	4,210	41,950	21,064	23,150	10,308	11,075	3,998	32,280	14,339	517,518
	1892	9,949	1,280	1,415	596	4,375	44,809	22,874	22,982	11,192	12,168	2,877	24,048	13,908	496,914
QUEEN'S:	1883	8,964	1,929	1,527	1,074	5,742	44,669	19,308	14,618	42,341	23,189	3,879	29,885	4,438	249,081
	1884	8,526	1,810	1,632	1,013	5,906	44,532	19,753	13,863	40,643	24,173	3,190	27,604	4,397	235,498
	1885	8,878	1,910	1,595	964	5,631	45,863	19,482	13,946	38,972	24,366	3,223	25,005	4,802	246,263
	1886	9,440	2,169	1,891	1,055	5,738	48,060	18,050	14,856	35,783	22,135	3,093	27,464	4,722	260,512
Area, 424,858 Acres.	1887	8,536	2,137	1,056	1,041	5,689	47,126	18,281	14,466	36,024	24,032	3,789	31,208	4,393	264,010
	1888	9,782	2,821	1,780	1,076	5,651	44,508	19,767	13,419	35,913	24,604	2,942	27,168	4,674	261,877
	1889	9,992	2,850	1,614	1,054	5,663	44,593	17,454	12,847	39,184	24,668	3,518	28,385	5,942	272,493
	1890	9,893	2,374	1,860	1,082	6,012	44,337	18,452	15,274	48,172	31,990	4,019	33,258	5,302	251,595
	1891	9,867	2,637	2,093	1,027	6,318	46,909	21,741	17,534	56,479	38,616	3,310	31,040	9,250	268,369
	1892	9,902	2,705	2,025	1,055	6,041	48,865	21,826	15,642	55,464	36,540	3,308	24,444	5,757	264,491

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years	No. of Horses: Two years old and upwards.	No. of Horses: One year old and under two.	No. of Horses: Under one year.	Mules and Asses: No. of Mules.	Mules and Asses: No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle: Two years old and upwards.	No. of Cattle: One year old and under two.	No. of Cattle: Under one year.	No. of Sheep: One year old and upwards.	No. of Sheep: Under one year.	No. of Pigs: One year old and upwards.	No. of Pigs: Under one year.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
ROSCOMMON:	1883	5,851	1,841	1,450	1,555	8,371	57,907	27,727	22,352	91,817	49,205	3,899	31,357	10,813	460,105
	1884	5,913	2,047	1,458	1,594	8,797	58,25[illegible]	27,119	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,818	424,163
	1885	5,773	1,835	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,667	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,24[illegible]	26,750	22,651	94,528	51,737	3,876	30,751	11,256	472,609
Area, 685,407 Acres.	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,864	92,903	55,879	3,414	34,738	11,065	482,091
	1888	5,976	2,295	1,933	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,320	101,166	57,506	4,318	35,186	13,206	490,367
	1889	6,165	2,246	2,000	1,761	10,070	60,[illegible]	31,489	24,387	104,094	66,656	3,797	36,697	14,465	501,498
	1890	6,391	2,318	2,020	1,741	10,578	62,861	30,273	24,516	112,933	72,735	4,147	39,583	15,257	514,319
	1891	6,649	2,436	2,174	1,574	10,639	64,347	33,060	26,295	119,211	77,094	3,662	33,397	15,737	500,083
	1892	6,603	2,615	2,105	1,687	10,841	66,403	31,593	25,316	128,059	78,680	3,601	28,455	15,434	511,327
SLIGO:	1883	5,663	1,224	1,039	742	8,347	48,250	19,730	22,591	36,134	25,030	3,947	20,549	4,468	325,277
	1884	5,761	1,352	1,159	867	8,471	48,648	19,550	21,250	38,467	25,867	3,400	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,784	1,415	1,219	855	9,024	50,89[illegible]	20,296	23,695	40,204	27,401	3,137	21,089	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,366	1,016	8,561	50,39[illegible]	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,054	20,875	5,021	337,385
Area, 451,815 Acres.	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,810	22,316	40,288	30,538	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
	1888	5,727	1,823	1,493	828	8,986	50,097	19,504	25,131	42,737	33,001	4,083	26,962	5,509	362,183
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,281	735	9,640	48,044	20,699	22,820	44,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,928	382,888
	1890	5,891	1,448	1,318	747	8,445	46,755	19,479	22,977	50,004	37,856	3,820	26,716	6,704	368,454
	1891	5,484	1,506	1,350	684	6,835	48,1[illegible]	20,748	24,496	50,012	38,216	2,913	21,835	6,980	359,244
	1892	5,575	1,584	1,322	650	8,800	50,975	21,163	23,777	54,093	40,489	2,009	20,083	7,202	356,185
TIPPERARY:	1883	20,118	3,867	3,059	2,043	13,545	135,668	55,750	63,903	120,044	86,526	11,922	84,974	13,094	665,320
	1884	19,239	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	134,907	55,605	63,424	132,197	81,239	10,345	75,538	12,111	628,535
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,9[illegible]	55,378	62,162	121,168	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,239
	1886	19,319	4,489	3,487	2,117	13,568	133,097	55,695	56,312	113,773	73,965	10,256	74,865	12,516	674,184
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1887	20,151	4,818	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,057	59,041	111,308	82,848	11,199	75,692	12,695	683,786
	1888	19,636	5,260	4,509	2,248	14,040	133,091	56,831	56,611	117,978	80,924	10,868	72,617	13,824	664,822
	1889	19,883	5,130	4,132	2,188	14,180	132,664	55,864	59,610	118,517	85,592	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,390
	1890	20,339	5,318	4,879	2,357	14,905	140,098	58,180	65,184	135,981	102,174	12,112	83,758	15,088	681,641
	1891	20,377	6,365	4,865	2,303	15,091	146,546	65,512	68,752	156,036	116,933	10,142	77,553	16,796	661,863
	1892	20,485	7,107	5,196	2,292	15,124	148,894	64,193	66,479	161,032	118,154	8,255	62,624	16,601	667,472
TYRONE:	1883	20,979	876	1,411	100	1,161	82,408	31,144	48,424	25,146	13,073	5,063	31,972	9,208	718,878
	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	980	83,560	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,768	35,288	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,888	912	1,385	49	921	86,651	33,741	47,680	25,630	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,984	737,859
	1886	20,860	989	1,456	65	1,020	86,976	33,603	47,673	27,180	19,988	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1887	21,330	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,287	847,372
	1888	21,689	1,288	1,691	93	1,111	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,866	7,283	47,925	9,637	889,514
	1889	22,082	1,457	1,711	99	1,240	83,640	31,070	46,276	36,484	28,376	5,661	40,441	8,222	848,862
	1890	22,198	1,437	1,889	98	1,218	85,687	30,881	49,185	44,476	32,921	3,951	46,723	10,089	856,995
	1891	22,231	[illegible]	2,074	92	1,582	89,728	38,826	61,951	50,793	38,198	5,691	42,310	11,021	850,589
	1892	22,097	1,833	2,051	86	1,468	91,094	37,433	50,051	49,642	37,673	5,155	34,074	9,494	856,210
WATERFORD:	1883	9,242	1,718	1,313	938	4,211	54,476	19,990	24,264	27,193	20,711	7,219	43,752	4,994	241,510
	1884	9,261	1,788	1,516	943	4,215	68,979	21,099	23,138	32,759	24,066	5,034	41,274	5,338	245,313
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,660	995	4,611	59,864	24,586	24,592	38,710	27,438	6,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	942	4,319	67,941	19,992	20,443	32,430	28,869	3,219	30,291	5,510	256,058
Area, 456,190 Acres.	1887	9,247	2,34[illegible]	1,368	1,024	4,662	56,756	19,679	28,118	30,435	23,384	3,176	45,604	3,057	270,378
	1888	9,063	2,511	1,908	1,023	4,550	51,712	26,691	21,124	29,959	24,440	4,857	40,198	8,180	266,501
	1889	9,879	2,667	1,649	959	4,451	49,696	19,313	22,875	30,996	25,802	4,930	37,081	8,826	273,046
	1890	9,391	3,[illegible]	2,230	1,010	4,738	53,086	20,925	25,137	36,142	30,690	5,909	43,675	6,702	276,606
	1891	9,408	3,101	2,244	1,010	5,106	67,898	24,430	28,975	47,359	37,778	4,601	40,194	6,790	273,003
	1892	9,607	3,410	2,306	1,067	3,336	31,364	25,257	26,664	47,479	36,900	3,971	29,699	6,835	285,188
WESTMEATH:	1883	7,920	2,012	1,555	576	4,244	61,020	28,648	16,411	73,887	45,380	1,378	17,941	3,674	249,818
	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,450	61,333	26,635	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,007	6,614	249,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,493	81,995	48,878	1,829	17,935	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,876	2,551	2,067	658	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,871	15,682	6,811	265,759
Area, 434,018 Acres.	1887	8,148	2,024	2,062	626	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,476	17,397	6,778	281,501
	1888	8,171	2,685	2,071	395	4,413	59,158	25,070	15,140	73,232	48,839	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,350	2,577	2,113	689	4,587	59,500	26,696	15,506	79,610	51,424	1,287	19,371	7,775	292,797
	1890	8,107	2,666	2,098	693	4,706	60,268	26,706	16,004	86,889	66,914	1,562	21,148	7,764	298,025
	1891	8,334	2,778	2,179	584	4,740	60,892	30,249	18,993	98,060	59,428	1,094	18,393	7,717	294,250
	1892	8,273	3,018	2,390	615	4,848	64,457	30,098	18,107	96,583	59,202	1,117	14,580	7,763	302,445
WEXFORD:	1883	20,479	3,419	2,502	1,548	8,096	59,756	29,694	32,056	74,500	49,638	8,832	59,657	6,054	550,700
	1884	20,300	3,208	2,666	1,512	7,988	59,750	30,487	29,849	77,802	50,004	6,736	62,599	6,097	547,981
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,682	8,004	64,351	31,357	30,132	82,651	51,816	8,250	60,206	6,450	568,551
	1886	20,268	4,216	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,003	28,114	74,836	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
Area, 576,597 Acres.	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,834	62,490	29,514	27,254	70,136	50,057	8,453	62,003	6,738	583,680
	1888	19,670	4,765	3,838	1,773	7,920	61,612	30,520	26,456	74,701	54,108	8,553	60,674	7,053	573,181
	1889	19,694	5,246	3,834	1,738	8,178	57,659	27,607	24,923	79,478	57,784	8,806	61,489	7,659	606,819
	1890	19,752	5,465	4,045	1,675	8,101	59,292	27,869	28,248	97,045	78,335	10,390	74,045	7,813	622,706
	1891	19,717	6,216	4,362	1,752	8,341	63,645	36,427	28,939	115,418	87,832	8,659	71,600	9,324	599,958
	1892	20,345	7,226	4,806	1,917	8,708	68,842	35,778	29,335	124,699	94,819	8,332	59,910	8,026	618,174
WICKLOW:	1883	8,944	1,491	1,016	302	3,576	44,212	18,618	16,845	114,436	57,185	3,124	20,745	8,477	200,495
	1884	8,635	1,390	1,069	356	3,478	43,462	18,279	18,528	124,748	58,833	3,344	18,699	6,290	182,611
	1885	8,563	1,466	1,274	392	3,545	46,038	18,804	17,370	122,041	60,818	3,030	20,096	8,551	208,931
	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	351	3,455	48,396	16,592	16,087	116,805	61,329	2,881	19,448	9,278	206,234
Area, 499,822 Acres.	1887	8,581	1,888	1,226	386	3,345	45,410	17,689	15,995	112,186	54,957	3,601	21,179	5,806	211,170
	1888	8,283	1,987	1,885	364	3,459	43,699	17,744	14,971	115,755	59,695	2,928	19,964	5,973	203,395
	1889	8,412	1,368	1,253	346	3,387	42,041	18,385	15,511	117,646	62,800	3,032	18,447	6,423	209,471
	1890	8,593	1,862	1,372	348	3,555	42,581	19,006	16,774	118,029	70,133	3,676	23,491	6,977	229,210
	1891	8,523	1,929	1,591	323	3,607	44,951	19,611	17,247	133,689	81,632	3,003	20,372	5,769	226,873
	1892	6,690	2,175	1,658	302	3,482	46,498	20,579	13,982	153,689	84,369	3,122	17,278	6,792	23[illegible],267

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1883	127,974	21,457	17,304	8,673	48,895	625,790	248,754	191,968	697,244	414,527	38,348	300,600	65,878	3,231,036
	1884	126,547	22,889	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,630	186,640	708,283	415,187	36,038	284,585	63,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,035	20,562	8,755	49,638	644,203	252,646	188,842	734,951	436,744	34,362	271,589	64,792	3,382,266
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	34,584	264,495	65,998	3,379,130
Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1887	127,797	27,873	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	68,720	3,433,670
	1888	126,429	28,287	22,703	9,018	50,413	616,913	238,198	170,396	703,516	455,720	35,020	278,441	70,760	3,388,534
	1889	128,261	29,640	21,856	8,612	49,816	632,098	254,748	169,374	738,603	471,148	35,374	282,783	72,256	3,584,443
	1890	127,781	29,859	23,286	8,933	51,857	622,692	247,925	189,193	829,919	561,277	42,217	331,175	78,479	3,700,056
	1891	128,041	32,016	24,948	8,335	52,845	646,999	274,753	188,358	947,427	630,249	35,380	308,465	81,490	3,680,228
	1892	130,445	35,499	26,248	8,360	53,016	676,452	281,422	194,732	981,113	636,198	31,062	248,614	81,690	3,702,878
MUNSTER:	1883	102,601	15,990	16,009	8,798	54,882	729,386	235,652	365,048	437,408	324,454	72,051	424,928	84,638	3,277,208
	1884	99,993	16,963	16,860	10,128	55,835	739,140	248,129	368,878	478,278	326,275	61,409	383,561	79,378	3,009,663
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,584	59,111	758,509	244,598	361,260	507,652	358,090	57,279	369,122	84,578	3,340,674
	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	58,207	762,893	250,357	328,828	484,617	334,889	56,376	384,479	83,820	3,327,288
Area, 5,934,681 Acres.	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,218	237,629	341,491	461,480	338,544	64,339	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,089	60,981	727,234	247,989	328,184	484,280	360,548	57,096	386,664	92,994	3,336,931
	1889	101,788	22,400	20,836	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,681	508,303	381,092	62,761	410,420	97,063	3,469,890
	1890	102,802	23,933	23,574	11,653	64,954	749,702	259,184	398,844	565,618	440,722	66,628	458,577	101,802	3,537,270
	1891	103,412	26,544	24,245	11,297	66,114	783,791	281,154	400,264	644,248	485,476	53,670	381,238	106,937	3,468,805
	1892	104,175	29,083	24,811	11,271	67,981	799,425	287,184	371,531	652,022	475,808	43,907	302,052	105,248	3,510,227
ULSTER:	1883	140,446	8,921	10,991	2,430	23,352	558,468	230,843	294,033	219,081	151,178	41,608	264,958	74,546	4,416,860
	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	581,480	235,087	282,756	204,137	133,786	43,508	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,565	12,123	2,378	23,944	594,438	241,735	298,058	230,968	184,752	42,555	293,172	72,184	4,554,507
	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,648	172,708	42,827	280,978	73,486	4,681,217
Area, 5,322,334 Acres.	1887	147,584	10,782	12,705	2,452	24,530	589,075	235,987	284,980	264,816	193,698	49,614	322,338	77,984	4,978,947
	1888	148,446	11,942	14,327	2,499	24,619	588,140	239,027	292,669	281,100	218,563	51,581	360,672	82,816	5,080,789
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,348	24,735	567,850	232,787	287,413	304,811	235,062	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,099,701
	1890	151,684	13,841	15,418	2,444	25,800	570,098	235,154	296,264	342,007	263,279	52,797	366,268	91,368	5,322,468
	1891	151,217	14,450	16,377	2,328	26,554	595,412	262,603	316,359	360,256	297,484	48,197	334,995	92,234	5,332,245
	1892	150,499	15,972	17,090	2,320	27,323	627,098	282,921	307,573	391,160	302,491	39,286	271,707	88,321	5,347,994
CONNAUGHT:	1883	48,095	9,851	10,793	8,299	62,831	354,878	139,942	123,500	611,839	344,070	28,096	176,988	38,388	2,457,246
	1884	45,648	10,112	11,220	6,694	62,515	354,492	141,928	121,504	637,626	341,691	26,782	178,681	39,542	2,273,120
	1885	46,039	10,868	11,833	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,967	174,606	42,586	2,578,085
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,118	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1887	45,828	11,271	12,251	7,531	65,950	373,338	148,846	133,340	631,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901
	1888	45,805	11,727	13,087	7,717	67,239	370,242	148,836	135,392	692,220	430,722	27,892	205,087	49,108	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,416	13,357	7,446	69,005	365,280	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,044	25,976	201,200	51,178	2,702,483
	1890	45,265	12,784	13,648	6,982	70,407	375,294	157,323	143,703	800,842	519,731	27,701	225,002	55,495	2,848,634
	1891	45,051	13,073	13,439	6,650	70,755	379,594	162,662	146,562	813,054	526,419	23,195	182,374	55,776	2,814,850
	1892	45,482	13,267	13,839	6,852	69,289	395,237	164,502	143,968	857,457	531,528	19,669	157,178	57,557	2,774,650

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1883	419,116	56,219	55,097	27,193	189,960	2,268,522	855,191	974,549	1,965,572	1,234,229	180,103	1,167,474	263,450	13,382,350
	1884	416,970	59,944	58,583	27,642	191,339	2,297,747	880,774	959,778	2,028,324	1,216,939	167,737	1,138,908	254,411	12,747,370
	1885	418,785	64,961	63,397	29,286	197,150	2,366,199	881,738	981,414	2,138,568	1,359,488	160,163	1,108,489	264,140	13,855,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,095	196,245	2,370,985	880,995	932,451	2,076,148	1,290,889	158,832	1,102,310	266,118	13,909,813
Area, 20,333,344 Acres.	1887	422,922	69,595	65,288	29,829	199,512	2,355,965	865,413	936,074	2,032,821	1,345,007	177,611	1,230,850	273,729	14,410,643
	1888	420,341	74,263	70,543	30,323	203,252	2,302,529	874,045	926,641	2,161,116	1,465,553	171,589	1,230,864	295,678	14,476,450
	1889	427,357	77,063	69,895	29,843	206,236	2,284,038	886,835	953,301	2,252,846	1,536,346	169,146	1,211,934	303,912	14,856,517
	1890	427,532	80,417	75,926	30,012	213,018	2,317,786	899,586	1,028,004	2,538,386	1,785,009	189,343	1,381,022	327,144	15,408,428
	1891	427,721	86,083	79,009	28,610	216,268	2,405,796	981,172	1,051,543	2,764,985	1,939,628	160,442	1,207,072	336,437	15,296,128
	1892	430,601	93,821	81,988	28,803	217,609	2,498,212	1,016,029	1,017,804	2,881,752	1,946,025	133,924	979,551	332,816	15,335,749

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1892, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Rose.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, . . .	41,174	24,316	723	4,739	2,253	5,405	400	233	288	255	965	.	.	.	14	.	1,586
ARMAGH, . . .	25,744	19,297	2,115	1,524	879	62	287	260	233	462	82	.	.	.	.	.	503
CARLOW, . . .	9,331	8,413	518	8	1	.	74	146	141	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
CAVAN, . . .	26,814	22,775	2,650	205	218	.	293	129	210	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	223
CLARE, . . .	20,798	15,735	2,307	265	1	.	956	89	296	.	.	.	411	.	.	.	783
CORK, . . .	55,868	50,351	3,833	184	1	.	307	362	174	67	.	.	3	.	.	.	396
DONEGAL, . . .	43,523	28,694	2,536	973	1,523	1,728	1,965	385	544	141	18	1,100	.	.	219	22	3,667
DOWN, . . .	47,578	26,449	2,830	3,409	10,040	.	419	159	362	449	1,470	.	.	.	.	.	1,989
DUBLIN, . . .	7,521	4,862	347	8	23	.	185	1,795	185	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	111
FERMANAGH, . .	15,378	12,318	1,876	530	8	177	278	31	81	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	69
GALWAY, . . .	41,515	35,786	3,378	157	.	.	467	112	238	19	.	.	.	147	8	.	1,163
KERRY, . . .	26,627	23,769	1,538	171	.	110	497	72	70	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	371
KILDARE, . . .	7,630	6,415	656	54	41	.	64	256	55	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
KILKENNY, . .	15,707	13,959	1,391	19	4	.	112	71	109	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	67
KING'S, . . .	14,165	12,116	1,248	30	1	.	125	164	293	92	.	30	.	5	.	.	61
LEITRIM, . . .	15,651	13,085	1,561	281	29	.	249	64	92	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	234
LIMERICK, . .	17,579	15,019	2,094	98	.	.	155	48	47	1	.	12	10	.	.	15	85
LONDONDERRY, . .	30,364	18,333	1,336	1,749	1,776	3,082	1,167	422	272	227	70	185	.	.	.	18	1,727
LONGFORD, . .	10,808	9,341	1,135	25	13	.	13	8	77	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	10,485	8,211	915	237	601	.	120	181	77	42	.	27	.	.	.	5	63
MAYO, . . .	43,572	38,441	3,274	152	.	.	204	108	106	36	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,249
MEATH, . . .	10,717	8,777	875	78	84	.	235	385	159	60	.	.	.	.	.	1	63
MONAGHAN, . .	22,098	18,378	2,168	539	26	.	486	101	250	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	191
QUEEN'S, . .	14,959	13,502	982	16	7	.	83	81	215	22	.	.	.	.	.	16	32
ROSCOMMON, . .	21,846	18,794	2,163	88	14	.	224	107	118	39	.	.	.	35	.	.	204
SLIGO, . . .	16,747	14,298	1,535	190	28	.	117	125	107	6	.	.	.	.	.	20	261
TIPPERARY, . .	29,224	26,078	2,469	117	.	.	299	83	108	18	.	.	2	.	.	12	40
TYRONE, . . .	42,815	30,428	3,490	2,206	252	2,936	1,077	253	331	283	9	263	.	.	.	14	771
WATERFORD, . .	12,976	11,569	1,099	32	.	.	55	31	162	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
WESTMEATH, . .	9,717	8,334	945	26	14	.	109	116	146	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
WEXFORD, . .	21,839	19,398	1,197	94	4	.	241	260	455	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
WICKLOW, . .	9,960	8,749	414	43	25	.	88	512	47	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
PROVINCES.																	
LEINSTER, . . .	142,846	122,077	10,623	642	818	.	1,449	3,994	1,939	469	.	57	.	5	.	22	731
MUNSTER, . . .	162,857	142,519	13,340	862	2	110	2,269	640	857	84	.	12	455	.	.	27	1,630
ULSTER . . .	294,961	200,938	19,724	15,874	16,978	13,392	8,322	1,978	2,566	1,982	2,614	1,556	.	.	233	55	10,726
CONNAUGHT, . .	139,831	120,414	11,971	868	71	.	1,281	516	661	156	.	.	.	242	8	22	3,146
Total of Ireland, 1892,	740,025	585,938	55,858	18,246	17,869	13,502	11,301	7,128	6,023	2,711	2,614	1,625	455	247	236	126	16,293
Per-centage in 1892,	100·0	79·2	7·5	2·5	2·4	1·8	1·5	1·0	·8	3·3							
Total of Ireland, 1891,	753,332	600,408	55,836	18,889	17,061	12,469	12,400	7,040	6,538	2,031	2,369	2,098	608	205	118	189	14,898
Per-centage in 1891,	100·0	79·7	7·4	2·5	2·3	1·7	1·6	·9	·9	3·0							

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1892, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps	Scotch Downs.	American Rose.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	4,925	4,426	874	6	.	.	20	18	89	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Antrim,	7,447	4,384	130	1,319	683	407	53	11	60	45	208	.	.	.	16	.	68
Ardee,	3,026	2,497	228	42	43	.	53	71	29	19	.	24	.	.	.	5	14
Armagh,	11,958	8,724	1,048	815	227	21	156	141	134	227	57	.	.	.	.	.	308
Athlone,	4,559	3,775	625	8	.	.	42	13	33	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	8
Athy,	4,421	3,912	818	28	2	.	9	61	81	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Bailieborough,	4,331	3,804	368	12	.	.	29	5	31	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Ballina,	5,131	4,520	427	16	.	.	39	32	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	130
Ballinasloe,	3,291	2,743	853	19	.	.	110	8	6	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	4
Ballinrobe,	4,794	4,276	418	15	.	.	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
Ballycastle,	4,069	2,078	109	221	330	355	41	154	86	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	226
Ballymahon,	3,056	2,699	248	24	3	.	23	24	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ballymena,	11,584	7,895	123	646	278	2,229	102	14	50	123	388	.	.	.	.	.	244
Ballymoney,	8,881	4,617	813	699	493	1,440	144	134	124	1	58	.	.	.	.	.	803
Ballyshannon,	4,033	2,941	680	47	1	.	204	34	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Ballyvaghan,	858	512	86	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Balrothery,	3,106	1,950	178	.	.	.	81	733	78	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
Baltinglass,	3,208	2,608	220	30	.	.	46	171	84	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Banbridge,	9,346	6,996	378	875	759	.	71	81	89	105	156	.	.	.	.	.	181
Bandon,	3,123	2,851	202	6	.	.	11	38	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Bantry,	2,303	2,062	194	.	.	.	1	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Bawnboy,	4,395	3,788	486	45	.	.	32	31	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Belfast,	1,483	752	61	201	125	24	20	15	32	7	187	.	.	.	.	.	59
Belmullet,	3,088	2,489	180	21	.	.	42	8	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	255
Borrisokane,	2,128	1,307	248	.	.	.	49	11	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Boyle,	6,624	5,661	601	81	.	.	57	72	93	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
Cahersiveen,	4,067	3,777	142	8	.	.	18	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Callan,	2,419	2,142	257	1	.	.	4	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	8,718	8,062	481	8	1	.	38	79	78	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Carrickmacross,	4,722	3,759	489	240	18	.	165	7	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	4,779	4,075	323	85	21	.	39	26	34	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	208
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,607	2,253	271	4	.	.	6	2	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Cashel,	3,626	3,253	313	9	.	.	29	13	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	5,685	5,032	528	81	.	.	33	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Castleblayney,	7,053	5,546	762	157	36	29	94	67	120	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	185
Castlecomer,	2,271	2,038	189	1	4	.	15	5	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Castlederg,	3,755	2,954	273	75	61	330	23	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlereagh,	7,339	5,368	622	50	8	.	67	48	80	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
Castletown,	2,138	1,965	134	.	.	.	1	2	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cavan,	9,885	6,808	1,024	100	80	.	188	84	101	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Celbridge,	1,376	1,094	77	7	17	.	8	145	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Claremorris,	5,495	5,100	318	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
Clifden,	3,244	2,976	178	3	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Clogheen,	3,704	3,306	276	6	.	.	88	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogher,	5,204	3,567	563	335	12	247	158	80	88	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Clonakilty,	3,502	3,103	237	3	.	.	14	25	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Clones,	3,563	2,895	375	171	4	.	74	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Clonmel,	2,217	1,866	278	8	.	.	34	11	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Coleraine,	6,459	3,608	215	333	757	331	178	101	77	48	11	.	.	.	.	.	160
Cookstown,	7,134	4,784	809	722	24	416	407	33	60	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	113
Cootehill,	6,671	5,400	688	144	121	.	113	25	50	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Cork,	5,406	4,868	425	26	.	.	21	30	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Corrofin,	996	764	121	8	.	.	37	6	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	51
Croom,	2,183	1,783	263	9	.	.	48	10	7	.	.	12	.	.	.	8	13
Delvin,	1,632	1,412	108	4	9	.	4	47	42	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Dingle,	2,602	2,117	167	2	.	110	133	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Donegal,	4,792	3,146	608	137	4	81	189	118	155	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	308
Downpatrick,	12,788	5,470	1,192	767	4,409	.	189	48	140	69	160	.	.	.	.	.	324
Drogheda,	2,485	1,918	211	89	26	.	84	167	42	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	10
Dromore West,	3,035	2,511	380	41	23	.	20	33	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	44
Dublin, North,	1,630	989	85	2	10	.	45	513	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Dublin, South,	1,207	812	32	1	.	.	31	311	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Dundalk,	7,453	5,762	660	118	554	.	78	87	56	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Dunfanaghy,	3,562	2,699	225	60	46	2	317	109	53	27	.	22	.	.	.	.	102
Dungannon,	8,734	6,387	876	363	78	261	24	89	46	133	.	.	.	.	.	.	275
Dungarvan,	2,997	2,647	285	27	.	.	9	7	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	3,188	3,006	139	.	.	.	4	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Dunshaughlin,	1,012	930	94	3	.	.	8	55	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Edenderry,	2,994	2,475	217	13	3	.	36	107	91	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Ennis,	2,644	2,152	382	23	.	.	55	8	13	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8
Enniscorthy,	8,592	7,742	417	25	1	.	76	83	144	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
Enniskillen,	6,068	4,835	334	199	8	4	118	15	38	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Ennistymon,	3,369	2,443	351	127	.	.	123	1	62	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	162
Fermoy,	4,694	4,178	304	8	.	.	30	27	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Galway,	4,581	3,276	670	9	.	.	81	27	31	.	.	.	.	44	.	.	333
Glennamaddy,	4,714	4,205	307	.	.	.	19	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162
Glenties,	7,807	4,267	411	131	217	863	378	16	48	.	.	.	.	.	82	.	1,544
Gorey,	3,784	3,379	198	4	3	.	26	107	27	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Gort,	3,510	2,828	471	41	.	.	70	2	16	.	.	.	.	77	8	.	4

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1892, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	5,850	5,069	556	9	21	.	50	5	66	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Inishowen,	8,117	5,046	359	181	381	587	419	26	29	3	5	589	.	.	108	.	575
Irvinestown,	3,508	2,797	382	88	3	196	41	9	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	24
Kanturk,	3,895	3,534	293	24	1	.	6	29	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	3,157	2,603	216	46	13	.	165	128	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	35
Kenmare,	3,146	2,879	144	7	.	.	31	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Kilkee,	5,400	2,142	96	151	2,504	.	17	11	3	40	14	.	.	.	.	.	490
Kilkenny,	3,813	3,369	392	8	.	.	26	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Killadysart,	1,787	1,417	144	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	200
Killala,	2,087	1,707	156	2	.	.	3	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190
Killarney,	5,911	5,376	308	35	.	.	35	18	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Kilmacthomas,	1,586	1,314	161	1	.	.	11	10	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Kilmallock,	3,432	2,996	387	7	.	.	15	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Kilrush,	5,346	3,262	553	83	.	.	767	11	184	.	.	.	280	.	.	.	266
Kinsale,	2,778	2,509	166	4	.	.	82	31	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larne,	5,095	3,213	56	797	187	250	30	19	50	64	180	.	.	.	.	.	182
Letterkenny,	3,036	2,281	131	86	72	132	97	26	25	12	.	40	.	.	2	.	146
Limavady,	6,907	3,591	250	411	477	1,114	547	86	64	26	.	110	.	.	.	.	229
Limerick,	8,077	4,824	638	28	1	.	16	10	34	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	20
Lisburn,	9,104	3,692	481	1,335	601	.	77	40	72	69	643	.	.	.	.	.	133
Lismore,	3,165	2,996	155	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Lisnaskea,	4,475	3,599	666	100	.	.	35	5	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Listowel,	6,011	5,431	392	41	.	.	68	7	25	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	37
Londonderry,	7,143	4,153	206	158	635	470	254	16	46	50	.	268	.	.	15	.	869
Longford,	4,073	3,310	552	5	8	.	1	.	44	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Loughrea,	3,914	3,406	367	19	.	.	27	11	26	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	41
Lurgan,	7,713	5,348	437	684	605	.	85	72	51	73	31	.	.	.	.	.	224
Macroom,	5,178	4,573	397	17	.	.	48	77	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Magherafelt,	11,831	7,974	546	869	323	704	167	107	46	133	70	.	.	.	.	13	902
Mallow,	3,848	3,557	200	13	.	.	31	14	4	25	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Manorhamilton,	4,394	3,683	515	103	4	.	30	21	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Middleton,	3,680	3,135	412	64	.	.	14	24	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Millford,	5,651	4,389	205	182	178	49	206	30	41	43	18	103	.	.	12	22	211
Millstreet,	2,207	2,141	51	8	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitchelstown,	3,063	2,719	254	8	.	.	52	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mohill,	5,297	4,634	428	111	4	.	27	6	15	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Monaghan,	7,922	6,823	755	96	2	.	154	35	27	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Mountbellew,	3,670	3,262	215	16	.	.	10	11	54	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Mountmellick,	7,130	6,361	443	9	3	.	65	59	153	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Mullingar,	3,954	3,457	370	11	2	.	24	36	51	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas,	3,480	2,980	247	18	41	.	46	126	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Navan,	1,626	1,294	164	7	81	.	29	50	34	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Nenagh,	4,912	4,345	416	60	.	.	38	16	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	11
Newcastle,	3,427	2,840	442	38	.	.	31	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
New Ross,	7,242	6,655	348	22	.	.	62	22	97	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Newry,	16,810	8,575	882	262	344	21	56	41	37	296	17	.	.	.	.	.	253
Newtownards,	7,107	3,501	311	803	1,476	.	29	1	17	.	468	.	.	.	.	.	501
Oldcastle,	3,950	3,463	412	6	13	.	4	11	16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Omagh,	10,921	8,520	773	202	.	836	269	42	34	8	.	39	.	.	.	14	187
Oughterard,	3,513	2,961	277	16	.	.	82	35	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
Parsonstown,	6,037	5,292	518	10	1	.	45	22	81	15	.	.	.	5	.	.	48
Portumna,	1,761	1,422	167	12	.	.	28	1	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Rathdown,	1,259	869	68	8	1	.	43	225	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Rathdrum,	3,947	3,467	155	9	16	.	39	212	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Rathkeale,	2,809	2,420	337	18	.	.	15	3	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.
Roscommon,	2,948	2,501	370	11	.	.	24	14	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Roscrea,	3,804	3,422	284	4	4	.	24	11	18	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	24
Scarriff,	2,104	1,809	236	7	.	.	13	6	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Shillelagh,	3,838	3,528	163	10	9	.	21	96	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Skibbereen,	4,551	4,168	269	8	.	.	16	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Skull,	1,984	1,774	182	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Sligo,	5,281	4,457	590	181	.	.	45	36	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Strabane,	8,231	5,797	348	281	341	334	299	48	120	57	12	360	.	.	.	.	236
Stranorlar,	3,626	2,635	208	93	67	143	153	2	67	4	.	25	.	.	.	.	207
Strokestown,	3,821	3,375	385	4	6	.	36	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Swineford,	10,787	9,498	776	18	.	.	17	29	14	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	463
Thomastown,	3,049	2,594	272	9	.	.	51	50	48	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Thurles,	5,472	5,072	349	6	.	.	84	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tipperary,	4,575	4,402	684	27	.	.	30	8	16	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5
Tobercurry,	4,624	4,142	287	8	.	.	32	11	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	134
Tralee,	5,666	4,788	458	28	.	.	167	12	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	94
Trim,	2,188	1,850	174	4	10	.	29	68	34	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Tuam,	7,562	6,602	558	28	.	.	81	12	56	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	236
Tulla,	2,383	2,064	274	8	.	.	27	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Tullamore,	5,532	4,698	493	13	1	.	45	103	103	42	.	30	.	.	.	.	6
Urlingford,	2,752	2,480	227	4	.	.	7	8	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
Waterford,	3,481	3,154	288	1	.	.	8	6	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Westport,	6,542	5,894	484	38	.	.	43	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Wexford,	4,854	4,084	355	43	.	.	62	44	194	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Youghal,	2,234	1,890	247	1	.	.	18	18	38	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Total,	740,025	585,996	55,650	18,246	17,869	13,502	11,301	7,123	6,023	2,711	2,614	1,625	455	247	236	126	16,293

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1892.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM, . . .	88	67	72	78	78	67	65	76	45	67	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARMAGH, . . .	77	67	68	85	80	65	104	124	84	86	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	88	81	.	.	.	.	78	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN, . . .	70	57	59	58	.	64	65	187	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	76	84	60	.	.	70	87	65	.	.	.	65	.	.	.	.
CORK, . . .	71	59	55	.	.	56	47	63	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL, . . .	67	56	57	55	50	66	55	74	52	67	72	.	.	42	.	40
DOWN, . . .	86	65	70	100	.	62	55	53	.	86	.	.	.	72	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	105	91	68	89	.	96	94	125	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH, . .	40	48	49	53	50	67	80	70	63	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
GALWAY, . . .	73	65	69	.	.	66	60	67	74	.	.	.	76	.	.	.
KERRY, . . .	71	56	56	.	111	73	76	72	.	.	.	87	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	73	60	52	150	.	68	81	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	77	68	60	.	.	68	70	61	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	73	66	58	63	.	59	65	60	67	.	48	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM, . . .	63	62	50	66	.	62	40	86	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, . . .	67	72	42	.	.	47	56	67	.	.	.	100	.	.	60	.
LONDONDERRY, . .	80	78	68	82	78	83	92	100	66	57	65	.	.	.	.	.
LONGFORD, . . .	69	59	34	68	.	65	37	60	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	84	74	76	71	.	66	58	52	77	.	65	.	.	.	56	.
MAYO, . . .	84	60	52	.	.	41	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	87	56	49	60	.	68	55	52	.	.	.	.	.	85	66	.
MONAGHAN, . .	59	46	31	73	.	52	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	86	71	.	39	.	74	68	63	100	.	.	.	.	.	62	.
ROSCOMMON, . .	74	68	50	56	.	40	51	58	52	.	.	.	61	.	.	.
SLIGO, . . .	64	53	49	42	.	51	60	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . .	85	71	67	58	.	66	80	72	69	.	.	102	.	.	74	.
TYRONE, . . .	70	64	66	74	65	58	35	140	51	.	68	.	.	.	80	.
WATERFORD, . .	86	65	58	.	.	78	77	79	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH, . .	71	56	136	37	.	55	87	43	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	71	60	62	46	.	66	68	61	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	71	64	74	37	.	78	65	83	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1892, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

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Province of Leinster.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The crops in this district have been very good this season; the potatoes are not in any way infected with any disease. In the early part of the summer a large proportion of the cabbage crop was ruined by a kind of "wire worm," which was propagated at the roots of the plant and gradually worked its way up the stem, this, however, only lasted for about six weeks. *Carlow D.*—The heavy harvest rains injured the corn crops considerably, spoiling perhaps a fifth of them. Meadowing was generally light in consequence of the cold and late spring. Generally there does not appear to have been any serious special damage done by insects, fungi, or weeds, except some slight injury done to young corn by an insect locally known as red or wire worm.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—There is nothing specially requiring observation in reference to the yield of crops this year which has been a very favourable one on the whole; crops have been up to the average everywhere, and but for the cold and wet last summer which checked return of hay and oats, these crops and potatoes would have been very heavy. *Clontarf D.*—The produce has been generally equal to preceding years in this district—a fair average. No special injury to the crops has taken place from any of the causes referred to. *Dundrum D.*—The potato crop does not appear to be as good as last year owing to the wet weather. Turnips and mangolds have suffered from fly, and also in the spring the continued wet caked the surface and much of the seed was unable to break through. The other crops seem average. *Lucan D.*—All the crops in this district were well up to the average of former years except oats, which was considerably injured before being gathered in, by the continued wet state of the weather. Wheat also suffered but not so much as the oats. No injury was done by insects or fungi. *D. M. Police, Chancery Lane D.*—The turnips, mangolds, potatoes, and oats yielded a better crop both in quality and quantity, owing principally to the weather being favourable to the class of land in this district. Good seed and manure and good attention to tillage by experienced workmen had also a good deal to do with the yield. *Rathmines D.*—I beg to report that the gentlemen and farmers in the Electoral Divisions of Rathmines and Donnybrook state that their crops were of a good average yield this year. But they don't know of any special cause as to the good yield of their crops. They all state that the season was very changeable and not favourable to the good growth of crops. Injury from insects and weeds is unknown in this district. *Kingstown D.*—The crops are up to the general average, and no complaints of any sort.

KILDARE COUNTY.—*Athy D.*—The promise of all crops was excellent, but want of sun and the damp bad weather during harvest caused the majority of the crops to be only fair. Potatoes are a good crop throughout, but nothing is beyond middling Hay is light and dear. Barley is bringing a bad price, and the sample was spoilt a good deal by the wet harvest. I cannot ascertain that much damage has been done by insects or fungi. *Kildare D.*—The crops were very fair. A good deal of the grain crop was lost by very bad weather in latter part of season. Potatoes very fair; also turnips. No cases of injury from insects or fungi so far as I am aware of. *Naas D.*—The heavy rains which occurred in the late summer and autumn are, in my opinion, accountable for the bad average yield of the various corn crops, which were at one time full of promise. No special injury has been reported from insects or fungi. *Robertstown D.*—The only remarks I have to make are that the season for saving oat crop was very wet, and that some in rich land was badly laid, and labour was increased. The sample is, however, very fair in colour and weighs fairly, but handles a bit soft. Old meadow not well saved, but new meadow never better. It is expected hay will reach a very high price if there is a hard winter, as there is very little reserve hay of former years in county. Root crops good, also potatoes. No destruction from fungi or weeds.

KILKENNY COUNTY.—*Callan D.*—I beg to state that the crops this year generally have been very good. A little damage was done in the spring to cereal crops by the red worm, but not to any extent. The wet weather during the latter part of the summer also proved slightly injurious to crops, but I am not aware that any harm was done by insects, &c. *Castlecomer D.*—In wheat, oats, and barley the yield is not as good as has been in former years in consequance of the wet harvest. Potatoes—all kinds are an average yield except in the Electoral Division of Muckalee, where the land is very wet and heavy. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage, yield very good. The wet season was a benefit to green crops, such as these mentioned. Hay is under the average yield, attributed to the wet season. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, &c. *Johnstown D.*—The several crops in this district have turned out good generally, notwith-

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standing the season having been rather humid. Hay and turnips have given a deficient yield, owing to same cause The changes of seed oats, potatoes, &c., have been of much benefit. No serious damage was caused by insects or fungi. It has not come to the knowledge of any enumerator that injury has been done to crops by insects, &c. A weed called "Prussachs" grows extensively in barley and oats. *Kilkenny D.*—There is no material difference between the yield in the various crops in this district this year as compared with that of 1891, except wheat, which is below the average. The wet season had a great affect on this crop. There was no special injury to any crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Pilltown D.*—There has been no special injury to crops in my district during the past season from insects or fungi. The oat and potato crops are above the average of past years This increased yield is attributed, in a great measure, to the early planting, particularly of the latter crop. Hay (first crop) is below the average yield of previous years, owing to the month of May being so very cold and the scanty supply of rain then. The yield in other crops is about the same as last year. *Thomastown D.*—There was no distinct very good or bad yield in any crop, and there was no special injury to crops in this district from insects, fungi, &c.

KING'S COUNTY. *Edenderry D.*—The principal crops grown in my district are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and hay, with a little rye, mangolds and parsnips. Oats were very fair and would have been better but for the weather. Barley was injured by the weather. Potatoes have been very good. Turnips up to the average. Hay was middling. The cold wet summer affected all these crops. Young turnips suffered from the fly ; but I do not think any other crops were injured by insects, &c. Rooks do an immense amount of harm to corn when it has been freshly sown and when in ear : and to potatoes. They are too numerous in the country and a great nuisance. *Ferbane D.*—Regarding the rates of produce in this district, generally speaking, I have learned that they are a fair average, when compared with past years. There is, however, an improvement more noticeable in the potato than that of any other crop. The difference in the different Electoral Divisions, is to be attributed more to the nature of the soil than to any other cause. I have not heard of any special case of injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Parsonstown D.*—The cereal crops in this district were fair this year, but were injured to some extent by the rains of July and August. Hay is a light crop owing to the harsh spring. Turnips and mangolds are hardly up to the average. The former were injured in a few isolated cases by the fly, but the damage is hardly appreciable. *Shinrone D.*—The excessive rain in July, August and September, caused material damage to oats, barley, and hay, otherwise the crops in this district are a very good average. The potato crop is above the average in quantity. There has been no noticeable damage done by insects or weeds, but owing to the wet Autumn there is a heavy crop of weeds growing in potato and turnip ground, which may be injurious to the corn crop next year. *Tullamore D.*—All the crops in this district were very promising in the early part of the season, but afterwards they were affected by the almost constant rains. Oats and barley are a good average crop, but both were saved with difficulty. Wheat is not much sown. Rye is not much sown, but what was, is not a bad crop. Beans and peas are not sown as a general crop. Potatoes were a good crop, with a large yield, but those not yet dug out, are suffering from the wet weather. Turnips, a bad crop, and in low lands a failure, on account of the rains. Hay not up to the average and very badly saved, and will be difficult to procure in this locality, this winter. On the whole, the crops, with the exception of hay and turnips, may be said to be a fair average yield. Turnips, which were sown early, suffered from the ravages of the "turnip fly," the damage in some places being considerable. There was also some damage done to the cabbage crop by a kind of worm which is formed in the roots.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—No serious injury to crops was noticeable in this district. The potato crop was injured by the wet season. *Granard D.*—The crops in this district, with the exception of turnips, are good, having regard to the inclemency of the weather. It was difficult to save the crops properly, owing to rain. Turnips appear to have suffered most from the damp. No injury has been done to crops by insects, etc. *Longford D.*—The bad yield of corn in this district, must, I think, be attributed to the wet summer. I think the bad yield of potatoes is to be attributed to the same cause. In some localities there has been a good yield of turnips and other crops. No injury has been reported as resulting from insects or fungi, but I believe that the bad yield of potatoes is partly attributed to weeds which are allowed to grow to a very large extent.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—On the whole the crops have been about average. The heavy rains in August and September destroyed a good many low-lying meadows, and made the hay crop a little under average ; from the same cause some oat crops were destroyed, but the general crop was above the average, though very soft with the constant rain. No destruction by insects or fungi. *Collon D.*—As regards the yield of various crops—(1.) Wheat was but a poor crop owing to coldness of season and its effect upon the land, which is naturally cold. (2.) Barley was a very fair crop. (3.) Oats were good, and any damage done was result of wet and stormy winds. (4.) Potatoes a good crop all round, and without disease. Any potatoes in the ground during recent frost will suffer. (5.) Turnips are a good crop, and have not suffered in any way. (6.) Hay was a good crop generally, although meadow hay was not so well saved as that cut earlier. (7.) Grass has been disappointing, as although it looked well it was found to lack nutriment for all classes of cattle, owing, it is believed, to the coldness of the season. *Drogheda D.*—The rates of produce are an average yield, but crops suffered much by the continual rain in August and September. There are no complaints of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—The yield of all crops in this district has been up to the average, and there has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The oats, wheat, rye, and meadow crops are looked upon as being very fair. The turnip crop is not up to the average of former years owing to so much rain having fallen during the season. Potatoes, on the whole, have yielded a good crop, but the rain also injured them. As far as I can ascertain there seems to have been no injury done to the crops by fungi, insects or weeds. *Dunshaughlin D.*—In general crops of all kinds are about average. However, hay and potatoes are not as good this year as last. Mangolds and turnips are on the other hand somewhat better. There has not been any special injury to any crops from insects or fungi, but no doubt the constant rains injured potatoes and meadows very much, otherwise these crops would have been a good deal above the average. *Kells D.*—Generally speaking there have been good crops in this district. Oats good, barley good, wheat good, potatoes good yield, but they are wet and soft. All hay that was saved early was got up in good order, but the later crop was but poorly saved. Turnips, mangolds, &c., are good. No special injury to crops from insects, &c. *Navan D.*—The past harvest has been a fair one. The oat crop has been good, but in some places has been slightly damaged by worms ; very little barley

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was sown, but the crop was a fair one The potato crop was a good one, but was much damaged in some places by an early frost. The hay crop was only a moderate one owing to the very wet weather in the summer, but the crop was a better one than last year's. *Slane D.*—Generally speaking where the yield is below the average it may be attributed to the wet season. In Gormanstown division where the soil is light and sandy, the yield for all kinds of crops has been uniformly good. The yield of potatoes seems to vary considerably in the different divisions, this, perhaps, is owing more to a difference of soil than to any influences of the weather. There is nothing special to note regarding insects and fungi, except that in some portions of the Ardcath and Duleek Divisions, the wire worm has done some damage to oats. *Trim D.*—The crops on the whole in this district are about average this year, except the hay crop, which is slightly under average, caused by the late frosts retarding growth, followed by heavy rain at the time of making up. The oat crop suffered from the wet, and some difficulty was experienced in gathering it in, but, all things considered, it appears to be a fair crop. Green crops are good, notwithstanding the late frost in the early part of their growth. Potatoes are quite up to the average, but a small percentage being affected with disease. The crops did not suffer from fungi or weeds, and from my observations appeared to have been kept particularly clean.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—I have heard no complaints of the ravages of insects, etc., in the district; it would appear the year has been unfavourable for their development. The heavy rains and storms in August and September had the effect of considerably diminishing the yield of cereal crops, large quantities of grain being shed. Root crops, except on wet, heavy land, have done unusually well. *Ballylinan D.*—Reports vary considerably throughout the district, but there is a consensus of opinion that the heavy and continuous rains did an enormous amount of damage. Taking this into consideration, grain crops may be described as fairly good, potatoes very fair, little or no disease, turnips very small but good, hay generally light. Fungi were not observed, but in one instance wire worm did considerable damage, in Dooner sub-district. *Maryborough D.*—The average yield of all kinds of crops in this district is below that of last and preceding years, and this is entirely due to the wet season. Oats and barley are the principal grain crops sown here. The average is from two to four barrels per acre less than in former years. Potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel and hay are also deficient being nearly a quarter less than in former years. There was no injury to crops through weeds or fungi. The deficiency all round is due to the wet season. *Mountrath D.*—In this district, second crop hay has been considerably under the average in yield—which was due to the severe frost, and generally cold, dry, and inclement weather which prevailed during March, April, and May last—whereby all growth, but especially of grass, was greatly retarded, and yield necessarily greatly injured. For several years past spring has been very cold, dry, and harsh, followed by cold, wet, and sunless summers. This year, first-crop hay is good in quality, having been generally saved during fine weather. Old meadow hay rather under average in yield, and also in quality, owing to wet weather. Potatoes are well up to average, both in yield and quality, as they were not attacked by blight until they had completed a good portion of their growth, June and July, and beginning of August being, on the whole, dry, moderately warm months. Oats is a good crop, in quality, but scarcely up to average in yield. Barley, not up to average of previous years in yield, and, in many instances, was greatly damaged, owing to the very wet weather which prevailed before and during harvesting. In many cases, oats and barley were left in stooks for three weeks and more, before being stacked, owing to incessant and heavy rainfall. Turnips have proved, in most cases, to be a fairly good crop—did not suffer from the "turnip fly."

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—Notwithstanding the very wet season, the yield of the different crops is up to the average of former years. Oats was generally a heavy crop, but suffered much from constant bad weather; wheat, barley, and rye, same, but very little sown in district; potatoes generally a good yield, but the quality inferior, in many instances, from constant rain. Turnips suffered much from fly in the early season, and did not turn out a good crop. Hay, a fairly good yield; but the greater portion is of an inferior quality, in consequence of the very wet season. There was little or no damage done to crops in respect of fungi or weeds, and the turnip crop was the only one injured by insects. *Castlepollard D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district has only been middling, due, no doubt, to the heavy rains of August and early part of September. The crops have been, on the whole, very free from injuries, from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—There is, in general, a fair average yield of crops in this district, except turnips, mangolds, and hay, which are, with very few exceptions, a light crop, owing to the continuous rain; a large proportion of the hay rotted on account of the wet weather. No special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Kilbeggan D.*—Injury is said to have been done to turnips by the fly. Otherwise no harm has been done by insects or fungi. Oats yielded well; but were much damaged by rain. Potatoes are below the average, owing to the wet. Champions seem to have suffered less than other kinds. Mangel wurzel is good in parts; but the wet weather is said in other parts to have damaged this crop also. Hay was a good crop generally; but not saved in good condition owing to the wet. *Moate D.*—Little or no damage has been caused to farm crops in this district by insects or fungi during past season; but the cause of the bad yield in some crops, I am satisfied, is due to the constant downpour of rain. *Mullingar D.*—The average yield throughout the district (speaking generally), has been very good; though in Multyfarnham sub-district it seems below the average. No injury of any consequence has taken place from fungi or insects. Some very slight damage was done to turnips in Milltown sub-district by a worm known as the "Grub."

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—As far as I am aware all crops in this district have been exceedingly good this year, with the exception of hay. Much damage was caused to it by the constant rain and it was in consequence scarce, and cannot be obtained at present at any price. One large landholder states he never had better crops of oats, barley, turnips, or potatoes. I have heard no complaints of injury done by insects or fungi. *Gorey D.*—All the crops in this district have been good with the exception of potatoes, which are rather below the average on account of the excessive rain during the early part of this summer. *New Ross D.*—With the exception of hay and cabbage the crops grown in this district have been up to the average. Meadows turned out light owing to the harsh and frosty weather of early spring. Cabbage was a very poor crop owing to the early plants being killed by the spring frosts, and the late ones being much injured by wire worm. With this latter exception no special injury has been caused by insects, &c. *Taghmon D.*—The crops in general are up to a fair average in this district, wheat fair, very little sown, oats good, barley good, turnips very good, mangolds good, potatoes good, cabbage good, PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

carrots very little sown, hay a poor crop, not up to the average. There was no injury done to crops during the season by insects or fungi. The spring was favourable which caused good crops. *Wexford D.*—The potato crop was generally fair, but it was attacked with fungi, mostly in gardens which were rich and well manured. The roots of carrots were in some places attacked with worm. The wet bad season and absence of sunshine has had a proportionate effect on all crops, and wheat suffered from smut. The turnip crop has been exceptionally good owing to the moist season. Wire worm has had considerable effect on corn and barley. Taking crops, however, all round, it cannot be said that they are much under the average.

Wicklow County. *Arklow D.*—Speaking of the crops generally, there was about an average yield throughout the district. None of the crops suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. The hay crop was slightly below the average, which is attributed to the growth of the first crop being retarded by a cold dry spring. The dry period was too early to seriously affect the root crops, of which the yield was somewhat above the average, the wet summer being favourable. There was a somewhat remarkable absence of disease in the potato crop, considering the quantity of rain in July and August. This is attributed to an absence of mist and fog; when the rain ceased it was generally followed by a good drying wind. *Bray D.*—The crops generally in this district for this year have been good and plantiful, and on the whole well saved. The hay suffered somewhat in the latter process from wet – it was a good average crop, so was oats, and, consequently prices are ranging lower than last year. Potatoes and turnips a capital crop, and in the former disease has not appeared to any appreciable extent, in fact, it might be said to be well free from it. No disease from insects or fungi. *Dunlavin D.*—The crops in this district this year are of an average yield. There has been no special injury to crops during past season by insects or fungi. *Wicklow D.*—The grain crop this year has on the whole been better than that of last year, owing to the more abundant rain in spring, and it would have been much better but for the want of sun in summer. The green crops and hay are also better in consequence of the wet, but this cause makes the potatoes not so good as last year. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi.

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Clare County. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The only unsatisfactory crops in this district, are in the Electoral Divisions of Derreen, Abbey, and Oughtmama. This is due to the bad system of tillage, the exclusive use of sea-weed for manure, and the neglect of changing the seed. *Ennis D.*—Generally speaking, as far as crops were concerned, this was a good year for farmers. Oats were more than up to the average, and the wheat was good, though it suffered somewhat from smut. In root crops, mangolds were good, turnips very fair, and potatoes quite up to the average. There was some blight in some parts, though not to the extent complained of, and the early sorts suffered from frosts in May and June. Except in the case of the smut on the wheat, there was no appearance of any fungus detrimental to crops. *Ennistymon D.*—The yield was very good, so far as potatoes, turnips, mangolds, cabbage and oats, which are the principal crops sown in this locality, are concerned. Hay was lighter than last year, the cause of which was want of moisture during the spring and early summer. The constant rains during the harvest had a very injurious effect on the potato and oat crops, but in regard to the potato crop, notwithstanding the wetness of the season, which caused a good many of the tubers to become diseased, still there was more than an average crop sound and free from disease. In regard to insects, fungi, or weeds, I have to say that they had no injurious effect on the crops of this district. *Killadysert D.*—The fairly good yield of crops in this district, is solely attributed to the past fairly dry season. There is no special injury done to any crop, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, which the farmers of this district attribute to what they call "wire worm," which cut at the root of these crops and causes in a few instances, a loss of from about one-sixth to one-eighth of the entire crop. With the exception of the above, there is no injury, so far as I can ascertain, done to crops by fungi and weeds. *Killaloe D.*—There was a fair average yield of the various crops in this district. Potatoes a very heavy yield, which may be attributed to the dry weather in the months of May and June. I have heard of no complaints of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—The crops in this district are considered to have been above the average this year, a fact due to the more favourable weather experienced than in recent years. The oat crop is an exception, as the weather was too damp for it. No special injury was caused to the crops by insects or fungi. *Sixmilebridge D.*—The yield is a fair average one for this locality. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Tulla D.*—With few exceptions, the various crops sown throughout this district have produced an average fair yield. In some Electoral Divisions the potato crop was not so good as in others—owing to their low-lying situation and the very heavy rains which had fallen at the time of sowing. Turnips from same cause have not produced anything more than an average yield. The oat crop would, it is considered, have produced a much better yield were it not that heavy rains had fallen at the time of ripening, which with strong winds occurring at same season, caused it in many parts of the district, to lodge, and thereby produce only a fairly average yield. The hay crop is looked upon as a fair yield, and there has been no falling off in either the mangel wurzel or cabbage produce. On the whole, I believe, were it not for the wetness of the season, the yield in each description of crops would have been much better. There are no complaints as regards injury to crops caused by insects or fungi during past season, throughout this district.

Cork County, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—The potato crops were under the average, as the blight set in about a fortnight earlier than usual. Hay was also a very light crop owing to the dry weather in the early part of the season, and then it was with difficulty saved, as during the hay harvest the weather became very broken. Mangold and turnips are nearly up to the average, and oats promised a very good crop, but the quality of the grain suffered from the wet during the saving of it. Hardly any barley or wheat grown in this district, as most of the land is too poor. Cabbage was a good crop. *Charleville D.*—The injury to the crops in this district arose, principally, if not wholly, from the very wet season from August to October, which materially damaged the potato, oats, and hay crops. The potato crop would have been abundant only for the wet season, as the disease known as "blight" did not set in so early as in past years, and was of a slight nature. Oats promised well in early part of season, but did not mature owing to rains. Hay was a fair crop, but was badly saved owing to same cause. Injury did not arise, so far as can be ascertained, from insects, fungi or weeds. *Cork North D.*—The crops in this

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district were fairly good, considering the amount of rain which fell during summer and early autumn. Root crops were particularly good; but corn suffered much from the rain. No special injury inflicted by insects or fungi. *Cork South D.*—The yield of all green crops was a good average in this district. Grain crops, too, produced a very fair yield, but the quality was very much deteriorated owing to bad saving and wet weather. None of the crops in this district suffered from insects or fungi during the past year. *Fermoy D.*—The Sergeants state hay and potato crops were about 10 per cent. under the usual yield, and the other crops slightly under the average, but personal inquiry leads me to believe the hay crop was the only one which was deficient, and the deficiency may be ascribed to unfavourable weather. No special injury to crops was caused by insects or fungi. *Kanturk D.*—Crops in this district were up to a fair average this year, except that portion adjoining Kerry, where the land is of a heavy, wet nature. Wheat, oats, and barley would be something better were it not for the wet summer, which damaged them considerably. Potatoes were a promising crop early in the season, but the blight struck them early, and the continual moisture was also injurious to them. Hay was a light crop, and was also greatly damaged by rain whilst being saved and brought home. No complaints have been received with reference to injury to crops by insects or fungi. Weeds have, to some extent, injured crops by being allowed to remain on the land by the farmers. *Kinsale D.*—All the crops in this district have turned out better than was expected. The potato crop may be said to be an average one, and I do not apprehend there will be any scarcity. The yield was plentiful, but the quality was not so good as last year, this is in consequence of the rain which was experienced in the months of July and August. The potato crop would be very much improved if farmers would pay more attention to its cultivation, viz., proper and sufficient quantity of manure, and the removal of weeds; as regards the latter fault the farmers seldom weed out the main crop, and, consequently, the drills get choked up with all kinds of injurious weeds, which prevents the potato growing, and also injures the quality. The manure is also of an inferior quality, being generally composed of decayed fungi, ferns, and coarse grass. The grain crops produced a good yield, but owing to rain and want of sunshine, the quality was very inferior, and the prices given were low. Hay crop was small; quality bad, owing to rain; price very high. All green crops are plentiful and of good quality, which is rather to the advantage of farmers, considering the scarcity of hay, and the very low prices now given for cattle. *Mallow D.*—The grain and hay crops have suffered in some degree in this district owing to the wet harvest-weather which we experienced here. Wheat and oats, though plentiful in quantity, have been deficient in quality. Root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, and mangolds were well up to the average. As to disease in the potato, some injury has been done by fungi; but not at all to the alarming extent of former years. The introduction of new seed is stated by many to be the cause of the lesser damage done by disease. On the whole, the crops have been fairly up to average. *Middleton D.*—The crops, considered collectively, are well up to the average. There was cold weather till late in the spring, and this checked growth. The rains of July brought on heavy growth, but interfered with the meadows being cut. Potatoes got too much wet, but are for the most part sound, but damp, except where grown on soil with a limestone bottom. Here they are found very sound, mealy and excellent of their kind. The barley suffered at harvest-time from continuous rain when ripe and out. Oats bear wet better, and are not much the worse. Cereal crops were well up to an average yield. Grass was abundant from late spring, owing to frequent rain. Insects or fungi don't appear to have done any harm, to signify, this season, so far as I could gather from inquiry. *Mitchelstown D.*—There has been an average yield of the various crops this year throughout this district. No doubt, they suffered from the great quantity of rain which fell during the summer, and harvest months. In a portion of Castletownroche sub-district, some injury was done to the grain crops by an insect known as the "wire-worm," but the damage was not of a very serious nature. *Newmarket D.*—There has been an average yield of all crops sown in this district last season. The country being high and damp, some meadowing remained uncut; the proportion was very small. Any potatoes not taken out of the ground early, suffered by being bored by worms—especially where lime has not been used by farmers. The oat crop has given a very good return, both as to grain and straw. Lime is the only remedy in this damp place to secure good crops. Vegetation is late, and, without lime, the land becomes cold in a few years, which causes the ripening of crops to be late; and there is then difficulty in the inclement weather, to get in the harvest. The low price of stock is the only drawback to farmers in this part of the country, as it is not by tillage or working up the lands they make the rents. *Queenstown D.*—The potato crop generally has been good—but tubers incline to turn black through wet season. Mangolds not up to former years—from the same cause—and the hay crop also light, and not very well saved through the continual wet. I have not heard of any cases of special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Youghal D.*—All the grain crops in this district are quite up to the average in quantity, but the quality is slightly below the average, owing to considerable rain during the harvest. As far as I can ascertain, no damage has been done by insects or fungi. The potato crop is fair; the yield is not very heavy; and potatoes are rather small. There was some disease, but it did not appear until late in the season; and consequently, did not do any serious injury. The hay crop is below the average, owing to the dry and harsh spring; turnips also have given a small return, but not in any very striking degree.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—The corn crop in this district is not up to the average this year in consequence of the very wet harvest, as a great part was lost, and some damaged, by almost constant rain in September. The potato crop also suffered considerably, which is due to blight having come on before the tubers were fully matured, and also to the wet season. Green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, &c., are above the average, as the rain which did injury to the corn and potato crops, benefited those. None of the crops has been injured by insects or fungi during past season. *Bantry D.*—The general state of the crops, except potatoes, calls for little comment. Cereals have been up to, and green crops below the average. The potato crop on the whole has been twenty-five per cent below last year's yield, and at Glengarriff, Kilcrohane, Gerahies (in Durrus sub-district), and Whiddy Island, there has been a failure of at least one half the crop in the case of many families. The probable cause is, that the peasantry, with a misplaced conservatism, cling to the methods of culture used by their forefathers. They neglect to change the ground and to vary the seed, and from want of manure use large quantities of sea-weed. In addition to these permanent causes of poor crops, the weather last summer was unfavourable to places on the sea-board, such as those named. No special injury appears to have been caused to crops in general by insects or fungi. *Castletown Bere D.*—The crops whose yield requires special reference are, in this district, hay and potatoes. The hay crop was much injured by heavy rains at the time when it was being saved. Heavy rains caused much injury to the potato crop also. The excessive use of sea-weed—to the

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almost total exclusion in many parts of the district, of other fertilizers—as manure, appears in this, as in other years, to have caused injury to the crop. These seem to have been the first causes of the injury, which, however, was directly caused by the potato blight. The effect of the blight was to make the crop less than an average one, although it had at first promised to be exceptionally good. *Clonakilty D.*—The following are the principal crops grown in this district:—wheat has been but two-thirds of an average crop, owing to the wet season; it suffered also from smut. Oats, a fair average crop. Potatoes only about half an average crop; along the sea-coast only about one-third of an average; injured by wet weather, and the blight came earlier than usual. Barley, about five-sixths of an average crop, owing to wet season. Meadowing, a fair average crop. Turnips and mangolds, a good average crop. *Dunmanway D.*—The frequent rains throughout the season have had a very evil effect on all crops. In some parts of the district the potato crop is fair, in others, indifferent. There is not much of a hay crop about here, and any that was, did not get well saved. So far as can be ascertained, fungi do not exist in this district. *Macroom D.*—The crops in this district are a fair yield this season. Any injury by the wet was done in the latter part of the season. The only crop affected by insects was turnips, and that, not to any material extent. *Millstreet D.*—I am of the opinion that the wet season caused the crops of the different kinds in this district not to be generally up to the average. The lands are generally very bad (mountain land), and wet. *Skibbereen D.*—The crops generally, of all kinds, have been fair, in some instances a little below the average owing to the heavy rains in the early part of the season. Hay was a light crop in some places, but the loss in quantity has been fully made up by the increased price demanded for it, and the greater part of it was sold very early in this season. Potatoes have been very variable. In high ground the crop was good, and fully up to the average, but in the low-lying ground the crop was poor both in quality and quantity. Root crops have been good, and also oats. I have not heard of any special injury done to crops by either insects or fungi. *Skull D.*—The potato crop was a good deal injured by blight, owing to moist weather in June. The tubers were stopped in growth also, and in many cases are very small, though the crop is not on the whole unusually bad, but varies from field to field considerably. I have no observation to make on the other crops.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The principal crops through this district are not up to the average, nor is the quality good. This may, in my opinion, be attributed to two causes, viz.:—bad tillage and very wet harvest. I find that through the district (with few exceptions) the crops are scarcely ever weeded or cleaned by the farmers. *Castleisland D.*—The several crops are fairly good, but in any instance where they are not so good as in former years, such may be attributed to the heavy frost in the early part of the spring and the very wet weather in autumn. I cannot find that any special injury has been caused to the crops in this district by insects; however, if the farmers took more pains to keep weeds out of the crops when growing up less injury would be done by worms, &c. *Dingle D.*—The yield generally throughout this district has been below the average owing to the wet season and heavy winds immediately before harvest. The crops, however, do not appear to have suffered much from insects, and scarcely at all from fungi. *Kenmare D.*—The heavy rains in September caused considerable damage to the potato crop, which in consequence this year is not up to the average. The hay crop also was much injured by the rain. Turnips and mangolds are a good crop. The other crops are up to a fair average. *Killarney D.*—Up to the month of August last the promise of excellent crops all round was very bright, but owing to the incessant rain during the month of August and subsequently there was a distinct falling off in the result—there was no actual failure but all the yields were below the average. Fortunately much hay was saved in July, but the portion uncut after that time was practically spoilt. The potato crop was seriously threatened, the yield although poor in size and quality, comparatively speaking, was still sufficient in quantity to avert distress. A good crop of oats was much damaged by rain and storm, and could not be saved properly. The root crops is in all respects a good average crop. No complaints have been made of destruction or injury caused by insects, &c., or fungi. *Killorglin D.*—In general the potato yield is not up to the average, as the blight appeared early in several places, owing to the wet autumn. About my head-quarters the potato crop is, however, fairly good owing to importation of new seed. The damage to this crop is chiefly in the heavy soil, as the light clay retained the moisture less. The hay crop was up to the average, but its quality greatly deteriorated in consequence of the bad weather; it suffered before being brought in. Like the hay, oats also were materially injured in being saved, but much of this damage was the fault of the farmers, by not having the yield saved in reasonable time. The crop of turnips and mangel wurzel is good and sound. Special injury to the crops from insects or fungi in this district is so small as to be of no account; and unless as a means of holding moisture, no damage arose here from weeds. *Listowel D.*—I regard the yield this year as good. The only crop that suffered was meadowing—the crop was good, but the weather was too wet to save it. *Tralee D.*—The wheat and oat crops are a little below the average yield this year owing to the wet harvest and the absence of the usual summer heat to fill the grain. Mangolds are only a medium crop owing to the cold moist season. Turnips are a good crop, the weather seemed to favour them. Meadowing is light and the hay badly saved owing to the continual wet weather. Potatoes generally are good, but they suffered slightly from the blight last August, and in boggy lands they suffered from frost in the early season. Weeds or insects did no injury to the crops in this district.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The produce of the various crops has been but medium. The wetness of the harvest I attribute this to, which prevented oats, &c., from coming to proper maturity. The potato blight threatened for a while, but passed off without doing any damage to that crop. However, the farmers are much better satisfied this year than last. *Adare D.*—The general yield of crops of all kinds in this district is very little below the average. Wheat promised fair, but was injured by excessive wet during the ripening season. Barley scarcely grown in this district. Oats generally good, and, notwithstanding the wet, is above the average. Potatoes in dry land are above the average, but in low moist lands are very much below it. This crop, as a rule, is set in dry land in the district Root crops got rather too much rain, and have a tendency to be small, owing to the land being perished and swamped, but, on the whole, are fair. All other crops grown are up to the average, including hay. *Bruff D.*—The land in this district is chiefly used for grazing purposes, and for meadow. Wheat is very little sown. Potatoes and oats would have yielded well only for the heavy rains in autumn, which damaged both crops. There is, however, a fair supply of potatoes in the district. Meadows were not so heavy as last year. The dry harsh weather in early part of season retarded the growth of the grass, and a considerable quantity of hay was injured by the heavy rains, specially in the low-lying lands. Turnips and mangolds yielded well. Cabbage was not a good crop, as the growth was retarded by harsh weather. Some injury was done to

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this crop by slugs. Carrots and parsnips are scarcely sown, except in gardens, and I do not think flax, vetches, or rape are to be found in this district. There does not appear to have been any injury done by fungi. *Kilfinnane D.*—The crops all through this district have been gathered, and prove to be an abundant crop all round, especially mangolds and turnips. The oat crop was good. There was no injury caused to crops by insects, so far as I can learn, and the blight did very little harm to the potato crop. *Limerick D.*—The potato crop gave a pretty good yield. The hay and oats promised well early in the season, but were afterwards seriously injured by the heavy rains. Turnips gave only a middling yield; they were also affected by the rain. Cabbages turned out very badly, and in some instances the crop was a complete failure, the harsh weather in the early season told against them, and in some places they were attacked by a kind of whitish grub or worm, which commenced at the roots and eat its way through the stem. A plant thus attacked would droop away and die. Barley, of which little is sown, turned out a fair crop. The same may be said of mangolds. In some places an insect called "the fly" attacked the turnips. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district was, owing to the favourable weather in the commencement of the season up to a fair average. The potato crop would have been very good but for the sharp frost in May, which seared the leaves and retarded the growth, particularly in low lands. The heavy rain in August brought on the blight in many localities. Turnips and other green crops were not aboveground, and were uninjured by the May frosts. They were much improved by the moist summer weather, and are everywhere good. Though the weather was unfavourable, grain crops were everywhere good, and farmers are unable to account for the success of those crops. No crops have suffered any special injury from disease or insects. *Newpallas D.*—The crops this year were up to the average of former years. The potato crop has somewhat exceeded the average, which is attributable to the dry weather of March and April, giving farmers a good opportunity of preparing the land for that crop. Hay was somewhat under the average, which was caused, it is believed by the drought and harsh weather which continued through the month of April, and part of May, having checked the growth of grass. Corn crops were deteriorated in value on account of the wet weather which continued through the months of August and September, in consequence of which the crops lodged in most parts, and therefore, did not ripen to perfection. There has not been any special injury caused to crops by insects or fungi last season. *Rathkeale D.*—A very fair yield has been gained in the potato crop this year all over the district, except in the Electoral Divisions of Kilfergus, Glin, and Kilmoylan. These divisions are mountainy, boggy, dull land, which caused the low percentage of yield in potatoes. There has been no injury to crops in this district from insects. The summer being dry, weeds did not grow to a great extent; and, therefore, did no material harm to crops.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N. R. *Borrisokane D.*—The crops in this district (oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, wurzel, and turnips), were very much below the average of other years, except in a few special portions of the district. Hay was a fairly good crop. The cold, wet season affected all the crops. Grain crops, in many cases, lost a great deal of the grain, on account of the weather preventing harvesting, until almost too late. In no case, however, were the crops totally lost, except some hay on the callow lands by the Shannon, which was swept away by floods. Except the damage caused by the wet season, there was no special damage caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Nenagh D.*—The barley was not so good this year, owing to the heavy rain during ripening period. Though oats are cheap and plentiful at present, the grain is not so good, chiefly owing to the wet season. Some farmers complain of a wire worm having injured both oats and barley. Turnips are not so large this year, as the wet season prevented the roots from developing; and in one sub-district, the farmers complain of a turnip moth having injured them. Hay is a good crop, but the quality of a great deal of it is bad, as it could not be saved without getting too much of the rain. Potatoes are abundant, in some places a large amount of them were black, especially early ones left too long in the ground. Cabbage is good in general, but very little of it is grown in the district. There are no complaints of fungi or weeds, and none of insects—save one sub-district—where the turnip moth and wire worm are spoken of. On the whole, there seems a good supply of every crop, and very few complain in this district. *Newport D.*—The very good yield in the various crops in this district this year, in my opinion is caused by the protracted period of fine weather which we had in July and August last. The potato crop had full time to mature, and the hay, corn, &c., also benefited by the fine weather—before being cut. *Roscrea D.*—I find the potato, turnip, mangold, and cabbage crops are well up to the average, and, in fact, above it; which is attributed to the light soil of this district, and suitable to a wet season. Wheat, barley, oats, and other grain crops, are not up to the average of the past years, and are not so good, either in quality or quantity; these crops have depreciated, owing to the moisture of the harvest, and from no other cause whatsoever. *Templemore D.*—Taking into consideration the wet, cold season, the crops in the district generally have proved good, and yielded a fair return. The hay crop is especially good; the grain crops have been more than fair; the markets are well supplied; and the root crops are very satisfactory. There has been no injury of a large or special nature to crops from insects or fungi. *Thurles D.*—The average produce for potatoes in the electoral division of Upper Church is less than the other divisions, owing to its mountainous position, and the wetness of the season. I have not heard of any injury to crops in this district by insects or fungi.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Cahir D.*—The crops in general in this district are fairly good, and up to the average of previous years. There has been no injury caused in this district from insects or fungi this year. *Cappawhite D.*—I have made inquiries from local magistrates and others as to the crops, and I cannot find any serious injury inflicted to any crops by insects, &c. One gentleman states that he lost a field of turnips through black flies, but that on a second sowing the crop, though late, proved very good and sound. This has occurred in several parts of this district. Carrots are an excellent crop, mainly due to the moist weather. Many potatoes were "blackened," in some cases a third, and in a few cases half a crop, were lost thus, but the sound ones were excellent, and the crop fair on the whole. Good picked potatoes are selling at 3*d.* per stone. Oats were a very fine and sound crop, and the straw was excellent. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—There is no specially good or bad yield calling for remark, nor can I make any observations upon the injury to crops from insects or fungi, as, so far as I am aware, no such injury is reported. *Cashel D.*—Wheat, very little grown; an indifferent crop, owing to inclement weather. Oats good. Barley, good; but very little grown. Bere, not grown here. Potatoes, very good. Turnips and mangolds, fair; the former have suffered much from rain. Cabbage, good. Vetches, good; but very little cultivated. Hay, a good average crop, and fetching good prices. The crops do not appear to have suffered particularly from insects or fungi. *Clonmel D.*—In this district cereals a good crop, but a good deal of damage was done by heavy rains in autumn. Potatoes, good crop and good quality. Early meadow, light yield and bad quality, owing to wet. Old meadows, good. Hay, dear. Farmers cannot dispose of their stock, and consequently must retain hay for winter keep. Mangolds and turnips, a good crop. *Killenaule D.*—Oats, plentifully sown; a fair crop, but low in price per barrel. No wheat sown. Potatoes, a fairly good crop, and although pretty widely attacked with the disease (fungi), are good sound food. Turnips almost a failure in consequence of heavy rains. Hay has been a light crop; that saved in July being the best. This is largely a grazing district, the grass being very sweet and fattening. *Tipperary D.*—The crops in the district are good, especially potatoes and turnips, which I attribute to the favourable weather. Meadow was also good, but wet weather having set in people were unable to continue the saving of it, and, therefore, in some parts of the district hay is scarce. There is no special injury to crops from insects and fungi, or weeds, to be reported on.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The harvest produce for this district has been on the average fair, with the exception of hay and wheat, which were injured by the excessive fall of rain. The latter crop is very little sown in this district. The potato crop has been above the average, not being in any way injured.

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The farmers are on the whole, well pleased with the season's produce of all crops. *Dungarvan D.*—There was a good average yield of wheat, oats, and barley in this district. There was a good yield of potatoes, which is attributed to the dry spring and early planting. There was a good yield of turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage, owing to the moist summer and mild autumn. There was a bad return of hay, which was owing to the dry spring and wet summer. No injury was caused to any of the crops by insects or fungi. *Portlaw D.*—All the crops, except the hay, were up to the average in this district. The cause of the hay crop being light was the dryness of the spring. Turnips, in some places, particularly in high dry land, were slightly injured by the fly. *Waterford D.*—The crops on the whole are up to the average of previous years. Wheat and oats suffered somewhat from the rains of August and September. Potatoes are a full average crop, and of good quality. Turnips and mangolds turned out well. Hay is scarce, the dryness of the early season caused the meadows to be light, and the season for saving the hay was unfavourable, and told against it. I have heard no complaints as to damage by insects or fungi. Potato blight made its appearance in a few isolated cases, and it is stated, destroyed something less than one-fourth of the crop.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—The only crop which was really bad in this district, was flax. This was due to the late frosts, when the crop was coming up, and to the constant wet afterwards. The grain crops suffered very considerably from the wet harvest, but on the whole, the yield is up to the average. The root crops were all fairly good. *Ballymena D.*—The yield in almost every crop is below the average of last year's. The oat crop promised well but was greatly injured by the wet and unfavourable weather at harvest time, and the result is a poor yield. The potato crop is fair in light dry land, but bad in low stiff soil, owing to the wet season. In every case the early sowing yields best. In general, the crop is far short of last year's return. Flax is a poor crop this season, it was greatly injured by a frost in spring just as the crop appeared overground, and again on the spread it suffered from the wet weather, and as a result, the fibre is soft, and in many cases not fit to stand the process of scutching. Hay is a fair crop, and turnips and other green crops appear to be good. There is no complaint of any special damage to crops from weeds or fungi. *Ballymoney D.*—Both the flax and oat crops suffered considerably, and are yielding badly, owing to excessive rain and want of sufficient sunshine and warmth. All the other crops seem to have yielded a fair average, and do not, I think, call for special remark. Crops in this district cannot be said to have suffered from the ravages of fungi or any obnoxious insect. Whatever failure appears, is to be attributed alone to the inclement and unseasonable state of the weather when the crop was maturing. *Belfast North D.*—There are scarcely any crops raised in the Electoral Division of my district. However, any that are grown, are good, which fact is mainly due to the superior quality of the land in the Division, it being very highly manured. The crops sustained no special injury from insects or fungi, as far as I can ascertain. *Belfast South D.*—The crops in the early part of the season promised to be good, but owing to the great rain and insufficient heat, fungi and weeds developed so as to greatly injure the crops. *Larne D.*—The wet and cold harvest caused damage and loss to the crops in general, particularly the potato and oat crops.

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The drought in spring caused hay to be light in comparison with other years, and the flax crop was much injured in its early growth by frost. During the past season no special injury to crops by insects or fungi, has been observed in this district. *Lisburn D.*—Hay was a fairly good yield, the earlier crop being well saved, but the later crop suffering much from rain. Oats promised a capital return, but owing to heavy rain and want of heat, it is, in my opinion, below the average. Potatoes, a good sound crop, up to a fair average, but early frosts have done much damage. Barley and wheat not much sown, but promised well and suffered from want of heat. Flax, a bad crop, owing to harsh weather in spring. Turnips, a good sound crop. Mangold wurzel, a good sound crop. I cannot ascertain that any injury has been done by insects, or that the crops have suffered from fungi.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops in this district are in general below the average. The reason assigned by the farmers is owing to the year being so wet, which caused the crops, especially the oats, to be late and bad. There have been no complaints of injury to crops by insects or fungi, but some of the farmers state that the weeds were so encouraged by the almost continual rain, as to injure the crops to some extent. *Lurgan D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district is considered bad this year, except hay and turnips; the latter is a good crop, although it was affected slightly in the beginning of the season with the fly. The latter part of the season became so wet that it had a bad effect on grain crops as well as potatoes. The farmers say that there is plenty of straw, but a bad yield of grain on account of the wet season. The turnip crop is the only instance in which insects, &c., have caused any injury during the year. *Newry D.*—The crops have been generally a very fair average all round, but not quite so good as for the previous year, which is attributed to the rather wet summer. *Portadown D.*—The yield of the different crops in this district is below the average. The decrease is attributed to the wet season. There was no injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi.

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CAVAN COUNTY.—*Bailieboro' D.*—The only crops in this district cultivated to any considerable extent are potatoes, oats, and hay, with a few turnips. I cannot say that they suffered to any degree from insects or fungi. Potatoes were a fair average crop, not very plentiful in the ground, but of good quality. This was due to the dry weather in the early part of the summer. The hay crop was light from the same cause, as were oats. *Cavan D.*—No case has come under notice in this district in which insects or fungi have in any way injured the crops. The yield has been considered fair. *Killeshandra D.*—In this district the average yield of crops in general is not up to the average of last and former years, owing to the wet which prevailed. No special injury to crops in this district has been done by insects or fungi. The potato crop has been more injured than the other crops by the incessant rain. *Swanlinbar D.*—(1) The potato crop did not fulfil its promise—early blight and heavy autumn rains had the effect of reducing the anticipated yield fully one-third. (2.) The oat crop, when ready for the sickle, suffered very much from strong winds and heavy rains. (3.) Hay yielded rather a light crop—attributable to want of moisture in May. The other crops were on the whole very fair, no special injury can be attributed to insects or fungi. *Virginia D.*—The various crops in this district were fairly good. The potato and oat crops were up to an average. Some injury to these crops was caused by wet season, but, on the whole, farmers have no reason for complaint. No injury was done by insects or fungi, but I must say from personal observation that there must have been some injury from weeds. Some farmers are very careless in this respect.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—Potatoes and oats are the most important crops in this district. The potato crop was very inferior, as the growth was arrested, and maturing prevented, by the succession of gales which swept this tract of sea surrounded country at the critical time, namely June, July, and August. The oat crop was very uneven, in fully a seventh of the area the produce would not pay for labour and seed. Against this there were spots where the crop was luxuriant. But on the whole it suffered much from the gales above mentioned, and from the rains and storms which prevailed in autumn. Weeds are the great bane of the crops in this country, the small farmers look on calmly at the weed plant and crop plant growing up together, and never think of disturbing the former. They have a curious idea that the weeds act as a kind of prop to the plant against the violence of the wind: in some cases one could not tell whether it were weeds or oats which were sown. I have not heard complaints of insects or fungi. The other crops do not call for any special remarks. *Ballyshannon D.*—The principal crops of the district, viz.:—hay, oats, potatoes, and turnips, were all poor crops, owing to the cold winds that prevailed in the spring and early summer, just at the time of greatest growth, and owing to the downpour of rain in August and September they were quite unable to make up lost ground. I am not aware of any special injury to crops in this district due to insects or fungi. *Buncrana D.*—The average yield of potatoes is below the average yield of former years, in consequence of the heavy rains during the autumn. In some places they are a fair crop, but in mountain, boggy, or wet land they have been a very poor crop, in fact hardly worth the labour of digging them out. They were attacked by fungi before they were fully grown in consequence of the wet, and afterwards greatly overrun with weeds, when the stems died away. The oat crop also was damaged by the constant rain when cut, and before it could be gathered in. *Dunfanaghy D.*—The potato crop in my district is a partial failure this season. It is about one-fourth, one-third, and one-half less than last year, according as to whether the crop was grown in dry or boggy soil. At the same time it must be taken into consideration that last year was an exceptionally good one, and it is by the standard of last year's crop I am judging this crop. The failure is not caused by disease, which was almost nil, but by the quantity of the crop being less, and by the smallness of the tubers, and I account for this by the very wet season we had when the potatoes were ripening. The hay and oat crops are well up to the average. Very little else is grown in my district. *Dunglow D.*—During the past season all the crops in this district were about an average, with the exception of the potato crop, which is deficient to the extent of nearly one-half as compared with last year. So far as I can ascertain I believe the cause is due principally to the coldness of the summer, and to the severe gales which prevailed in the latter part of that season, the effects of which were very injurious, by breaking the stalks of the plants. I do not think that any serious injury was due to the action of fungi or insects. *Letterkenny D.*—The bad yield of the various crops in this district is attributed to the very wet season. The potato crop is not nearly so good as in former years, especially in mountainous parts of the district, where the ground is naturally cold and wet. The oat crop is giving a fair yield in parts of the district, and the same remark applies to the other cereal crops; but not so good as former years. From inquiries I have made I find that the crops have not been injured in this district by insects or fungi. *Moville D.*—All the crops in this district have been an average good crop. The potato crop was fairly good, except in the mountain regions. The oats was a plentiful crop, but a considerable amount was not well saved owing to excessive wet weather. There was a good average yield of all crops throughout the district. There have been no complaints as to any special injury to crops from insects, &c. *Raphoe D.*—No special injury was done to crops in this district by insects or fungi during the past season. *Rathmullen D.*—The following are the principal crops grown to any extent in this district, viz.:—oats, potatoes, turnips, hay, and flax. Oats,—this crop is not so good as in last and previous years, the almost continual rains throughout the season, and especially in harvest time, injured this crop very much. The bad effect produced by the rains was more felt in hilly districts (what a large portion of this district is) where this crop was late in being saved. Potatoes,—this crop is an unusually bad one, the average is about two-thirds of last year, this fact is entirely attributable to the same cause as is given in the case of the oat crop. Turnips,—the turnip crop is as good as in other years, and it would appear that the wet season has, if anything, been in its favour. The fly, which generally attacks this crop in dry seasons was hardly anywhere seen to have done much injury to it this year. Hay, generally this is a good crop and is up to the average of former years. This result has been, to some extent, produced by the rains during the early part of the season. There are some small patches of barley and rye sown in this district, but there is no noticeable difference in these crops from other years. As referred to in regard to the turnip crop no special injury was done to crops this season from insects of any kind.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The crops of all kinds in this district are up to the average. There was much injury, however, done to the hay and oat crops owing to the exceptionally late and wet season. No reports received as to insects, fungi, and weeds. *Downpatrick D.*—All crops in this district for present year produced an average yield, with the exception of wheat and the "Magnum bonum" potato. Each of these are below the average, which is attributed to the wet season. No complaints have been made regarding injury by insects or fungi. *Newtownards D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the crops, though fairly good in this district, are not so good as on previous years, owing, I believe, to the dampness of the season, and want of sunshine, &c. The crops have not suffered from insects or fungi in this district, so far as I can learn, owing, I am sure, to the improved method of agriculture. *Rathfryland D.*—The crops in this district, with the exception of grain and flax, were good both in quantity and quality. The flax crop was generally very poor, and in some cases a total failure, owing to the wet and unseasonable weather. Grain crops were also injured by the bad weather, which prevailed during most of the summer, but not nearly to the same extent as flax, except in poor and cold land. The crops in this district did not suffer from insects or fungi.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.* — The potatoes in the district are in all, save some six townlands, a miserable crop, in many places there is a total failure. Causes—Heavy rains in autumn, frost in spring; the rains caused blight. Oats and wheat are a fair crop, but the rains during harvest time greatly injured these crops. There is very little of these sown. Turnips are a fair crop. Mangold wurzel and beet root, very little sown, but a fair crop. Cabbage is an average crop. The hay crop is also an average yield. Early meadows were well saved, but late meadows were not good, owing to the heavy rains. *Enniskillen D.*—The very indifferent yield generally in the crops in the district may be wholly attributed to the very wet season in the early part of this year. I am not aware that the crops have been injured by insects or fungi, particularly. *Kesh D.*—The chief crops grown in this neighbourhood are potatoes and oats, and the yield of both this season was well up to the average, but they were prevented from being well saved by the constant wet in August and September. The hay crop was light, but of good quality, and well saved in the earlier part of the summer. Its lightness is generally attributed to the cold dry spring. *Lisnaskea D.*—So far as my opinion may be of any value (as I am not an expert in farming), I believe the crops generally were lower than the average in yield, and inferior in quality, especially potatoes, which are said to have suffered from heavy rains in the early part of the season, which caused "blight" in some cases. Flax, I am informed, was nearly a complete failure, due to dry, frosty weather in April and May, checking its early growth. The heavy rains in July and August again ruined this crop when beginning to look well. No ravages of insects were reported in this district this season. In two cases, I believe, the cure for potato disease was tried by farmers near Brookeboro', with, I understand, great success.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The crops in this district have generally yielded a fair average for last year. Flax has been a much poorer crop than in other years, a fact generally attributed to the cold and wet season. *Limavady D.*—On the whole, the rates of produce have been pretty well up to the average. The hay crop has been the worst, being short and light. Oats and straw have been pretty good, but would have been much better and above the average considerably, but for the extremely bad weather at harvesting time. Turnips and mangolds were good; and potatoes on the whole yielded good returns. Flax was only middling. I have heard no complaints this season of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Londonderry D.*—The general harvest yield has been under the average, principally owing to the cold, wet months of August and September. Oats are of inferior quality. Potatoes are of good quality, but the yield is below the average. The year was too cold for hay. Farmers have not complained much of fungi or insects. *Magherafelt D.*—The potato crop in this district has been fairly good this season, and up to the present I have not heard of disease existing. The hay, too, has been a fairly abundant crop, but I regret to say, the flax crop has been a failure, both in quality and quantity. Oats and wheat have been a failure, and some of both were lost, owing to the recent rainy harvest. The green crops are looking promising. In my opinion the wet summer and harvest, and above all, the absence of sunshine, have been the cause of the failure in the crops, but I can offer no opinion why the potato crop has been so fair a crop in a season such as I have described. Cattle are still almost unsaleable.

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MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—The crops in this district have been of an average yield. No matter of interest connected therewith, has come under my observation. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Clones D.*—The low average in flax and other crops was caused by the wet and unfavourable season. There was no injury done to the crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Monaghan D.*—The good or bad yield of the several crops in this district, is attributed to various causes. The first great cause affecting all kind of crops, is alleged to be the wet season and want of heat. The flax crop is a disastrous failure, it is said, from the wet season, and from injury to the crop from frost in the month of May, and where it was thought the crop was fair, the yield was very bad, the fibre breaking in the dressing in the mills, which caused it to be sold cheap. The potato crop in good sandy land, is a fair yield, but in low-lying land and heavy soil, the crop is very bad and the tubers very small. The latter cause is owing to the wet season, and the growth of weeds which took away the substance of the manure from the crop. There was not much of a disease in the crop, and what was, was of the soft rot, yet the potato is very good and dry for eating, and on the whole, is about one-third under the yield of last year. The oat crop has been light from the same causes as set forth, and was very late in ripening, and the yield is about one-third under that of last year. The hay crop has also been light from the same causes, and in many instances badly saved, which has left it scarce in the market and dear. Turnips and mangel-wurzel are a light crop from the same cause. I have seen turnips in low-lying land not worth the cost of the labour, the same applies to mangel. The above are the principal crops in this district. I have received no reports as to injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—The failure of the crops in this district must be considered as due to the very hard, dry and frosty weather during spring, which prevented vegetation; the constant rain during summer which retarded growth, and the very wet harvest time which prevented grain crops from ripening evenly, and which caused the flax crop to be almost a complete failure. Root crops suffered considerably, and are not up to last season's average. Insects or fungi did no harm in this district, but weeds were very plentiful, and did a deal of injury to crops generally. *Cookstown D.*—With reference to the various crops in this district, flax is an almost total failure this year, largely owing to the excessive rainfall. The potato crop is not so good as in former years, as in many cases they are injured by moisture. Wheat turned out well, but it is a crop which is not largely sown about here. *Dungannon D.*—The flax and hay crops were exceptionally bad this year, owing to the prolonged drought in the spring. The hay in addition is badly saved, as there was a good deal of rain in the summer months. Oats have yielded a fairly good crop, with abundance of straw. Mangold wurzel and turnips were very good, the damp season suiting them. *Newtownstewart D.*—The produce of the various crops this year in the mountain portion of the district is bad, owing

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principally to the wet summer and harvest, also to the late spring, coldness of the climate, and high winds. In the sub-district of Newtownstewart the crops are of a fair average, the land is of a dry sandy nature, and the wet has not had the same injurious effects, however, it was with some difficulty and loss that the cot crop got saved, owing to the continuous rain during the harvest. No injury by insects or fungi. *Omagh D.*—With the exception of flax, the crops this year are very fairly satisfactory. It is considered there was too much wet for the flax. No complaints of special injury from insects, fungi, &c., were heard. *Strabane D.*—(1.) Flax, which is described as having been a good growing crop, is wasting away in scutching, cause assigned—cold wet summer, which did not harden the fibre. (2.) Oats suffered severely in the spring from the grub, especially in lea land. I am informed that when Scotch and Irish oats were sown in the same field, the former escaped but the latter suffered. In one case a field of oats was first double harrowed in direction of ploughing, half the field was then cross harrowed, but the other half left as it was, owing to rain. The half which *was* cross harrowed was destroyed by grub, while the other half escaped. (3.) Potatoes have suffered much from cold wet autumn. The other crops are fairly up to the average.

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GALWAY COUNTY. *Athenry D.*—The bad yield in some cases has been occasioned by the great fall of rain during the summer and autumn. Nothing special regarding insects in this district. *Ballinasloe D.*—The crops in this district were not so good as last year, owing to the very wet season. No special injury seems to have been caused by insects or fungi. The farmers in some parts of the district think that weeds are not injurious. *Clifden D.*—In the enumeration districts of Clifden and Ballyconeely (Errismore), the potatoes have been seriously injured by fungi, brought on by wet weather, and by weeds, and the turnips by fly, and wire worms. All crops were injured by the weeds which farmers allow to grow unchecked, that the weeds may be used for feeding cattle during July and August. On Innisboffin no harm was done by insects, fungi, or weeds. The same report is made about the Letterfrack district. In the Cleggan and Tully districts, the potatoes are reported to have been much injured by the rains, but that there are no fungi. I believe the weeds are allowed to grow unchecked throughout the district. In the Cleggan district the cabbages, a small crop, are said to have been destroyed by caterpillars. *Cloonbur D.*—The average here is always poor, the land being cold and bad. Any injury done is due more to rain than anything else. *Dunmore D.*—The probable cause of the bad yield of the several crops in some of the Electoral Divisions in this district is owing to the land being low, and of a moory nature, and the wet summer and harvest was very injurious to their growth. There was a good yield in the Electoral Divisions where the land was light and dry. Insects did not commit much damage, they not being so numerous as they generally are in dry years. *Galway D.*—The crops in this district were, on the whole, very fair, but they suffered somewhat owing to the wet season, particularly in the low-lying districts. There was no special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Gort D.*—The produce in wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes in this district is not so good this year as was expected The cause of the bad yield may be attributed to the wet season. Hay is not so good, as might be expected, for the same cause. Turnips and cabbage are a fair crop, the season being more favourable for them than any of the others above-mentioned. The crops of the district have not suffered any injury from insects or fungi, none of the latter having appeared in the district. *Loughrea D.*—There is nothing of an interesting nature to which I could attribute the good average yield of the crops all round this year, save that it was favourable for their successful growth. The corn and hay crops suffered much owing to heavy rains during the harvest months, but, on the whole, there is an average yield. The mountain slopes and lowlands suffered most in this respect. No material injury resulted from insects or fungi. *Moylough D.*—Owing to the wet weather experienced during the autumn, the oat crop is not as good as it should have been—the same applies to the hay crop. The potato crop is a fairly good one, and green crops have done very well in this district. As far as I could ascertain no injury was done to the crops in this locality by insects or fungi. *Oughterard D.*—The crops in this district call for no special comment. *Portumna D.*—As the yield of the various crops in this district is fairly good, there is nothing to point out specially regarding the matter. I may, however, state that the wet season, especially during the harvesting time, decreased the yield by about one-fourth. The potato crop was much damaged by the the heavy rain. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during past season. *Roundstone D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops in this district were fair, and the yield would have been much better were it not for the heavy and constant wet weather all through the harvest and part of the summer. The insects do not do much injury to the crops in this district, and there have been no complaints under this head. *Spiddle D.*—The bad yield of crops is due to the wet and boggy nature of the soil in this district. The good yield is due to the working of the soil under favourable conditions of weather, and the plentifulness of the manure. *Tuam D.*—All kinds of crops are up to the average yield in this district. Hay and oats suffered in harvest from wet weather, but on the whole they are a fair crop. The crops did not suffer from insects, fungi or weeds. *Woodford D.*—The potato crop this year was a most excellent one. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that June and July were fine, and the tubers got a chance of coming to maturity before the wet came on in August and September. Crops in general were good, but in mountain districts the oat crop was poor, owing to the very wet autumn which prevented it from ripening properly. The meadow hay crop was not up to the average, the summer being rather cold, kept back the growth. I have heard of no complaints of damage from insects or fungi.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.*—The yield of the crops grown in this district is fairly good. Although the potato crop is nearly up to the average, its yield has been very much checked and lessened by the unusually wet autumn. The oat crop is scarcely up to the average, and it is damaged owing to the wet season. The hay crop is not up to the average, owing to the unfavourable weather in May, and the quality is not good owing to the wet season. Turnips and mangolds are average good crops. These are the only crops grown in this district. No crops have been injured this year in this district by insects or fungi. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—Only for the very wet weather during almost the entire harvest time, all the crops would have been good. The potato crop was undoubtedly much injured by the constant

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rain, but I still think it a fair crop, and almost up to the average of other years. The oats crop was a remarkably promising one, but the wet weather injured it considerably. I think, however, it is greater in quantity, though probably somewhat inferior in quality to last year's crop. Early saved hay is exceedingly good, but there is a great deal of late cut hay damaged. In this locality the people are in the habit of putting off the cutting of the meadows till it is too late. I think the hay crop this year is slightly under that of last year. The constant rain had a bad effect on grass, literally melting it off the land, and the want of heat kept it from growing. There is now, I may say, no grass on the land, and cattle must be fed with hay, so it is likely it will be scarce and dear towards the end of the winter. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbage, of which there are not very much sown, are all good crops. The small quantity of rye sown was a good crop. *Drumahaire D.*—The crops in this district are about up to the average, with the exception of the potato crop, which has suffered to some extent from the moisture of the season. No special injury to crops has been reported from the ravages of insects or fungi. *Manorhamilton D.*—Owing to the elevation of the surface of this county, the climate is cold and damp, and as last season was remarkable for a heavy rainfall the potato crop is of a very inferior quality, and the quantity is is about one-third below the average. The soil is exceedingly retentive of water, and the excessive moisture has injuriously affected all the crops that are cultivated in this district. Oats are only cultivated in the valleys, the soils of which are formed by the ordinary varieties of peat, and although there is a good yield of straw the ear is not well filled, and the grain is light. Hay would have been a very good crop were it not for the incessant rains. Rye grass is not cultivated, and as most of the old meadows were cut late in the season, a great deal of the hay has been so much damaged by exposure to the weather, that it is almost useless for feeding purposes. Cabbage is extensively cultivated for cattle feeding, but farmers tell me that the unusually wet season has injured even this crop, to the growth of which moisture is considered so favourable. Altogether the prospects of the farmers throughout all the district that comes under my observation are, so far as the crops are concerned, cheerless in the extreme. No injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Mohill D.*—The various crops in this district have been up to the average.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The yield would have been much greater were it not for the very wet season which we have had. The potato blight set in early, and a good deal of the potatoes got black, and rotted away in the ground. The oats lodged in many places, causing a second growth which did not ripen, so it was cut down half-green, therefore, the grain is soft and the yield bad. The hay was badly saved, and being exposed to the rain, a portion of it rotted away and much of it became unfit for horse feeding. These are the principal crops, except a few patches of turnips that are raised in the district, and the turnips also suffered from the wet season. On the whole, the crops have not been so good as what they have been in former years. The crops in this district have not suffered from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—The average yield of the several crops in this district, is generally below that of former years, and this is in a great measure due to the very wet season and bad harvesting weather. The soil is for the most part cold and damp, and when we have a wet season the crops are never as good as in dry weather. I fear the method of cultivation and the use of artificial manures by themselves, contributed largely to the bad crops. I have no reason to think that much injury to crops was caused by insects or weeds. No doubt poor, badly-cultivated land throws up weeds, but the persons concerned generally remove them before the growing crops are affected. *Ballinrobe D.*—The several crops are good, and no injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Belmullet D.*—The only thing which produced such a medium crop in this district, was the continual rain. Insects or fungi seem to have been no agents in reducing the yield this year. *Castlebar D.*—The yield of the principal crops in this district is not so good as last year's. The yield of the potato crop of this year, is considerably below the average of last year. This is attributed to the heavy rains which fell immediately after the blight had appeared, and the growth of the crop was therefore checked at once. The yield of the grain crop is also below the average of last year, this is also attributed to the heavy rains which fell before the crops had ripened properly. The other crops are about the same as last year's. No injury to the various crops can be traced to insects or fungi during the past season. *Claremorris D.*—The decrease in the produce of the potato crop this year, compared with last year, is owing to the very wet season, the continuous rain damaged the crop, and injured the quantity and quality very much. The other principal crops in this district, hay, oats, turnips and cabbage, give an average fair yield, but somewhat under last year. Hay crop, light, owing to late vegetation in spring. The rains in autumn injured the oat crop. There are no complaints as regards any crops being injured from insects or fungi in this district. *Newport D.*—Speaking generally, regarding the crops in this district, a fair average yield has been obtained. The yield would have been much richer, were it not for the continuous wet weather during the harvest-time, and for some short time previous, although as much damage as was anticipated has not been caused thereby. No special injury from insects or fungi has been caused to crops in this district during the past season. *Swineford D.*—Oats was an average crop, but where it was heavy it lodged, on account of the incessant rain, with the result of much damage to the crop. Potatoes, I am sorry to say in this district, do not average half the crop of last year, which is in my opinion due to the very wet autumn and the early appearance of the blight. Turnips, a fair crop, which would have been much better, but in the early part of the season the fly did much damage, however, it is a fairly good crop, and improved much by the later rains. Cabbage.—This crop is not up to the average owing to the injuries from the maggot. Hay.—First crop good and well saved. Old meadow—a good crop; but owing to the wet season badly saved, and inferior in quality. The only crops reported as having been injured by insects, &c., are turnips and cabbage; but the injuries are not of a serious nature. *Westport D.*—The crops in this district have been fairly good. The small farmers are very careless in their modes of cultivation. Eradication of weeds is scarcely thought of, those who do lift their weeds often burn them, and thus waste valuable manure which they would have, if they left them a year to rot. In Clare Island and other places, it is no uncommon thing to find the peasants plant crops on the same ridges these crops were on last year, *i.e.*, make no new furrow, but cover the crops, potatoes or oats, &c., with the exhausted soil of the old furrow. In consequence of the weeds being left to decay on the ground, the production of wire worm is fostered, and complaint is made of the havoc done by it. Although the farmers complain only of the wire worm, I am certain they must suffer from the ravages of the larvæ of flies and moths. And of course their careless culture must contribute to the growth of fungi. Much waste of valuable manure occurs by taking it from the byres and placing it where it is washed by the rains and the liquid manure allowed to run off by surface drains to the rivers. The yield would have been somewhat better, but for the rains and inclement weather in August.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—*Athlone D.*—The crops in

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this district generally, suffered from the unusually excessive rainfall of the past season, but on the whole they were better than might have been expected. Hay was considerably damaged, and is below the average both in quality and quantity. Root crops were also injuriously affected by the prevalence of wet. The potato crop was good on the whole this year; there was very little blight, and the yield is abundant and good in quality. I cannot ascertain that any special injury resulted from insects or fungi. *Boyle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district is a fairly average one, but would have been much better were it not for the continued wet season, which did a great deal of damage especially to hay and oats. No special injury has been done to crops from insects or fungi in this district—no complaints have been made in that regard. *Castlereagh D.*—The potato crop, though at first it promised well, did not prove to be an average crop. This was due to the excessive moisture of the months of August, September, and October. The tubers were, in many cases, rendered unsound by the continued wetness of the soil. Oats were a fair crop, but a good deal of it did not ripen properly, owing to want of heat. Wheat not largely grown. It is said that the seed was injured by the insects that generally attack it. The green crops were fair. *Roscommon D.*—The crops of all sorts about here are of an average yield, and I do not think there is anything that I can say about them. *Strokestown D.*—Respecting the various crops grown in this district, the average yield has been fair. There has been no injury caused by insects or fungi so as to affect the crops in any material way. The quality of the produce has been considerably depreciated by the wet season, and more particularly has this been the case in the low-lying districts.

SLIGO COUNTY.—*Ballymote D.*—In parts of this district the oat crop was greatly damaged by heavy rain and continuous bad weather at the time it was nearly ripe. The potato crop has been fairly good on account of change of seed. No crops damaged by weeds that I can mention. *Collooney D.*—There was no wheat sown in this district this year. Oats were good as regards quantity, but the quality was inferior, owing to the wet harvest. The straw was long but damaged by the same cause. Barley was a good crop, but little sown. Rye was also good. Beans and peas are only sown in gardens, and were a good crop. Turnips were a good crop, and did not suffer from insects. The potato crop was good notwithstanding the wet season, and little injury was done by blight or any other cause. Mangold was a good crop but not much sown. Carrots, etc., did not suffer from any ravages of insects, etc. There were no crops injured by insects, fungi, or weeds, the only injury being done by the weather. *Easky D.*—In any case where the crops are bad in this district, it is due to the wet season. There have been no complaints as to insects, etc. *Sligo D.*—The crops for the past year may be considered to be fairly good, in fact all round it may be said to be a good average year. There was some damage done to the potato crop, but it was not of a serious nature. All other root crops are good. The hay crop is an average one. Some damage was done to the oat crop owing to the heavy rains at the end of the summer, which prevented the harvest being got in until very late. *Tobercurry D.*—Crops—cereals and potatoes especially—would have reached a far higher yield in this district, but the harvest was too wet, and hay, which was a promising crop, was seriously injured in saving.

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APPENDIX.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

SILOS AND

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1892.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Henry Bruen, D.L., etc., Oak Park, Carlow.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The grass was drawn from day to day and well trampled down by workpeople. When all had been put up, the stack was covered with planks, weighted with heavy stones on the top, for two days, then these were removed and 3 or 4 feet deep of straw put on the top and headed like an ordinary haystack and thatched. It was 32 feet by [illegible] feet, 6 feet high.
Arthur Fitzmaurice, Esq., Johnstown House, Carlow.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without. According as the grass was cut it was drawn together, and then between 3 and 4 feet of clay put on it. [illegible] feet by 12 feet, 4 feet high. Partly below surface.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Thomas Carroll, Esq., M.R.I.A., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	1	-	36 feet by 6 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Wood, . . .	Drained, .	Partly below and partly above.	No, . . .
B. Eustace, Esq., Hampstead, Glasnevin.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, with Johnson's patent wire rope press. 40 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet high. Not drained.
KILDARE COUNTY.									
A. More O'Ferrall, Esq., D.L., Balyna, Moyvalley.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The ensilage has been made here the same way as we make a hayrick. 40 feet by 23 feet; 14 feet high. Not drained.
Frederick Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Newbury Hall, Carbury.	-	9	—	—	—	—	Not, . . .	Above, . . .	They were erected in field, and were from 40 to 65 feet by [illegible] feet; 16 feet high without a silo, built with sides and ends perpendicular, as soon as finished, building covered with 18 inches of subsoil clay.
Frederick Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Coolayna, Carbury.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo. In stack ([illegible] feet by 18 feet, [illegible] feet high), constantly rolled with very heavy roller. When finished, covered with 1 foot of clay on top.
William H. Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Heggard, Carbury, co. Kildare.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, in the field where it was grown.
Major R. St. Leger Moore, J.P., Killashee, Naas.	1	-	24 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Above, . .	Not last year, .
Algernon Hervey, Esq., J.P., for the Marchioness of Drogheda, Monasterevin.	3	-	(1.) 19 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep. (2.) 16 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, 10 feet deep. (3.) 16 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9 inches; 10 feet deep.	Stone, plastered over with cement. Do, ... Do., ...	— — —	Galvanized iron Slated, . . . Do., .	Yes, . . . No, No.	Below surface	No, all made in silos,

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ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
5 or 6 days, .	Second crop clover and grasses, second cutting.	Temperature	was not taken.	No accurate answer can be given, as the number of cattle varied and the loads were not weighed.	2 year old and 3 year old store cattle.	The ensilage proved excellent, quite aromatic to smell and fresh, light green in colour, except the top layer and about eight inches margin all round the stack. The cattle relish it greatly; it was supplied to them daily on the fields in which they were grazing.
6 days, . .	Grass, . .	Not	tested.	Not opened yet.	—	Last season being so fine, did not make so much as other years.
8 days, . .	Italian rye grass and clover, second crop.	125 degrees F.	100 degrees, .	28 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	The silage was of excellent quality, free from mould. It preserved its succulence much better this year than previously It was much relished by the cattle and I am confirmed in the opinion of the great value of silage properly made.
3 days, . .	Some after-grass, but mostly grass out of shrubberies.	140 degrees, F.	112 degrees, .	From 20 to 30 lbs., according to size of beast.	Young stock and cows.	I found that young stock fed on about 50 lbs. of ensilage per diem, and kept in the house throve as well as those getting mangel and hay; also, that in giving it to milch cows, that if it was kept out of the yard and cowhouses during milking time that it did not taste the milk.
About six weeks.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	60 lbs. per head,	2 year old bullocks.	There is about six inches of waste on the top and sides of stack.
As fast as men and horses can do it.	Grass and green oats.	120 degrees,	100 degrees,	As much as they can eat.	Horned cattle and sheep; about 2 stones to farm horses each night.	I have made ensilage for some years, and I very much prefer it to hay. Grass made into ensilage will feed 50 per cent. more stock than if made into hay, and feed them much better. Green oats cut when the grain is becoming firm makes first-rate ensilage.
Done by degrees.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Not	tested.	As much as they can eat.	Only to bullocks.	Making of stack took about twelve days. Only done when weather was wet and unfit for haymaking. I find ensilage answers admirably; better for bullocks than the best hay
Have no account.	Grass, . .	I ceased to give any attention to this years	ago, I take care not to make stack too quickly.	As much as they can eat.	Two-year-olds and cows.	I meadowed two fields, one cost 17s. 6d. per Irish acre, including carting and putting of clay on top, this was a square field, it had been topdressed with farm-yard manure, and gave a very heavy crop, half as much again as the other field which cost £1 per Irish acre, this field is long and narrow, I attributed the extra cost to this fact, stack was as near centre of field as was convenient, of course at headland.
Twenty-two meadows.	In silo; grass from under trees, walk edges, and round.	Not	taken.	About 14 lbs., .	Store cattle and young horses.	Ensilage this year most successful and eaten greedily by all kinds of stock.
Six days, .	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Thirty-five lbs.,	Milch cows, stall-feds, and stores.	The first filling of the silos occupied about 6 days in July, re-filled on four other occasions during the months of August, September, October. I used it largely this year for stall-feds and found it answered well, giving about 28 lbs with other ratio

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Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
R. M. Murison, (Steward), to Col. J. C. Hanford Flood (19th Hussars), Farmley, Kilkenny.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 45 feet by 18 feet, 6 feet 6 inches high; 12 feet when made. Above surface, in corner of field near steading. Well trampled, especially around edges, during process of making, after which butts of heavy trees are raised up to weight it. We make from 1 to 3 stacks every year, and find no difficulty. Never use a thermometer.
Robert Nicol, Esq., Desart, Kilkenny.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet, 7 feet high when pressed. On the field where grass was cut, raised to about 6 feet the first day, then left for a few days, raised again to 8 or 9 feet, and so on until finished, never weighting until the stack was finished, when some timber was put on top, then headed off with hay.
Michael Davis, Esq., Oldcastle, Windgap.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 26 feet by 14 feet, 4 feet high, begun by making layer of grass one foot or so high, then with planks pressed same well, and so on to the end, and then had stones thrown on, then covered it with hay sarick, to prevent rain or wet, it was and is kept well and safe in such manner.
Nicholas Richardson, Esq., Land Agent to Mrs Prior Wandesforde, Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stacks made on the ground, four were made last year ('92), 1. 23 feet diameter; 18 feet high. 2. 18 feet diameter; 10 feet high. 3. 12 feet diameter; 10 feet high. 4. 18 feet diameter; 10 feet high.
" " "	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In round stacks 21 feet in diameter. The grass forked from carts on to stack. Edge walked well. A quantity put on as the stack sank. Weighted with clay gravel and stones.
Rev. Hugh Humphrys, Coan, Bagenalstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. A circular spot, 30 feet in diameter, was marked out, and on to this spot the grass was carted and built up to a height of about 16 feet. A gangway of grass was made whereby carts were able to drive up on the top of the heap to deposit their loads.
KING'S COUNTY.									
Henry Rolleston, Esq., Glasshouse, Shinrone.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	It was made without a silo by making a stack of grass, 36 feet by 38 feet, 6 feet high, no artificial pressure; well walked by men and covered with clay about two feet when finished.
W. P. H. L. Vaughan, Esq., D.L., Golden Grove, Roscrea.	2	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as last few years silage, very good.
Mr T Casey, pro the Right Rev. J. C. Beardwood, Mount St. Joseph Abbey, Roscrea	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 36 feet by 12 feet, 6 feet high. The grass cut green carted to the stack, then spread in layers, well tramped, each layer sprinkled with a little salt, which improves the grass very much. Not drained.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six days,	Two Irish acres upland meadow, and 12 ditto after grass.	—	—	Fifty lbs., but in addition to this they require a little oat-straw or hay—that is for store cattle rising 2 years old.	At present the stores here get nothing but the silage on the fields, and what rough grass there is to pick. They have not been brought in at night for some time. All stock such as horses and sheep are fond of it, but we do not require to give it to them.	Silage is, *unquestionably*, a most useful feed for store cattle and a lot cheaper in the long run than even well-made hay. It is much better feeding than fairly made hay. In the stack made this year, I reckon there is close on 80 tons of feeding. There is no necessity of putting any head on the stack—except for weight—as the waste on top is not so much as at sides and ends. Should not prefer a silo to the ordinary stack.
Three weeks,	Upland grass, raked up after the machine and put together at once.	Never took the temperature.		About 40 lbs.,	Store cattle and horses, different ages, thrown on the fields.	The ensilage this year is the best I have had, very little waste on top and sides. The cattle and horses are doing splendidly on it and getting nothing else.
Two and a-half days.	About 4 acres (Irish), of coarse grass.	I did not measure as I had not time but the heat was great.		Three or four lbs. each, not regularly.	In-calf cows, two-year-olds, yearlings. None to horses	The field did not produce half the quantity of grass that it used other years owing to the coldness of the season, and so I have to be not so liberal in giving to cattle, of all I gave I am sure there is not half a stone left, but is all eaten.
Twenty-one, twenty, sixty, and seventeen days.	No. 1, 2, and 4, ordinary grass, medium quality. No. 3, coarse grass, nettles, weeds, &c.	—	—	From 28 to 42 lbs. per diem.	Two to three year old heifers and bullocks, not to horses	Silage turned out well, the system is very useful under certain conditions, *i.e.* for later inferior meadows or in bad weather. A stack made in 1892, only recently consumed and turned out capitally.
Twenty-one days.	Grass, and coarse grass,	—	—	About 28 lbs.,	Three-year-old bullocks.	The cattle got a liberal supply of hay with the ensilage, and the result was satisfactory.
About 14 days,	Rough grass, .	—	—	12 lbs., . .	Store cattle, and sometimes a little is given to stall-fed cattle.	This stack was made in 1891, but not being all used in 1891 and 1892 it was kept over till this year, when it was found in good preservation, and the cattle eat it greedily. The stack after the grass was built up, was weighted with about two feet of clay.
7 days making stack.	Good upland grass	Cannot say.		Not calculated,	Store heifers, .	I have made ensilage stacks for the last two years. First year in very hot weather; last year very dry. Approved of it highly both years. Last year's was the best. Cattle eat it eagerly and throve well on it. The ensilage fed more stock than the same amount of grass made into hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	All same as last year, except 2 silos which were filled in summer, 1889. Stones taken off, 1890, and refilled to top. Opened February, 1891; old silage very good, that of 1890 on top not so good.
8 days, . .	Upland grass,	160 degrees, .	100 to 110 degrees.	About 45 lbs. per day.	Milch cows, stores, and calves.	We have made ensilage in stacks for the last four years. I can say with confidence that it is very good fodder for cattle. We had some spared last year. Cattle are foddered with it for the last three months. They like it very much.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation—"Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY— *continued.*									
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., D.L., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	–	30 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep. 32 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Bubble masonry plastered with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanised iron on timber frame.	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, . . .
H. P. Bridge, Esq., agent to Major Thos. S. Wellesley Bernard, Weston House Thames-Ditton.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stacks in field.
H. M. White, Esq., Miltown Park, Shinrone.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a round stack, feet in circumference, carted on, rolled, and weighted with clay; boards first placed on top, then sods, grass downwards, and then clay thrown up from trench which was to form drain.
R. Digby, Esq., J.P., Geashill.	3	–	(1.) 23 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . . .	Partly below surface.	No, . .
			(2.) 18 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Do, . .	Gravel, .	Do., . .	Not, . . .	Do., . .	
			(3.) 12 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Do, . .	Concrete, . .	In barn, . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	
Jasper J. Joly, Esq., J.P., Clonbologue, via Kildare.	.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built on open meadow without any frame or walls, 24 feet by 14 feet, 10 feet high. Built in shape of a rick at above dimensions, and well rolled with heavy roller on boards, as each bench of about 3 feet was built. Covered carefully over with flat bog sods which overlap each other, and over them more sods heaped up. Not drained.
Sidney Webb Jenings, Esq., Bloomville, Portarlington.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack feet by 16 feet, 8 feet high. By carting the loads of grass up one end and the empty cart down the other, drawing the loads as near the edges of the stack as possible. When all the grass was drawn the sloping ends were cut off and spread on the stack, raising it about 1 foot. The sides were kept trimmed as built (not pulled). The ends were cut with a knife and did not need trimming. Sixteen, feet 3 inch by 9 inch planks, were used to press by their weight at each period of building. When finished, a trench 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep was dug round the stack, and the sods spread on the stack and then the clay spread over. When finished was headed with about 3 or 4 tons of coarse hay to keep off rain.
Garrett C. Tyrrell, Esq., J.P., Monasteroris, Edenderry.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks in the fields.
Joseph Mulvin, Esq., Clonmore, Edenderry.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 18 feet by 18 feet; 8 feet high. It can be made on the level ground by being well shaken and pressed firmly, and not letting the steam on top, and well covered on top with clay or something to keep steam down.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 10 to 14 days.	Old meadow grass.	169 degrees Fahr.	130 degrees Fahr.	According to age; from 2 to 3 stones.	All cattle and sheep. Prefer not giving it to young horses.	First-class, sweet silage this season. Fed cattle from January to April on silage and oaten straw, and did well. Milch cattle get nothing else. I find that if the grass in silo is weighted with about 1 cwt. to the square foot for 21 days, about half can be removed and the silage will not absorb the air and make it re-heat.
About 14 days,	Meadow grass,	Not ascertained.		Not measured, .	Store stock. Horses have access to it with cattle.	I believe a silo stack is a very good way of saving late meadow. Cattle eat it well and thrive on it. If grass can be cut early in good weather I think it should be made into hay
Three weeks,	Callow hay, coarse quality.	—	90 degrees, .	—	1½-years old, .	The cattle eat the ensilage all the winter till the first spring of the grass, of which they had not sufficient, yet would not touch the ensilage. The ensilage was made in very hot weather. Good ensilage is better than inferiorly saved hay; but good hay, well saved and good quality, is better than the best ensilage.
Could not say, as they were filled gradually in intervals of haymaking, lasting about six weeks.	Meadow grass,	Not taken.		The ensilage is given to outlying store cattle on the grass.	—	—
About 14 days.	Heavy old meadow.	Not taken.		Not accurately known and feeding is very much varied.	Every kind of horned cattle, but not to horses or sheep.	I have been very successful in making ensilage, but have no strict rules about it. Bog sods are an admirable covering, there being not a particle of waste, when well done, and much cleaner than any other covering. I approve very much of ensilage for cattle feeding.
18 days with intervals from 20th Sept., 1891.	Low marshy meadow, subject to slight winter flood.	Not known.		Fed on pasture, not in houses.	In-calf cows, cows in milk and various aged horned stock. The horses did not seem to care for it, and I did not want to give it to them.	I had no means of ascertaining the temperature, but the heat must have been considerable, as the vapour came up through head of hay to the top. When building, some of the grass was fresh cut, and some after lying one or two days. The ensilage was a rich brown treacle colour, very sappy, and greatly relished by the stock, which improved in milk and condition. It was begun to be used 1st February, 1892. There was about from 1 foot to 1½ feet of waste on each side, but much less at the ends.
About 10 days,	(1.) Coarse bottom grass. (2.) Good meadow grass.	Not ascertained.		About 60 lbs. per day.	Young cattle and forward store cattle.	My silos are a success and I consider they give a good deal more feeding per acre than if made into hay. In fine weather hay costs less to make, but in broken weather the silo is the cheapest. All cattle eat it freely. I put it out on the fields for the cattle, and young horses eat it.
Six,	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY— *continued.*									
John Killeen, Esq., Corbettstown, Rhode.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made ensilage without a silo, on the level surface of the earth, by merely shaking the grasses on each other, having the stack in two divisions so that you might have each in press alternately, and when complete, cut the edges with a hay knife and press down heavily.
W. W. Odlum, Esq., Ballymorane, Edenderry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas Longworth Dames, Esq., D.L., Greenhill, Edenderry.	2	1	Silo.—(1.) 18 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep. (2.) 12 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep.	Wood, . . . Do., . . .	Broken stones, Do., . .	Felt, &c. . . Do., . .	Yes, . . Yes, . .	Below, . . Do., . .	In stack (round) diameter 20 feet by 7 feet high, weighted with 2 feet thickness of clay.
E. J. B. Nesbitt, Esq., Tuberdaly, Rhode.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Corcoran, Esq., Oakley Park, Parsonstown.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 31 feet by 21 feet, 6 feet high, by carting grass on to silo heap. Cut off 4 feet of bottom end. Cart up clay to a depth of 2 feet, secured by grass sods around edge. Cut off top end and cover with clay by shovelling up.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., Birr Castle, Parsonstown.	2	-	(1.) 40 feet by 16 feet, 12 feet deep. (2.) 24 feet by 16 feet, 15 feet deep.	Cement plastered Do., . .	Paved, . . Do., . .	Galvanized iron, Slated, . .	Dry, . . Do., . .	Partly below, Partly below,	No, ...
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
John Bond, esq., Castlecor, Ballymahon.	-	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, by patent roller, 40 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet high; 25 feet by 14 feet, 8 feet high
J. M. Wilson, esq., J.P., Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merely by building in a stack and pressure applied by water roller.
Thomas Dooner, esq., Templeton, Killashee.	1	-	48 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet deep.	None, . . .	Earth, . .	No roof, covered and weighted with stones and clay.	Not drained, .	On the surface.	Made like a rick of hay. Carted in the green grass and kept to putting into the heap or rick until we had all the grass in, then weighted it with clay and stones to the weight of about 1 cwt. to the square foot.

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LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 or 5 days, .	Bottom grass. Some good and more of an inferior description.	The heat is very great but I never tested it to find out the exact degree.		I gave them what I thought would be a sufficiency of hay, allowing for the greater density and weight of the ensilage, but I never weighed it, what I mean is I gave them as much of the ensilage as I thought would be a fair allowance of hay had it been made into hay.	The cattle that got it were aged from two years to three, I have seen some horses take it eagerly, but I heard it was not good for horses.	That ensilage is good is proved by the avidity with which cattle eat and improve on it, but there is a considerable amount of waste in stacks, no matter how well it is made. It should be very evenly shook and well raised in the centre, so as to leave a nice droop towards the edges, otherwise the sap, lodging in holes will rot or damage the ensilage. Then you have portions of the edges objected to by cattle. So that, on account of the waste I would not recommend it on small or large farms of a fine season, but I consider it the best way to save grass for winter feeding when the weather is not favourable for hay making.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Made 8 Irish acres of meadow into ensilage last year, had no silo, built my stack on the level, never tried temperature, had it finished in six days, put about 2 feet 6 inches of clay on top, and it has succeeded very well, I only give it to horn stock, and never weighed what they get, I give all they can eat and they thrive very well on grass after it.
Three or four,	Old meadow grass	Not taken.		About 28 lbs., .	Store cattle and springers.	The taking of the temperature is of no *practical* use, my experience is that when a stack takes 3 or 4 days to build, the more weight and the sooner it is put on after finishing, the better.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I much regret that I did not make any sufficiently careful notes of the silo I made last season to be of any value, and as it was not very well made, being put in too dry, it was not an unqualified success. Quality poor, and a good deal of loss at sides.
days, . .	Grass only, .	—	—	18 lbs., . .	Black cattle of every description.	Silo stacks made on slope of hill and pressed by horse constantly walking it. Grass ought not to be put in too damp or any drain from silo stack. If season be very wet run tedder through grass. The early part of year is most suitable for making ensilage, as herbage contains more sap and nourishment.
15 days, . .	No. 1. Lawn grass and from under trees. No. 2 Low meadow or marsh grass.	150 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	30 lbs., . .	Store cattle and dairy cows.	All classes of cattle eat it well. Is a good food for cattle housed and receiving an allowance of dry and more substantial food, such as cake. Not so good as hay for store cattle not housed and not getting extra food.
Cannot say, .	Low land meadow.	80 degrees, .	From 70 to 90 degrees.	—	To cattle fed out during winter; not to horses.	—
About 8 days,	All descriptions of poor meadow and rough grass.	About 123 degrees.		Varies according to weather.	Stores wintered out of doors; also milch cows, and occasionally to farm horses.	The amount I made this year was smaller than usual, but it has been a very useful adjunct to hay, and I have seen cattle, as usual, leave the latter for the former.
About 2 weeks	Grass, . .	Cannot say.		Cannot say, .	Two years old cattle.	No further remarks.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thomas Magnire, Esq., Sheetland, Termonfeckin.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 10 yards by 8 yards, 6 feet high, partly below surface.
Thomas Corrigan, Esq., Termonfeckin.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes; in the field in a circular stack, [illegible] feet in diameter and 8 feet high when settled down and 1½ feet of clay put on. I put the carts on it with the loads.
Thomas Morton, Steward to B. B. T. Balfour, Esq., D.L., Townley Hall, Drogheda.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet high; built on a convenient and level part of the meadow, pressed by two pair of Hunt's patent screw and lever presses.
MEATH COUNTY.									
James T. Donovan, Esq., J.P., Parsonstown, Slane.	2	–	32 feet by 16 feet; 20 feet deep. 23 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and cement. Do. . .	Cement, . . Do., . .	Iron, . . . Do.,	Not, . . . Do., . . .	Partly below surface. Above, . .	Not this year, . .
Herbert Blunt, Esq., Agent to The Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham, D.L., Slane Castle.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 33 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep, grass and comfrey, carting each load over the top of the last, keeping sides well tramped by a horse.
Burton Booth, Esq., Feennor, Slane.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes, by building a stack on the level surface of the field, and covering with clay dug from round it, the clay when put on was 3 feet deep and has sunk to 18 inches, along the edges I have planks, 12 inches deep, and kept in their places by wires from [illegible] like this across the stack and from end to end.
. . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	By building a round stack, 17 feet by [illegible] feet high, and putting on one foot and a-half of clay when top heat rises to 120.
Lieut.-Col. John Coddington, D.L., Oldbridge, Drogheda.	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	All in stacks, slightly above surface. (1.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep (2.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 11 feet deep (3.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 8 feet deep. (4.) 25 feet by 12 feet, 7 feet deep. Pressed by Pearson's Patent Roller, while making, and finally covered with 1 foot of clay.
. . .	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	In stacks; (1.) 48 feet wide; (2.) 25 feet wide, covered with clay.
John M. Purdon, Esq., Cloneymore, Athboy.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	A circular stack, about 10 yards wide.
Bernard W. Parr, Esq., Ballyboy, Athboy.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 25 feet by 25 feet, 10 feet deep, covered with clay

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 days, . .	Second crop clover.	I have never tested the heat.		About 14 lbs. with chaffed straw, turnips, &c.	To stall-fed cattle about 14 lbs. per day.	I have made ensilage for the last four years in a stack verying in size according to the quantity of clover I had. In making the stack I put a few inches of clean straw on the ground and built the stack as I would a stack of hay, taking care to have the sides upright. When I get the stack 6 feet high I let the stack remain for a couple of days to let the bottom of the stack heat, as when too much weight is put on at first the bottom will be sour. When I get the stack finished I put a layer of coarse grass, rushes, flaggers, and than about 18 inches of sea sand, and finish the stack with straw to keep it dry. In my opinion, to make good ensilage you put in the grass in a green state, let the heat get up well in the bottom of the stack before you put on too much weight, and when finished put on 15 or 18 inches of sand or clay.
4 weeks, . .	Vetches and grass mixed.	—	—	40 lbs. with turnips and straw.	Stall-feds; gave to horses as much as they could eat with oats & pulped turnips.	I consider vetches ensilage excellent feeding for stall-feds and horses; they do well on it and eat it better than the best hay
4 days making, allowing each day's work 3 days to settle, total, 12 days	11 acres (Irish) pasture meadow, stacked damp (not wet).	135 degrees, .	110 degrees, .	28, with 14 lbs. hay per head, fed on pasture.	Two and three-year old heifers and bullocks.	Ensilage good; cattle throve well. I consider ensilage better than inferior, but not so good as first-class hay, and that cattle do better with a little of the latter given with the ensilage.
12 days, .	Old meadow grass.	Not ascertained.		About 42 lbs. .	Store cattle and stall-feds.	Cattle very fond of it, an excellent addition to straw or other dry feeding.
7 days, . .	Grass, comfrey.	—	—	Varied from 14 lbs. to 50 lbs., according to kind of stock.	All stock except horses.	—
About 10 days,	Ordinary old meadow grass, the produce of 3 acres, Irish measure.	Temperature [illegible] taken.		About 36 lbs., .	Three-year-old heifers in foddering yard, and 2 year old bullocks and yearling calves on grass.	—
Part of 4 days,	Grass, . .	150 degrees,	80 degrees, .	About 2 stone, .	Grazing.	—
About 4 days each (No. 4, three days.)	No 1 vetches, oats, &c. No. 2 meadow grass. No. 3. cleaning of woods, &c. No 4, clover	Of any stack, 185 degrees	158 degrees, unless No. 4, which never reached more than ever 145 degrees.	No accurate account kept, but allow a plentiful supply according to size, age, &c.	To both store and fattening stock.	The above four stacks have all turned out very satisfactory, and all stock fed on same are in the best of health, although getting very little else, with a feed of either hay or oat-straw twice a week, cattle all fed twice daily which I believe is important when feeding on ensilage.
24 days larger one, and 15 days small one.	Best upland old meadow grass in large one, and bottom grass in the small one.	Not taken.		Not taken, .	Two and three year old store bullocks, milch cows, and horses.	The large stack contained 25 acres, and the small one 12. Built the stacks on the meadows and covered one with 15 inches of clay and the other with 24 inches of clay. Fed the stock out in the land all winter with ensilage alone, and my Agent tells me he has never seen cattle to thrive better in his life
About 3 weeks off and on,	About 10 acres (Irish) old meadow	Never took temperature.		As much as they would eat clean.	All descriptions of horses and cattle.	I find ensilage very good feeding stuff, especially for aged cattle.
About 3, .	Clover second crop.	Don't know.		Don't know, .	Stall-feds, .	Excellent food.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Rahinstown, Enfield.	1	2	30 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and mortar with cement plaster.	Gravel, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Partly above and partly below surface; it is in side of hill.	Yes, in 2 stacks. Stacks were circular—one 38 feet in diameter, the other 24 feet in diameter. Height, when settled down, 8 feet. Each in side of a hill, so that the green soil can be put on from carts on the high ground, and the ensilage taken away from the low ground. The hill is excavated to receive the soil.
Patrick Maher, Esq., Enfield House, Enfield.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Built as a stack of 20 statute acres corn, with clay as pressure and to keep out rain—40 feet by 30 feet, 18 feet deep. Made same as a haystack, sides well trimmed with knife and rake, but not cut. Trampled by horse power and weighted with dry earth, also to keep out and soak the rain.
Mr. Thomas Reilly, Steward for Mrs. A. S. Young, Philpotstown, Navan.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ensilage has been made without a silo. By commencing your stack as any ordinary haystack, keeping the grass well shaken and tramped; not to dress the sides with anything but a fork.
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., King's Fort, Kells.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes, in stack, 40 feet by 15 feet, 20 feet high. Partly below surface, not drained.
Philip Brady, Esq., Boltown, Kells.	2	2	15 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep. 15 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, Do., . . .	Brick, . . . Do., . . .	Slated, . . Do., . . .	Drained, . Do., . .	Partly below, Do., . .	Yes, in stacks, 25 feet in diameter. Sides sloped at an angle of 80 degrees. Top well raised in centre, and all covered over with 20 inches deep of earth.
R. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	All stacks made in conical shape earthed up on sides and top.
W. P. Radcliff, J.P., Hardlestown House, Kells.	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	In round stacks—(1) 60 feet broad, 15 feet high; (2) 120 feet broad, 12 feet high; (3) 60 feet broad, [illegible] feet high; (4) 60 feet broad, 11 feet high, by walking the horses on to it like a dung heap; this prevents it heating and presses it at same time; when finished I cover with 18 inches of clay.
George Shaw, Esq., Rosmeen.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes; in round stacks 25 feet in diameter. The horses cart all the grass on to the stack, using no other pressure till finished, when it is covered with 18 inches of clay.
R. B. FitzHerbert, Esq., D.L., Black Castle, Navan.	1	–	40 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone built, plastered with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron roof, which lifts on pulleys, and closes down into gutters full of water on top of wall, so as to keep out the air.	No, . . .	Partly below,	No. .

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LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six weeks silo; 14 days each stack.	Meadow grass and some beans in pod were put into the silo. The beans made a layer of about a foot in depth. Stacks were made entirely of meadow grass.	Cannot say; not all silage was sweat.		About 28 lbs., .	To stall-feds and to store cattle.	I do not think the beans put into the silo were a success. The cattle pick out all the grass from among them and do not eat the beans up clean. The stacks were both weighted with about 18 inches of clay. The silo was weighted with Reynolds' patent chains and screws.
—	—	Should be kept cool by pressure, as to have it sour silage.		30 lbs to full grown cattle.	—	Sour far better than sweet. Every large grazier or farmer should make at least one-half of his meadows into ensilage, more if the season be bad for haymaking. It is a most valuable addition to our feeding stuffs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	You can commence making an ensilage stack on the 1st and say to finish it on 15th; then cover all over with about two and a-half feet of earth to keep pressure on the grass, which will be fit for use in about three months after its being made.
7 to 14 days, .	Grass, . .	Not taken.		14 to 28 lbs. as well as hay.	To store cattle and milch cows.	The stack was added to every day while in course of construction, and when complete, covered with 18 inches of yellow clay sods. It is good food and well liked by all cattle. Milch cows should not be fed till after milking, nor should ensilage be in the byre; as the smell taints the milk.
4 to 6 days, .	Old meadow and spare grass from rough pasture.	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained,	Store bullocks, .	Stacks made as above if covered with stiff clay require drainage where covering and surface of ground meet. The bullocks were wintered in sheds having yards attached. They got as much ensilage, four times a day, as they would eat, and about two pounds each of hay at night. They kept in good health and throve well.
3 to 7 days, .	Upland meadow and seeds aftermath.	Not taken.		30 to 50 lbs., .	All cattle, except dairy cows.	The stack made of seeds aftermath was cut in October and made splendid feeding. The clover came out well, used it for stall-feeding.
10 to 14 days, .	Grass, . .	Don't know.		Don't know; as much as they like to eat.	Stall-feeding cattle and stores.	To make silage good, you must put it together wet; by running the carts on to it, it never gets high and never gets too hot. Sweet silage that heats too much is useless for feeding.
6 days at each stack.	No. 1 stack, heavy bottom meadow; No. 2 stack, best upland meadow.	Not taken.		No account kept.	Stall-feds, and outliers and young horses.	—
Off and on for 5 weeks, when too wet for hay making.	Grass, fresh cut.	Not known.		Not known, .	Young stock and milch cows.	The ensilage turned out very good this year, the greener and damper the grass the better the ensilage. For milch cows ensilage should be given after milking.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
William N. Waller, Esq., D.L., Allenstown, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two stacks of ensilage were made. The grass when freshly cut and quite wet was heaped up till it reached 12 feet or so in height. After being left 2 or 3 days to subside, more grass was added to a height of 14 feet. After 2 days, clay was thrown up on top of the stacks, covering them to a depth of 18 inches. The ensilage has turned out first rate. It has been given along with some hay to a number of bullocks on the land. There was scarcely any waste on these stacks.
James Bradley, Esq., Wilkinstown, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made mine in a circular stack, with two gangways, one for ascending with carts and horses, the other for descending, when it became too high for the horses to ascend with the loads I had gangway cut away and had the grass pitched on off the carts. I had stack constantly well tramped with men.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stradbally, Queen's co.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Ballymanus, Stradbally.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; by heaping it up in a stack, when the first stack got too high to pitch the grass, we started a second one, by the time that was too high, the first one had sunk down, we thus kept the two stacks going together.
John Loftus Bland, Esq., D.L., Blandsfort, Abbeyleix.	1	1	18 feet by 8 feet; 20 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Clay, . . .	None, . . .	Not, . .	Below, . . Stack below, .	Yes, in a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet; 10 feet high. Weighted with railway sleepers and stones. Rolled as made in stack with water roller on planks. Ensilage in silo also rolled with water roller, and weighted with stones.
General R. White, C.B., J.P., Aghavoe, Ballacolla.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made entirely as would be a hay rick, 28 feet by 18 feet, 18 feet high, well treaded, weighted with railway sleepers.
Robt. H. P. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Brittas, Clonaslee.	1	-	26 feet by 14 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone, 18 inches thick, cemented inside ½-inch thick.	Yellow clay, .	Galvanized iron,	Not, . . .	9 feet 6 inches above, 3 feet 6 inches below.	No, ...
Geo. Neale, Esq., Coolrain, Mountrath.	1	-	60 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.	None, . .	Earth, . .	Hay, . . .	Not drained, .	Below, . .	On any dry advantageous part of field, such as pit or hollow.
R. M. Marsh, Esq., J.P., Springmount, Mountrath.	1	1	12 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, plastered with cement.	Cement, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not drained, .	Partly below surface	Made an ensilage stack in field, 18 feet by 10 feet, 6 feet high.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible] days, . .	Good old pasture meadow grass.	Never took	temperature.	Did not have it weighed out.	Store bullocks and heifers and milch cows.	I made ensilage in 1890 and '91, not in '92, because the season was good for making hay, and my meadows were suited to make a superior quality of hay, but I certainly would have some ensilage every year if I would be meadowing sour or coarse land. I made about 6 or 8 acres each of above years, the stacks were 10 yards in diameter, covered with clay (about 20 tons), by cutting a trench all round stack. Cattle did well upon it and fattened well following summer on grass. My experience is that it will feed 25 per cent. more cattle than hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have put up and am using a silage stack; contents about 80 tons; made with Johnston's press; *in every respect same as that of which I gave you particulars last year.* It is most satisfactory in every way.
A month or six weeks during the wet days in Sept. and Oct.	Old meadow grass.	Did not	try.	—	Store cattle and young horses, as much as they would eat.	We also used Johnston's press, which of course is better than any other way of making ensilage. But no other patent that I have tried is any better than heaping up the grass at intervals of three or four days apart, when the stack gets too high, and leaving it so.
No record kept, filled as convenient.	Grove grass in silo, meadow grass in stack.	No record	kept.	What they will eat, no special allowance.	Cattle of all ages, not to horses.	Considerable waste, about 1 foot all round edges in stack, about 4 inches only in silo round edges. Ensilage at the top of both stack and silo inferior to bottom, increases as it goes down to value and quality. Would prefer good hay to any ensilage; but when grass is cut late in year, and in broken weather, ensilage an advantage.
No record kept,	Grass, . .	No record kept.		No measurement; bins kept filled.	Store cattle only.	Ensilage has now quite established itself as a success.
3 weeks, . .	Old meadows, grass in plantations.	—	—	About 40 lbs., .	Fat, milch, and store cattle.	For several years past I have made ensilage, varying in quantity according as the season at time of mowing meadows was dry or wet. I have found it a most valuable food, all cattle doing well on it, and eating it in preference to best hay.
About 21 days,	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		Not ascertained,	Horned cattle, .	From my experience of ensilage I would not like to be without it. It permits of giving such advantage of securing late meadow and saving what would go to loss, besides giving a most nutritious food for stock, especially during a dry month like this, as it retains the moisture and is preferred by the stock to hay, and they require or take very little water as drink.
About 10 days each.	Green oats and grass in silo; only grass in stack.	—	—	—	Stores, two year old heifers and bullocks.	I found the oats valuable ensilage.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY— *continued.*									
W. H. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., Cangort, Shinrone, King's County.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; round stack, 6 yards diameter covered with 1 foot clay, 4 feet high of silage when settled down. Not opened yet, as I think hay in the spring is the best time to give it to outlying cattle.
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., for Bridget Cleary, Kilpatrick, Mullingar.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made a stack on the ground, tramped it well (more particularly the edges), and pulled the outside with the hands. Covered it with clay 2 feet deep, and did not cut the edges away till going to be eaten, 25 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet high when fully settled down.
Thomas Maher, Esq., J.P., Moyvoughly, Moate.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In open stacks. In the three stacks I give dimensions of. I put 50 acres of old meadow grass in, and in putting together I carted the stuff on top of one another with horse labour. Circular stacks. No. 1 stack, 40 feet diameter, 12 feet high, No. 2 stack, 20 feet diameter, 8 feet high. No. 3 stack, 30 feet diameter, 16 feet high.
George A. S. Adamson, Esq., J.P., Auburn, Glasson, Athlone.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; one oblong shape and the other round. Tramped by a man and horse. No. 1, 32 feet by 18 feet; 16 feet high. No. 2, 30 feet by 30 feet; 12 feet high.
Mark G. Russell, Esq., Nahodmore, Moate.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Nash, Steward to H. M. Smythe, Esq., J.P., Barbavilla, Collinstown.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made one silo rick in a sand pit in the meadow and took the loaded carts in on it, which pressed it till finished, and then covered with earth. The ensilage cut out very good and not much waste. The rick was 46 feet by 30 feet, 8 feet high.
Peter Morris, Esq., Dunamon, Street, Rathowen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo, a square stack.
WEXFORD COUNTY									
Captain T. Walker, D.L., Tykillen, Wexford.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colonel A. Alcock, D.L., Wilton Castle, Enniscorthy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	I cannot state the time occupied in making the stack as it was only done when men could not be at hay. The material was six acres of rough grass and thistles, cut in order to get rid of the thistles. I have no doubt it will make palatable food, but it would have been no use for hay.
18 days weather we	Coarse bottom grass and rushes.	—	—	28 lbs. each every evening, also gave 10 lbs. of hay every morning to each beast.	Three-year old bullocks.	Am of opinion ensilage should be given in conjunction with hay, and should not be discontinued till there is plenty of grass on the land. Ensilage is very suitable for the dry months of April and early in May.
No 1 stack, a fortnight.	Old pasture grass.	Could not say		56 lbs., . .	Three and four year old oxen; none to horses.	—
About 4 days,	Grass, . .	Unascertained.		No record kept,	Cattle, . .	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	I make my ensilage in round stacks, containing from 6 to 8 acres of good grass, in moist weather, the grass cut fresh each day. It takes about 10 days to put together, and is then loaded with clay, about 10 inches deep. The waste is about 6 inches on the sides and 6 under the clay, but no waste on the ground.
4 days (allowing it to settle, say for 2 days between each day's work.	Old meadow grass.	Not tested.		As much as they could eat given on the land.	Store cattle; none to horses.	I have made another stack which I got the grass forked on to, and I find the one pressed by the loaded carts the best. Both were covered with earth. I am now ten years using ensilage with store cattle, and I believe it is more profitable food than hay, especially in March and April, when other fodder is too dry.
6 days, . .	Good upland grass.	Did not try the temperature.		—	Milch cows, fat, and store cattle, young horses, calves, &c.	I never weighed the quantity I gave each beast, some store cattle and young horses I fed on all ensilage, on the grass, and gave them as much as they would eat, cows I fed inside on half hay and ensilage, all things I gave it to did well, I believe it to be good feeding, if properly made, but good hay is better.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I was unable to make any ensilage last year, being myself absent from home. I have in other years made it with most perfect success, and believe it is the most useful and economical assistance to farming that has been invented for many years. Silos I look on as a useless expense. Let a stack be made 16 or 18 feet by 9 feet, in the open. The 1st day raise it 3 or 4 feet high, and every 3rd, keep it raised to that height until all intended to go into it has been put on, then cover with old bags full of earth and hay on the top to the weight of 6 tons (in all), if this is done as I say, most excellent ensilage is the result. There will be about a foot of waste all round, but that makes the richest of manure. Rushes and flaggers make such superior ensilage, my cattle pick it out first.
9 days making stack, 30 feet by 18 feet, 20 feet high.	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees, .	110 degrees, .	The cattle had it thrown out to them on pasture fields, and were eating all day.	Cows, store cattle, calves, horses, donkeys, all stock liked it.	I purchased from an English manufacturer an expensive patent machine, which accomplished its work admirably but it was troublesome to set up and we found eight stone "dead weight" to superficial foot was equally efficient. Ensilage keeps well, cattle throve remarkably well this winter on some made in 1881.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WEXFORD COUNTY—*continued.*									
F. Ruttledge, Esq., Agent for the Right Hon. Lord Carew, D.L., Castle Boro, Enniscorthy.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The ensilage has been made in one large stack, compressed by means of strong steel wire ropes worked with levers and catches.
James Moffat, Esq., J.P., Ballyhyland, Enniscorthy.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In stack with roller, 28 feet by 14 feet, 30 inches high. Covered with timber poles, bushes, and earth.
J. H. Cooper, Esq., for the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown, Gorey.	2	–	24 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep. 16 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	Masonry, Do.,	Bricks, Do.,	Slates, Do.,	–	–	One gallon salt to each layer of grass of a foot thick.
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	2	1	1st above ground, 20 feet broad by 9 feet deep. 2nd partly below ground, 24 feet broad by 11 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Slated,	Not,	One above surface. One partly below.	At Luggala sheep farm, one with Pearsoe's patent press, in a stack, dimensions not certified.
" " "	1 in use.	–	50 feet by 24 feet; 20 feet deep	Stone and mortar, faced with cement.	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Not,	Partly below surface.	Not this year.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
CLARE COUNTY.									
C. G. O'Callaghan, Esq., D.L., Ballinahinch, Tulla.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	As a rick of hay, 1 feet by 18 feet high, covered with rough thatch.
James Bentley Esq., Glanlow, Parteen, Limerick.	1	1	20 feet by 20 feet,	None,	On the end of meadow.	–	Dug a trench all round, the earth I put on top when finished.	On level,	On level meadow, rolled it with a roller on planks and raised it square and upright, only raking down the sides.
Adam Shire, Esq., Glanlow, Parteen.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes; in a stack feet square, built perpendicularly and covered with inches of clay.
Peter Dawson, Manager for Hon. Mrs. Ball, Fortfergus, Ennis, Clare.	1	1	90 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone,	Clay,	Hay and rushes,	Drained,	Level with surface.	Yes; in a rick square, tramped by a horse until up to the eave, then the end made up and well tramped by men, hay put on top and thatched with rushes, before putting on hay. I give the rick time to settle down, and keep it level.
CORK COUNTY.									
Andrew Smyth, Esq., Superintendent, Munster Dairy School, Cork.	2	–	18 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9 inches; 11 feet 6 inches deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Galvanised iron	Not,	Half over surface.	No,
W. D. Webber, Esq., J.P., for Countess of Kingston, Mitchelstown Castle	–	8	–		–	–	–	–	Yes. I only approve of making silage in stacks. Because they can be made on the field where material grows, which saves heavy cartage. The loss at margin of stack is trifling. The quality of silage excellent.

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LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 14 days,	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	To store cattle, milking cattle, and farm horses.	This method of making ensilage has been in practice for 4 years at Castle Boro, and has always proved successful, and of the greatest advantage. All kinds of horned stock and horses eat it greedily.
—	Rough waste grass.	Not tested.		Not weighed, .	Horned stock, .	I only made a small silo this year, pressure of time preventing me from enlarging it. The materials were the rough rejected pasture grasses. It was made in stack form. The heat was not tested. It has not yet been opened. I have never given silage to horses or sheep, neither of them appeared inclined to taste it. The horned cattle on pasture during this winter finished the remains of an old silo with apparent relish.
3 days, . .	Inferior grass,	Above 70 degrees.	—	About 2 stones, 28 lbs.	Cattle and horses, out-lyers, and in houses.	We have substituted ensilage instead of hay to cattle fattening at the mid-day feed, and they have done just as well on it as if it was hay they got.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Owing to the former steward having left, and a new one appointed, the temperature was not kept, and the record of days occupied in filling silos has been lost.
About 30 days,	Grass, .	Not taken.		All they will eat.	Stall feeders, milch cows, stores, and calves, not to horses.	I make all the hay I can ; ensilage does not seem to have the food in it that hay has, but it is very good for stall feeders when turnips are scarce.

MUNSTER.

At intervals of 3 weeks.	Grass, . .	Can't tell, it does not much matter so that heat is not too great.		Rather more than 2 stone.	Two-year old's and under, young horses also got it.	I find all cattle eat it greedily ; so do blood mares and young horses.
I did not continue making every day in succession, 8 days.	Old meadow hay.	did not take the temperature.		As much as they were able to eat once a day.	To milch cows and in-calf cows.	I gave it to my dairy cows once a day as much as they were able to eat, and hay once a day. The number of acres made into ensilage went as far as double the number of acres made into hay, and believe the cattle throve better than if given all hay.
6 days, . .	Old meadow grass,	No record kept.		As much as they would eat,	To milch cows and store cattle.	I find all cattle eat it well and thrive on it. I generally give one feed of ensilage and one of hay, daily, in fine weather it is easier to make hay, in broken weather ensilage.
About 21 days,	Grass from morass land and bottoms of grazing fields not eaten by cattle.	Not tested.		About 2 stone, .	Two and three-year old bullocks.	My 22 bullocks did remarkably well last winter, fed on ensilage alone, no disease of any kind, of course they had a large out-run besides, still they watched in the morning for their feed of ensilage, which they ate up greedily, and are now at this date looking as well as if fed on best hay and turnips. I tramped the rick with a horse, which I find less expensive than rolling and shifting planks. Nothing so useful for the farmer who has a lot of rough pasture in autumn.
6 days, . .	Second cutting of Rye-grass and clover.	120 degrees F.	110 degrees F	30 lbs., . .	To milch cows,	The grass was put into the silo directly after being cut. The silos were filled continuously without waiting for fermentation and completed in 6 days ; covered with 8 inches of earth and stones over to give 140 lbs. pressure to square foot. The silage is very good, no waste outside and little on top.
Three working days at intervals of 3 or 4 days.	Natural meadow grass.	Heat allowed to rise to about 150 degrees, then checked by additional weight of either more material, or if the stack is finished, a covering of sods and earth.		—	Ensilage given to dairy cattle on pasture fields, and to store cattle; ditto also to cattle fattening in stall, with good result. Cannot state exact quantity	—

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CORK COUNTY— *continued.*									
Mr. Michael Cummins for Sir Edward Kinahan, Bart, Glenville, Fermoy.	2	–	12 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone cemented on the inside.	Cement, . .	Galvanized iron	Not, . .	On surface, .	I have only made in silos.
William Bolster, Land Steward to J. A. R. Newman, Esq., D.L., Dromore, Mallow.	2	–	(1.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, concrete inside. Do., . .	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Slate, . . Do., . .	Not, . . Do., . .	Above surface, Do.	No, . . .
George Bolster Esq., J.P., Currabower, Mallow.	1	–	40 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, inside plastered with cement.	Open slay subsoil, and brush-wood.	Timber and felt.	No drainage,	Being sunk on an incline is partly below.	Not by me. It took 5 days to fill up to feet with grass, was then weighted, after 5 weeks sank to feet; 2nd filling days, sank to 8 feet.
W. Moore Hodder, Esq., D.L., Hoddersfield, Crosshaven.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; weighted with sea sand, 8 feet by 8 feet, 10 feet deep.
L. N. Beamish, Esq., J.P., Ashgrove, Queenstown.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a circular stack of 30 feet diameter, height when settled down 44 feet.
W. S. Hunt, Esq., J.P., Dromdiah, Killeagh.	1	–	52 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, concreted	Concreted, .	Slate, . . .	Not, . .	Partly below and partly above.	Did make some in stack, but discontinued it.
John B. Barter, Esq., Park House, Youghal.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without silo, by building stacks (1) 40 feet by 40 feet, (2) 30 feet by 30 feet; 15 feet high, then covered with 2 feet of clay.
KERRY COUNTY.									
Mr. Wm Bradshaw, Steward to W. T. T. Crosbie, Esq., Ardfert.	2	–	18 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Faced with cement.	Flagged, . .	Slated, . .	Outlet, .	Partly below,	No, ...
J. Townsend Trench, Esq., J.P., Kenmare.	1	–	18 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Concrete, . .	Iron, . .	Drained, . .	Partly below surface.	No ensilage made without silo.
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
H. S. Croker, Esq., D.L., J.P., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	— .	Yes. In a stack on ground level, 24 feet by 24 feet, rolled, and some 30 tons of hay ricked on top of stack when finished.
J. J. Ross, Esq., for the Count de Salis, Lougheur, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One large stack, feet by 25 feet, feet high, built in open field as a hay rick, 3 fillings, not weighted, but covered over when finished with old hay as covering, drained.
John V. Bevan, Esq., Camass, Bruff.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always make a stack which I work at 2 or 3 days a week until finished, 24 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high.
George John Minchin, Esq., D.L., Boskill, Cahirconlish.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stack, 30 feet long, 25 feet wide, 10 feet high.
J. H. Weldon, Esq., J.P., Ash-hill Towers, Kilmallock.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, feet by 20 feet; feet high. The grass was stacked in such quantity and at such times as were convenient, and there was no pressure used.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
12 days filling each silo.	Green cut green by a machine, and cut shorter afterwards by 2 *horse power machine.*	—	—	Full grown, 54 lbs. Stores 36 lbs.	To fattening cattle and stores, not given to horses.	My experience with ensilage as feeding leads me to say that, when mixed with oats (crushed) and turnips (pulped), it is a nutritious food for cattle of any description, especially fattening cattle. I can likewise recommend it when given by itself to be good feeding for cattle.
About 20 days.	Coarse grass off land that has been meadowed every year.	—	80 degrees, .	About 28 lbs., .	Two-year old store cattle.	—
15 days, . .	Grass, weighted with planks and stones, after each filling.	Can't tell.		From 40 to 80 lbs.	Heavy in-calf cows.	I know no better way to utilise coarse grass. If well packed and evenly shaken in a silo, the waste will be very little. If badly tramped and badly weighted the waste will be considerable, and quality bad.
Uncertain, .	Grass and clover.	—	—	Not weighed, .	Store cattle, .	Very good, sweet, ensilage, golden colour; cattle did well on it and eat it greedily.
—	Vetches, peas, beans, and oats, grown together, these placed in the centre of stack, the outside of which made of coarse grass.	Not taken.		Cows in milk, 40 lbs.; fattening 1½-year old heifers, 40 lbs.; 2-year old bulls, 60 lbs.; yearlings, 20 lbs.	Not given to horses.	I consider the mixture of vetches, peas, beans and oats, very suitable for making stack ensilage. It is also a crop that grows well in this district. I use 3 bushels of vetches, 1 bushel of peas (field), 1 bushel of field beans, 80 lbs. oats, per statute acre.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Mostly store cattle on grass, and horses also on grass.	I have made ensilage for a good many years, and find it most useful for store cattle, out fed. Coming out to the cattle warm, it is a great advantage in the cold and wet winter; I prefer sweet ensilage, and if good quality the cattle don't waste any; the grass should not be put in too wet.
From 7 to 12 days.	Second crop grass, and old meadow.	Not taken.		As they used it, from 14 lbs. upwards.	Calves, 1-year old, 2 and 3 year cattle.	I got five stacks of ensilage made for the Land Corporation of Ireland, Limited, the grass was got on to the stack by a "horse fork," and the clay also got on to the stack by means of horse fork appliances; worked constant till finished in each case. The ensilage in each case was very good, and little waste.
8 days, . .	Second crop clover.	Not tested.		Not weighed this year.	Store cattle, .	Cattle thriving very well on silage this year.
3 days, .	Meadow grass,	—	—	About 28 lbs. each cow.	Milch cows, .	—
No record kept.	Good meadow grass and flaggers.	—	—	—	Cattle. Find sheep will rarely touch it.	First class food, cattle eat it greedily and have done well. A great saving of hay, and the advantage gained in wet seasons by being able to put it together when *hay* making is out of the question, is very great. Some waste round all *sides* of the stack.
—	Old meadow grass.	About 130, .	—	14 lbs., . .	Stall-fed and store cattle, none to horses.	The ensilage last season was as usual very good, as the grass was built up wet, fresh cut, I find it first class for all cattle. Stall-fed 42 head and 170 stores out of doors, the house cattle gets the above allowance with 4 stone roots, 5 lbs. oil cake and hay per diem.
—	Upland meadow grass.	I never take temperature.		42 lbs. every morning and 1 stone of hay in evening.	I give it to all classes of animals, horses included.	I have made ensilage several years and find the only important matter to attend to is not to let the grass get too old before making ensilage, in fact not to let it get to seed, and to try and make it in wet weather if possible; I put about 8 acres of weighty meadow in the above sized stack, I cover the stack only with straw, I worked a water balanced roller making same.
A week, . .	Grass, . .	Not ascertained.		—	Cattle of all ages and horses.	Weighted with planks and stones. It turned out excellent stuff and went much further than hay would off the same amount of land. Only 6 inches round the sides were damaged owing to the edge being kept high and well weighted.
It extended over a month.	Grass of plantations and meadow grass.	Tried it only once, and the heat was 110 degrees.		From 7 to 14 lbs.,	Two year old heifers, bullocks, and yearling calves	Instead of three stacks, put all into one, last year. There is now less waste, and the quality is very good. The cattle get hay and ensilage alternately.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above," Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
* * *	1	1	45 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep	Walls cemented,	Clay, . . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . .	Partly below,	One stack,
Edward M. Armstrong, Esq., D.L., Mealiffe, Thurles.	1	–	40 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Rubble lined, concrete.	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Not necessary,	Partly below; 5 feet under surface.	—
Major Geo. Lidwill, J.P., Dromard, Templemore	–	1	—	—	—	—	Not, .	—	Without a silo, a quantity of green grass, covering [illegible] by 15 feet, being carted from 3 acres on three occasions, as the height decreased. Roofed with sedge over the grass, and stones over all
Richard T. Croasdaile, Esq., J.P., Wingfield, Shinrone.	1	1	38 feet by 10 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone built and cemented on inside.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . . .	Partly below,	One small stack in King's Co., made round, built up pretty high, sides quite perpendicular, a little raised in centre before covering, then a trench dug round and the clay thrown up on it.
W. T. Trench, Esq., D.L., Redwood, Lorrha, Roscrea.	2	2	24 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep.	Masonry, lined with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron, raised 3 feet over top of silo.	No, . . .	Partly below,	In stacks, drawing the grass on to it exactly like a manure heap, then sheeting with planks and weighting with stones, and covering with waste rubbish to keep out rain.
			30 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep.	Do., .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do., . .	
J. Willington, Esq., J.P., St. Kieran's, Parsonstown.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it in a stack, 15 feet by 15 feet, 8 feet high. Each morning, when too wet on account of the dew to go to the hay, I drew the grass to the silo stack. If the day was wet I stayed at it. The grass drawn each day was quite weight enough for what went on the day before. When finished, I sunk a pit and put about [illegible] feet of clay on top.
Mr John Grindley, Steward to Abel Buckley, Esq., Coolderry, Ballyporeen.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack 15 feet by 15 feet, 15 feet deep; the grass was cut at intervals, and well tramped, especially the sides by men as it was forked in, at last it was heavily weighted down with timber and large stones, and finished out to a top with straw, sides and top about 12 inches waste.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	–	27 feet by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone, and mortar, cemented over.	Concrete, . .	Wood, . .	Not, . .	Partly below,	No, . . .
Rev John Gaggin, Newchapel Glebe, Clonmel.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, by building [illegible] a plot (square), so as to bring height from ground some fifteen feet or so before subsidence
J. H. Power, Esq., J.P., Mount Richard, Carrick-on-Suir.	–	1	—	—	—	—	No, . .	Above surface	In round stack, 15 feet diameter, pressed by one beam and two levers (Blunt's), with heavy stones on brow, reaching 8 feet 10 and weighing about 1 cwt. to square yard; roof, slabs reaching from centre outwards and covered with 3 feet of scantling
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballyline, Tipperary.	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made without silo. 22 feet by 18 feet, 16 feet high; 20 feet by 18 feet, 16 feet high; 22 feet by 20 feet, 16 feet high; 16 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet high; small drains round them.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
3 weeks, .	Grass, . .	130 degrees, .	92 degrees, .	21 lbs. morning; hay first at night.	All kinds; cattle and horses.	I approve of silo highly.
.	—	No notes taken		—	Milch cows previous to calving, and young stock.	Ensilage (sour) of very good quality and no waste.
8 days, . .	Best meadow grass cut one day and put up the next.	Did not try the temperature.		Could not say at all.	Milch cows and store cattle only.	Used an old gravel pit. On top put 2 larch trees, 26 feet long, fastened with iron wires, and an end one, 14 feet, notched into the longitudinal stems. The intervals between the stems had ordinary stones put into them, about 2 feet 9 inches thick. All went well, and was greedily eaten to the very last. Hardly any waste.
The silo little more than a fortnight, the stack about ten days.	Grass in both,	Not tested.		Cannot say; cows and calves get it together, as well as outlying stores, probably one and a half stones each.	Cows, calves, and store cattle.	There is none bad on top of a stack, if enough clay, about 2 feet in depth, is put over it. The cows get the silage out on the grass and it does not taint the milk; if they got it in the house where they are milked it would give it a very bad taste.
—	Good grass, .	—	—	One stone to store cattle, one and a half years old, in the fields.	Young horses do not appear to care much for it, though they get no hay.	I am of the same opinion as already expressed in returns for previous years. Silage is a great help to hay as it can be made in broken weather, late in the season, of inferior grass, and in localities where haymaking, owing to trees, &c., would be impracticable. I cannot reduce the waste in the stack silage to less than 6 inches in depth all round the sides; very little at top and none at bottom.
Part of ten days.	The coarse rank grass growing round the ditches	Not taken.		About 14 lbs., .	Yearlings, .	There was a wonderful return of ensilage, though there was over a foot round the edges rotten. Any year that is unfavourable for hay I certainly will make ensilage. I consider silos a mistake, as the cost of carting the first cut grass would be enormous, and the stack is nearly as good.
13 days, . .	Meadow grass	—	—	24 lbs. per day,	Two-year old bullocks.	The bullocks did well on the ensilage. I consider it useful feeding. In a bad hay season it is decidedly better than spoilt and indifferent hay. The stack was made on the surface, three inches above narrow trench, cut round. Turned out of excellent quality, of a dark brown colour and the cattle eat it with relish.
4 days, . .	Upland meadow grass,	Temperature not tested.		Forty to fifty pounds.	Milch cows, .	I consider there was an increase in the yield of milk from ensilage, but great care is necessary to prevent the butter tasting. I prefer the ensilage in stacks, out of doors, as I have had previous years, but regret I did not make any last year
3 or 4, it may be done in 1 day.	The last silo I made was of fresh cut grass not capable of being saved as hay.	Highest temperature; boiling in the centre.		No rule, . .	I find all cattle eat it without surfeit, each animal knows its *quantum suffcit.*	Any sort of waste material that will throw off rain answers as covering. All these remarks apply to country-made silos and not to regularly built buildings.
Six, extending from Oct. 1st to Oct. 19th.	Meadow grass	165 degrees, .	140 degrees,	20 to 30 lbs. daily.	Milch cows,	I stopped field 1st June; began cutting 1st October (a thick, heavy mat of stuff with very little fibre). Piled about ten tons each day, on 1st, 3rd, 7th, 12th, and 19th, and then put on press; bottom heat, 120 degrees, middle, 140, and top, 165, which came down 10 degrees after pressure. No waste on top or bottom and only 6 inches round edges. Was 10 feet high when pressed. Commenced using November 20th, 1892, and finished April 15th, 1893. Top dark in colour, from middle down quite green. All full of sap and sweet, and was relished by the stock. It gave more than double the quantity of food and better than if made into hay, and was cut and piled for 1s. 6d. per ton.
—	Best meadow grass, fully ripe.	Could not tell.		Thrown to cattle on the field and let them eat as much as they like.	All kinds, young stock and dairy cattle, never gave any to horses.	I always raise a stack to about five feet first day, then let it rest for three or four days until the heat gets well up in it. Continue same process until sixteen feet in height, then put weight on it—timber and stones, then put hay on it and make it up like a hay stack and thatch it.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—*continued.*									
G. Massy Dawson, Esq., D.L., Ballinacourt, Tipperary.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The stack is built in the open field as the grass is cut, the form and manner of building is similar to an ordinary hay stack.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	-	24 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet mean depth; it is deeper at back than in front, being on the slope of a hill.	Three sides, and formed by an old quarry in the hill side, the fourth is a thick wall of masonry.	The natural rock at quarry bottom drained, naturally.	Corrugated iron and removable.	The fissures in the rock bottom, drained it perfectly.	Partly below and partly above level of road, which passes in front.	No, ...
Mr. Thomas Roberts, Steward to the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., &c., Curraghmore, Portlaw, Waterford.	1	-	22 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	12 inch brick wall.	Cement, . .	(No roof) being in a straw house.	Not drained, .	Level with surface.	Not in 1892, but in '90 and '91, in large stacks in the field.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
ANTRIM COUNTY.									
Major J. J. Rowan, J.P., Mount Davys, Cullybacky.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 13 feet by 1 feet, 13 feet high. Aylesford Dairy system, wire ropes and levers.
John S. Alexander, Esq., D.L., Portglenone.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in stack, 18 feet square, on level surface, pressure, Johnson principle, with wire ropes.
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfern, Whiteabbey.	2	1	Each 18 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement, concrete.	Wood covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof, so as to fill to the top.	Not. The slides of side entrance for removal when we come to use ensilage are made water-tight when we begin to fill silo.	All above surface.	Only made a very small stack, which is not yet opened.
Thomas H. Torrens, Esq., J.P., Edenmore, Whiteabbey	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have entirely discontinued making ensilage in silo. We make all in stacks on level ground.
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken, Ballynure.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Cement, .	Slated, .	—	Above, . .	—
Mrs. T. M. Lyons, Brookhill, Lisburn.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 18 feet, 20 feet high. Built on sleepers while grass green, then kept tight with ropes and pulleys.
Henry J. M'Cance, Esq., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack from the aftergrass of about 6 acres of lawn and 5 of plantations and orchard, 11 feet by 11 feet, 9 feet high when it settled down.
R. J. B. Marley, Esq., Seymour Hill, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stack; round stack, 18 feet in diameter, height about 18 feet. Made a round stack of the wet grass, if grass gets a little dry water it well in stack and tramp grass well down, at evening put on top some planks with stones or old metal for weight, more the better. When finished cover with sods face downwards and put about 1 foot to 18 inches of earth on top.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	Grass from meadow.	—	—	*Ad lib.*, . .	To all kinds of cattle.	By making ensilage a great waste of time and food is guarded against during wet weather in hay making.
It was filled first in about 10 days and totally weighted; 3 weeks later, when it had sunk, weights were taken off and it was filled again — piling high to allow for settling.	Marsh grass, grass from under trees and also meadow grass, also nettles from the forest, and ferns at top and bottom, these were eaten by the cattle.	—	—	Half ensilage, half hay chaffed together and mixed with pulped roots.	All our cattle and horses, but the latter had no pulped roots.	The temperature was not tested, but every effort was made by excluding the air, and by filling as quick as possible to limit the fermentation; that the fermentation was moderate is proved by the green and fresh appearance of the contents, when opened, except the top spit which was dark brown. The ensilage this spring proved more valuable than ever, the cold winter and long dry spring exhausted all our fodder, and but for the silo it would have been difficult to maintain our live-stock. The important gain of a properly managed silo consists in its converting into useful food, coarse grasses, which were previously, and without this instrumentality, only fit for and only used as litter or left to rot. I estimate that this season our silo added about 100 tons to our food supply. I may state from experience that the main conditions of success consist in getting together your materials quickly and weighting them heavily and without delay. The quality was better than ever, and it came in as an invaluable supplement to our food supply, this dry and trying spring.
About 8 days,	Green grass, .	—	—	About 1 stone (14 lbs.) per head.	Store cattle, also dairy cows.	—

ULSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
3 days at intervals.	Meadow grass, planting grass.	Not	taken.	50 lbs., . .	Cows and young cattle.	—
About 12 days,	Ordinary rough grass about plantations, &c.	Kept no	record.	28 lbs., . .	Principally to 1 and 2 year old store cattle.	It uses grass that would otherwise be lost, and makes good, wholesome food, and cattle like it very much.
Cannot say, .	Silo—grass from field, of which remainder was made into hay. Stack—aftergrass.	—	—	Cows 70 and 80 lbs.—which I consider as good as the greater quantity previously given, but I see no objection to the greater quantity.	Alderney and Jersey cows; cart horses—about one-third chaffed with their hay decidedly improved their condition during winter	Ensilage made from grass or hay field has turned out better and with less pungent smell than that made, as previously, from grass amongst trees
About 10 days.	After grass, .	Not	taken.	About 28 lbs., .	Milch cows and young stock.	We have but one stack this year, 20 feet by 10, weighted with stones, finished on top with hay bottoms shape of a rick, and thatched to keep out wet. Ensilage excellent.
About a week,	Ordinary meadow grass,	Not	taken.	No register kept. No fixed quantity.	To milch cattle only.	The cattle were fond of the ensilage and it seemed to increase the flow of milk. I consider it good feeding, but I had considerable loss next the walls of the silo.
8 days, . .	Coarse grass,	185 degrees, .	160 degrees, .	12 cwt. for 80 cows each day.	Milch cows, .	Very good for feeding milking cows. I have never tried it with any others.
7 or 8, part of, days.	After grass. .	No record kept, my man thinks it never got above 160 degrees.		—	—	This silo or stack was made for the purpose of using up the aftergrass in lawn and plantations. My people understand the making of ensilage pretty well, and don't bother much about the heat. This stack is very good, and a few stores are eating it, and apparently liking it well in the field.
Took about 12 days in make, working at intervals, equal to about four whole days work.	Short grass off bleach-fields, and some longer grass from banks of river.	Had not a special thermometer, tried it one day, with common thermometer when it registered about 140 degrees Fahr.		About 7 lbs. once per diem.	Milch cattle and stores.	Cattle were very fond of the silage when they became accustomed to it. The silage did not cause any bad taste in milk. I consider that it is a very good plan to make silage when weather is too bad to make good hay. I did not make a stack for silage in 1892 as weather was good at the time. The stack referred to above was made in 1891. There was some loss at sides of stack, and a little at top and bottom.

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Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY—*continued.*									
R. J. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., per F. C. Bogue, Esq., Benvarden, Dervock.	1	–	16 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Paved, .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	–
CAVAN COUNTY.									
Mr. W. Mitchell, for S. Sanderson, Esq., Clover Hill, Belturbet.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Built in a round stack on the surface of the ground, 30 feet diameter, 9 feet high, stones put on top for pressure, roofed over with rushes.
D. A. Mortimer, Esq., J.P., Lakeview, Mullagh, Kells.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	I have had great success in making ensilage, and found out that it is not a difficult thing to do.
Joseph Pratt, Esq., D.L., Cabra Castle, Kingscourt.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	In three round stacks of 16 feet diameter each, 8½ feet high to eave; two of them pressed with Blunt's pressing gear.
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
Major James Hamilton, D.L., Brownhall, Ballintra.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 feet by 30 feet by 8 feet, when settled 16 feet by 12 feet by 6 feet, when settled 10 feet by 12 feet by 5 feet, when settled.
" " "	1	–	–	Stone, . .	Clay, . . .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	–
Col. Robert G. Montgomery, D.L., Convoy House, Raphoe.	1	–	28 feet by 17 feet; 9 feet deep to the eave.	Stone and lime,	Clay, peat, .	Galvanized iron,	Yes, . .	Gables and front above, grown back against a bank.	For two years it was made in stacks in the field of late meadow, simply built up and weighted, it was fairly good but not equal to the home, and more waste. It was not filled at once, the first filling was allowed to settle for about a week, then it was finally filled.
DOWN COUNTY.									
Wm. Macklin, Esq., Ballygowan, Lisburn.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes, in stacks, 18 feet by 12 feet, 9 feet high.
Francis Dwyer, Esq., J.P., Belvidere, Lisburn.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	I have not a silo, but make ensilage as I would a haystack in 4-acre field. Strong grass cut when very fresh green, and after much rain. Board on top, and weight heavily with stones.
Mr. James Watson, Land Steward to General Andrew Nugent, D.L., Portaferry House, Portaferry.	2	–	18 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete .	Slates, .	Not, . .	On surface, .	–
W. S. Boyd, Esq., Bloomfield.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	By Johnston's lever press in open air, without foundations or covers, being built on the ground similarly to an ordinary stack, with iron rails under it, to which a running wire is attached.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About ten days—at intervals.	Meadow grass,	Not	taken.	About 2 stone, .	Two year old store cattle.	—
14 days, .	Grass, . .	Was not	taken.	From 40 to 50 lbs.; cattle are getting other food also.	Cross-bred, from 1 to 2 years old.	—
16 days, . .	14 acres of average meadow. We never ceased making the stack, as fast as the carts could draw to the stack.	—	—	About 3 cwt. to 30 cattle each day.	Store cattle, not to horses.	When once a stack of ensilage is commenced, keep at it until all the grass is piled up, then cover over with 18 inches of clay got out of a drain, all round the stack, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The stack I had made this year was 30 feet diameter, and when finished was about 18 feet but sunk to 8 feet high.
3 days each stack.	Old meadow grass.	No ascer	tained.	About ¼ cwt., .	Store cattle, .	Same as those I have already made from Enniscoe, County Mayo.
As fast as it settled to a reasonable height.	Natural grass, Good close short meadow off limestone; much better than long grass.	—	—	—	To cattle; not horses.	I kept over half of one from last year; the face was thoroughly hard where it was cut when left, but fully a foot was soft and damaged. The rest was perfectly sound and as good as fresh silage.
No record, .	Grass, . .	No	record.	—	Bullocks, . .	—
About 4 days,	Good grass from a field too sheltered for hay.	Have no	record.	When first given 5 or 7 lbs., afterwards a stone or more.	Dairy cows and stall-fed beasts; never tried horses.	We have been using ensilage for 3 years and find it answers very well; it is liked greatly by all kind of cattle, and never seems to disagree with them. We never found it affect the milk or butter in the least, but the milk vessels should be removed at once from the house where it is used.
Four days, .	Grass, . .	179 degrees, .	156 degrees, .	Not accurately weighed, but probably about 50 lbs.	Cows and young stock.	—
—	Good meadow grass and plantation cuttings.	180 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	18 lbs.; too much causes looseness.	Milk cattle and young stock, have not tried horses with it.	—
3 days, . .	Old meadow grass,	130 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	As much as they will eat.	Milch cows and all young stock.	I consider it the best feeding for milch cows in existence, particularly so it coming so cheap, as the grass used for making the ensilage is perfectly worthless for any other purpose.
—	Grass only, .	180 degrees, .	Not registered.	I had no roots this season, and finished 13 bullocks, 28 heifers fed in loose boxes on silage, with about 10 lbs. daily of cake and corn mixed, for which I obtained top market prices, averaging 81s. for beasts weighing from 10 to 12 cwt.	Stall-fed cattle and dairy cows only.	Previous to 9th July cut plantation grass and all rough grass, braced down and left so till 22nd July, then opened and continued with four-year old upland grass containing an unusual quantity of ragweeds, bracing down each night, and knocked off work whenever temperature approached 160 degrees until reduced.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DOWN COUNTY—*continued.*									
Robt. Edwd. Ward, Esq., D.L., Banger Castle, Bangor, Belfast.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silege made by Blunt's patent lever press; 21 feet by 1 feet; 8 feet high, built on floor of hay barn.
Thomas D Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fort Breda, Belfast.	2	-	16 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete 8 inches, with a coat of cement over all.	Concrete, with cement over.	Movable galvanized 2-foot iron curved sheets.	No, . . .	All below, with wood frame three feet above ground, to allow of weights to be covered.	No, ...
FERMANAGH COUNTY									
Mr. Wm. Lockhart, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, D.L., Florence Court, Enniskillen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In an open hay she stack 18 feet lon 14 feet wide, and 1 feet high whe settled.
J. B. Frith, Jun., Esq., for Rev. J. B. Frith, J.P., The Cross, Enniskillen.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Broken stones, .	No roof, . .	Not, . .	Above surface,	No. . .
John A. Smith, Esq., Skeeg, Brookeboro.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Round, and weighte with clay, som straw and som rushes to keep i dry, forming a hea like a head of a rick of hay, 24 feet broad, 8½ feet high.
Lieut. R. M Archdale, R.N., J.P., Crocknacrieve, Ballinamallard	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A round stack bel like pike of ha about 20 feet diameter.
The Rt. Rev. Charles M. Stack, D.D., J.P., Bishop of Clogher, Knockballymore, Clones	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Dry gravel, .	Hay, . . .	Dry, . .	Below, . .	Have not made an without a silo th year.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
W. Ranken, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Coleraine.	1	-	19 feet by 14 feet; 6½ feet deep.	Stone and lime coated with cement.	Gravel, . .	None, . .	Not, . . .	Above surface,	—
Mr. G. Moody, for Mrs. Jane Ritter, Spring Hill, Limavady.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	Below, . .	We make our silage in a pit, belo ground. The soil i a soft, fine sand which keeps up al the sides withou any walls, the sand out of the pit is used to weight the sil when filled.
Michael King, Esq., Strangemon.	1	-	16 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet deep.	Brick, . .	Earth, . .	Stones and thatch.	Not, . .	Surrounded on three sides with earth.	No.
J. Jackson Clark, Esq., J.P., Largantogher, Maghera.	-	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, and weighted with earth and stones at the rate of one cwt. weight on each square foot. I put 40 statute acres of meadow into them.
Samuel Shannon, Esq., Cashquin, Gallagh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, partly below and above, 40 feet by 15 feet, 15 feet high; drained.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days			
24 days, . .	Grass from meadow and under trees.	150 degrees, .	130 degrees,	21 lbs., . . .	Stores and milch cows.	The pasturage in the North of Ireland being so soft during winter, it is impossible for cattle to have a run out. Silage, when made according to instructions given by Ensilage Press Co., Leicester, supplies this want. Great care should be taken when given to milk cattle that they should get it at mid-day, and the person who cuts it out of stack should have nothing to do with their milking. We have made ensilage here for the last 4 or 5 years successfully. It certainly does improve the quality of the milk. The complaints made against it, of tainting the milk, are entirely owing to want of precaution in the persons who have to do with the feeding of the cows. This year greater weight has been put on, and a sweeter description of ensilage produced.
4 days, . .	Grass, . .	Not taken.		42 lbs., . . .	Alderney milch cows only.	The summer being dry at the time of filling the silos, I put several large barrels of water into each as they were filled. The ensilage is particularly good this year.
10 days, . .	Rough grass and meadow grass.	Took no temperature.		About 17 to 20 lbs.	Three-year old heifers, two-year old heifers, and yearlings.	When making the stack of ensilage I used no pressure, but as the heat came to the top I added more grass to the stack, and in this way every 4 or 5 days I kept adding grass to the stack until I finished.
About 14 days	Meadow grass	Not known.		14 lbs.,	Two-year old dry heifers.	The ensilage was made in July, during wet weather.
8 days from beginning to finish.	Meadow grass,	—	—	20 lbs., . . .	Milk cows, .	Most of the grass was carted wet. The cows eat it greedily, and there is no waste, only round the outside.
About a month	Meadow cut early.	Not taken.		Not yet given, .	—	Weather was so good in hay time last year only made one stack. I never use any pressure now, and find stacks have as little waste as when made with Johnson's patent wire or any other patent appliance.
About 10 days	—	Not observed.		—	Young bullocks; but chiefly milch cows and ewes and lambs.	Ensilage made dry last year and pressed at once. It is very good. The ewes eat it readily. The fermentation has not been excessive. It is now over ten years since I began this system.
8 days,	Lawn planting and old meadow grass.	Not tested.		14 to 21 lbs., .	Stores, milch cows, and fattening stock.	The only covering put on was a few inches of rushes and then weighted with stones. There is no waste in the bottom, very little at the sides, but about a foot of the top is spoiled. The quality is excellent, and the cattle eat it with avidity, but the horses don't care for it.
About 8 days,	Orchard grass and laid corn.	Not ascertained, but about 146 degrees F.		7 to 10 lbs., .	Two-year old store bullocks.	—
—	—	—	—	—	None given to milch cows or to horses.	Results very satisfactory.
Generally 4 days.	Sole meadow	130 degrees, .	I kept the heat between 100 and 120 degrees. When the heat exceeded 130 degrees, I increased the weight, and soon brought it back again.	The cattle got it twice a day —as much as they could eat.	To all my cattle —cart horses get it once a day in winter. Some were very fond of it; one or two did not eat it well.	I am strongly in favour of ensilage. Mine this year in all the stacks was very good. I am sure that the same quantity of meadow made into ensilage will feed 50 per cent. more cattle than if made into hay. As to horse feeding, I am not quite so sure that it is a success. I intend this year to increase still further the quantity of ensilage. I first began to make it in 1884, only putting 10 acres of meadow in, and I have gone on increasing each year with satisfactory results.
6 days, . .	Meadow grass,	Unknown.		Unknown, .	Stores, . .	The greatest objection we have to the ensilage is it is so heavy to work with when giving it to the cattle, and the loss which there is round the stack, otherwise I am very partial to it, and the cattle are very fond of it.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey, K.P., 32, Eaton-square.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 22 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Cement, . .	Wood, . .	Drained, .	Partly below,	Yes: two years ago we had ensilage made in stack in field, covered with plank, stone, and hay; was very good, only a great loss on outside.
TYRONE COUNTY									
W. Sinclair, Esq., J.P., Holyhill.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, which when raised to required height were covered by heaped straw. 24 feet by 18 feet, 15 to 18 feet deep when complete.
A. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Benburb, Moy. .	1	-	28 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick and stone, and inside cemented	Concrete, . .	Round timber covered with felt and tar.	Drained outside walls.	Partly below,	No, ...
J. B Gunning Moore, Esq., D.L., Loymount, Cookstown.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Brick lined with cement.	Concrete, . .	Iron, ...	Yes, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
Thomas G. Stokes, Esq., Aughnacloy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack weighted with clay and stones.
James Brown, Esq., J.P., Donaghmore.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
GALWAY COUNTY.									
Mr. W. L. Hay, for the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., Clonbrock, Ahascragh.	1	1	36 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	Not, .	Above, . .	Yes, in a round stack in the field, covered with clay one foot thick.
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	1	36 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	Slate, . . .	Yes, . .	Half above, half below surface.	Yes, in a stack in the field where grown, 20 feet square and 12 feet high.
H. D'Esterre Strevens, Esq., J.P., Rookwood, Athleague.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. I make ensilage stacks 20 feet in diameter, and put 20 Irish acres of grass on each. I then cover the stack by digging a trench round the bottom, and throwing the earth over the stack.
J. M. Aylward Lewis, Esq., Ballinagar, Loughrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack,

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ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle, per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
3 days, . .	Rough meadow grass, comfrey and vetches	We have no guide (ensilage thermometer).		42 lbs., . .	Milch cows and young cattle.	—
About 25 days	Grass and rye.	—	—	—	—	The only new feature in my practice has been young rye grown after green crops, sown early in November, and cut in first week in June, for ensilage. This was used for feeding young cattle and answered well. The ground was ploughed immediately, and sown with oats which were cut green in November and December. My land steward says that we began to cut the oats in the middle of October, giving it to bullocks which were being fattened on the grass which we feared would run short, and also to dairy stock after bullocks were sold, and cows put into the house about November 12, it was given to young stock and lasted till the middle of December, when the rye ensilage was opened and given to dry stock of different sorts with excellent result. He says that between the two crops we were better off for feeding than we could have been with any other forage crop, which, as he did not look at all favourably on the experiment, was a strong testimony in its favour.
About 35 days	Plantation grass and old meadow grass.	From 135° to 138°.	Cannot say.		Two year old bullocks and milch cows.	I still like ensilage, especially in wet seasons.
Cannot say, done at various times.	Plantation grass and "aftergrass" of "upland" hay.	Cannot say.		About 26 lbs per head, not weighed.	Milch cattle, .	Much liked by the cows, flow and richness of milk improved.
4 days, . .	Grass from under trees and from a meadow.	—	—	7 lbs., . . .	Milch cows, .	I never had such good ensilage or so little waste. I retain a high opinion of the food as an accessory in feeding milch cows.
6 days, . .	Vetches and oats.	—	—	About 24 lbs., .	Young stock under two years, but no horses.	I made an experiment in a previous year by feeding an equal number of cattle on hay, straw and turnips, and the others on silage alone, with the result, in this case, that those fed on silage alone, were seriously short in weight at the end of the trial. I would be glad to know if there have been other experiments on similar lines and the results.

CONNAUGHT.

19 days, . .	Grass. . .	Not tried.		About 60 lbs. to milch cows, and about 80 lbs. to store cattle on grass	Milch cows, young cattle, and young horses lying out.	The silo was first filled in July, and occupied about 19 days, but not continuously, thus weighted. Weights taken off after 5 weeks and refilled, and weighted again.
About 10 days,	Old meadow,	Cannot say.		2 stone to outliers.	Store cattle and milch cows.	I find the stack in the field most suitable as saving cartage, which is the chief expense in making ensilage; but every farmer should make some as stock thrive very well on it and keep their condition well.
It depends on distance to be caried.	Grass, . .	I have not used a thermometer but will do so in future.		I give as much as they will consume, with a little straw (cut).	Store cattle, milch cows, and sheep.	I consider ensilage most useful, it can be made in the end of the season when the harvest is saved, and late meadows will, by that time, give a heavy crop. If a wet week comes in haymaking season you can at once turn to the ensilage stack. I have made good silage of grass cut so long and not saved owing to constant rain that it would have been useless as hay. You require to round the top of stack, and see that the sides are perpendicular.
About 10 days,	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Store cattle, .	—

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY —*continued.*									
Mr. Jas. M'Culla, for the Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., Woodlawn.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made on surface sloping; grass carted to stack; working horses on the outer edges principally, and keeping sides and ends pulled hard, 50 feet by 2 feet; 8 feet high, with drain cut round
O. O'H. Trench, Esq., J.P., Clonfert, Eyrecourt.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack by cutting grass and carting same to stack, and when completed building small hay rick on top of stack, 12 yards by 4 yards
Francis F. Persse, Esq., C.E., J.P., agent to the Right Hon. Viscount Gough, D.L., Lough Cutra Castle, Gort.	-	1	—	—	-	—	—	—	The ensilage has been made on a level site, the grass being carted up one side and the empty carts going down the other; the sides were trimmed and thrown on top, and the whole covered with sods, and over this 18 inches of clay; 40 feet by feet, 8 feet high.
J. E. Jackson, Esq., J.P., agent to the Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L., Lisloughry, Cong.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack; the stack 30 feet by 20 feet, about 12 feet high when settled down. The stack each day was loaded with stones, and when it had settled down was covered with clay
R. W. Waithman, Esq., D.L., Moyne Park, Ballyglunin.	-	2	—	—	—	—	No, . . .	On surface, .	In stacks (round), feet diameter.
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, L. and Cust. Rot., Derrycarne, Dromod.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, an oblong stack of grass weighted with timber and rocks, and hay at the top of all, the hay being protected from weather by thatch.
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect.	3	1	(1.) Co. Longford, 25 feet by 22 feet; 10 feet deep. (2.) 40 feet by 20 feet, 11 feet deep (3.) 35 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep.	Rough rubble built and plastered. Do., . Do., .	Limestone quarry. Concrete, . . do., .	Thatched, . . Corrugated iron, Slated, . . .	Naturally dry, Drained, . Do., . .	Partly below, Do. Do.,	Yes, No. 4, 30 feet by 20 feet: 10 feet high, excavated into hill and cartway made alongside of hill so that the filling of silo could be made down hill, and part at first thrown off cart direct on to silo. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are in Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House, Kinlough.	1	1	40 feet by 18 feet; 7 feet deep.	Concrete, .	Flags, .	Slates, . . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	Yes, on an evicted farm, very late in season; the rough grass was put in a round stack about 10 feet high, which sunk to about 4 feet, there was a good deal of waste, but the interior was well enough eaten by outliers.
John S. Ellis, Esq., J.P., Wardhouse, Tullaghan.	1	—	22 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Yes, . . .	Concrete, .	Hayrick, .	Drained, .	Above, . .	Ensilage has been made in walls as above and a rick of hay over it.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
7 days, .	Late meadow, upon which pheasants were reared.	About 110 degrees.		—	Given generally cattle, horses, sheep, &c.	The stack was weighted with old timber, grasslogs, and covered round the sides, or edges, with the sods taken from drainage cut all round. When heat became moderated the produce of a field of some 40 tons of hay was built on stack, and thatched with cheap felt. Hay and ensilage cut down in bench's, chaffed together and fed to all stock—to which mode of feeding I give a decided preference.
Not ascertained; was performed on odd days during wet weather in August and September.	Grass, . .	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained.	Milch cows and store cattle.	I do not consider ensilage a substitute for hay, but when given to cattle along with hay they do fairly well on it, and it helps to economise winter food, but given by itself it purges them too much.
11 days, . .	Meadow grass,	Not tested.		40 lbs. to each beast each day	2-year old cattle, and milch cows	There was extremely little waste in above silo, about 12 inches at the top and the same at the sides; and the cattle ate it well from the first.
About 12 days,	Coarse grass from under trees.	Never tested.		28 lbs. to cows and 16 lbs. to calves, with about 7 lbs. of hay.	To cows in calf, and last year calves.	I find a little hay with the ensilage prevents scour, which I found the cattle got last year, when no hay was given. The cows and calves were all fed in the open on light land, never under cover.
About a month.	Green oats, rye grass.	As high as it will rise.		56 lbs., more or less.	Cattle, milch cows, farm horses, sheep, and ewes with lamb.	—
Am uncertain,	Only fresh-mown grass.	Not ascertained.		Not weighed, but a good meal.	Principally to store cattle; but also to the cows.	—
6 to 8 weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	Not tested.		—	Store cattle and sheep.	The summer of 1892 being very uncertain, the making of ensilage was a great advantage, for in all cases the ensilage was good wholesome food, while much hay was very poorly saved and the saving costly. All further particulars are given in my reports of 1890-91.
About 12 days,	Some good quality grass and some very poor.	Not taken.		—	To all sorts of cattle.	I have been making ensilage in the same way for four or five years. It has always been fairly successful, and certainly the cattle here prefer it to fairly good hay.
First filling 3 days, second, 2 days.	All grass, .	Not tested.		Not weighed, .	Given to cows, year-olds, three year-olds, and six months; none to horses,	I give the ensilage and three feeds of meadow hay to housed cattle twice daily, and to cattle not housed, ensilage once in the evening, hay in the morning, all cattle do well, and like it better than hay.

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PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LEITRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
R. C. Roberts, Esq., for Colonel Clements, J.P., Lough Rynn, Dromod.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made without a silo, being made up in a square stack, 24 feet by 24 feet, feet high, and covered with 2 feet deep of clay, over which rushes were put on to keep out rain.
MAYO COUNTY.									
Lord J. T. Browne, D.L., Westport.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stack, 48 feet long by 32 feet wide, feet high to eave, ridged up from eaves 5 feet, then covered with old heavy stone slates, which are covered with ferns and thatched. During construction it is kept well pressed, rolled, and weighted.
Mitchell Brothers, Bowling Park, Bradford.	-	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. William Ross, Steward to V. C. Kennedy, Esq., J.P., Newport.	1	-	17 feet by 15 feet; 17 feet deep.	Cemented, .	Cemented, .	Slates,. .	Not, . .	Partly below,	No,. . . . .
Mr. S. F. Prince, Manager to Mrs. A. M. Cliva, Ballycroy.	5	1	(4.) 14 feet by 8 feet; 9 feet deep. (1.) 18 feet by 18 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, Do., . . .	Concrete, . . No floor, sandstone gravel pit.	Iron, . . . Do., . . .	Drained, . Do., . .	6 feet below, 3 feet above. All above surface.	Stack 25 feet long, feet wide, in hay barn, iron roof, all long grass, topped up with some coarse grass and rushes, for say 3 feet; with a layer of 6 inches of peat moss litter such as I litter all the stock with, then old pieces of timber, then about 5 feet of turf (peat), that I grind up for bedding.
R. Vesey Stoney, Esq., D.L., Rosturk, Westport.	3	2	60 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet deep. 30 feet by 10 feet; 16 feet deep. 17 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet deep.	Walls cemented, Do., . . Do., . . .	No, ... Concrete, . . Paved, .	Iron, . Do., . . . Slates, .	No, . . . Do, . . . Do, . . .	Partly below. Do. . . Above. . .	Two stacks, 30 feet diameter, 30 feet high. Carting grass and making circular stack, covering over with earth 18 inches deep, from trench cut outside stack.
Mrs. Matilda Saunders Knox Gore, Belleek Manor Ballina	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stack above ground, pressure obtained by weighted levers; 14 feet by 11 feet; 10 feet high.
Joseph Pratt, Esq., D.L., Enniscoe, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack; 19 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, feet to eave, rick pressed with Johnson's ratchet drum press, not thatched but covered with bracken, &c.
Wm. Fetherston H., Esq., Glenmore, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 18 feet, 7 feet high made in a place hollowed out of the side of a mound, up which the carts are driven. When completed, sods with the grass downwards put over the ensilage; stones over them for weight; finished with sloping roof of rushes and sedge.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle, if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days, . .	Grass from sides of avenues, &c.	—	—	56 lbs., . .	All horned cattle.	The ensilage made in this stack is of a light green colour of first-class quality and much liked by all our stock. The stack was nearly 11 feet high when finished; no waste on top or bottom, and about 3 inches bad on sides.
Fully a month.	Meadow grass, nettles, flaggers, grass cut under trees, and at edges of woods, &c.	Not ascertained.		About 2 to 3 stones a day to each beast.	Feeds about 100 store outlying cattle for 3 months.	Cattle are greedy for it; prefer it to good hay; it is nearly all sweet ensilage; about 3 inches (but say ½ foot) of the outside all round gets rotten and becomes manure. The cost of labour, including mowing part (most being cut by machine worked by my own horses), £26.
—	—	—	—	—	—	We have only made one experiment with ensilage, and this was a simple stack, weighted from the top; in appearance like an ordinary haystack, about 70 per cent. of the ensilage was good for feeding purposes. Have not required ensilage since then on account of not having stock to feed.
[illegible] days, . .	Grass off old meadows.	Kept no account of the heat.		Not weighed, gives them as much as they can eat.	Store bullocks, out-liers.	It is very good; the cattle eat it clean up, and doing well on it.
From 25 to 30 days each.	In silos—chiefly green rye, with some grass, all chaffed.	170 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	Full grown cattle, 28 lbs. with chaffed hay and straw.	Stall fed cattle, milch cows, store cattle, and horses.	The chaffed silage from the pits I mix through about three times its bulk of chaffed hay and straw, with a little pulped cabbage or turnips (as long as I have any).
Silo about 6 weeks; stacks about fortnight.	Good meadow grass.	—	—	—	Store cattle—above 1 cubic foot per day, or 40 lbs. in weight.	I made stacks this year, as weather was too variable for hay, and found them a great success.
—	Meadow, .	Not known.		—	Milch cows, .	—
19 days—at intervals.	Old meadow and bottom pasture.	Not ascertained.		45 lbs to cows—less to outliers.	Cows, calves, and store cattle.	Silage good; I am still of opinion that the system is most valuable and suitable for this climate—besides getting more fodder, and being able to turn into food what would otherwise be wasted—cattle of all classes prefer it to hay, and thrive well on it.
About 20 days, at broken intervals, according to the weather.	Coarse grass, also weedy and imperfectly ri[illegible] oats.	Not observed.		About 4 stone each.	Dairy cows only.	A system admirably suited to the uncertain damp and variable climate of this country. Involving no expense, available by any peasant farmer. Hay can be only made on fine days, but ensilage can be made on any days which are not too wet for men to stand out.

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PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MAYO COUNTY —*continued.*									
R. W. Orme, Esq., J.P., Owenmore, Crossmolina.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 16 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep, bands of wire thrown across the top and weighted at the ends, covered with rushes.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
Thomas A. P. Mapother, Esq., J.P., Kilteevan.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, with one of Blunt's Patent Screw and Lever Presses.
M. A. Levinge, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Athlone.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Without a silo by heaping freshly cut grass together and putting heavy weights on it.
The Right Hon. the O'Conor Don, D.L., Clonalis.	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. W. Hynes, Esq., J.P., Woodmount, Ballinasloe.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In the open. Stack 26 feet long; 22 feet broad; 16 feet high.
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Charles Webb, Esq., Agent to Sir H. Gore-Booth, Bart., D.L., Lissadill.	2	–	40 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Drained . .	Partly below,	Not this year, . .

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CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
9 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not registered.		28 lbs., . .	To milch cows only.	—
About 10 days with intervals.	Grass from old meadow, from 1 to 3 days cut.	150 degrees, .	Not recorded,	From 18 to 45 lbs. according to size.	Store cattle (yearlings and two-year olds), and milch cows. To horses about 28 lbs. per diem.	I found that feeding milch cows exclusively on silage produced a tendency to scour, and therefore substituted hay for silage every second day. When given both together they showed a preference for silage, and did not taste the hay till the former was finished.
About 4 days,	Coarse grass,	Can't tell.	Never made any calculation on this subject.	As much as they could eat.	Three-year old cattle and yearlings.	I generally make the ensilage in some old sand pit or plan of this sort, first preparing the sides of it in this way , so that the carts of grass can be drawn up to it to a considerable height, and when the heap is 10 or 12 feet high I heap all the weight I can get of timber, clay, stones, &c., on it, the more weight the better, cover it from rain and snow, and leave it till I want it, I find cattle to prefer it to the best of hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I made last year about the same number of silos and stacks as on previous year, and I have nothing more to add to my remarks. I again found covering with peat mould most effective, and I put no other weight upon the silo except the peat.
18 days, .	Coarse grass off reclaimed bog,	165 degrees, .	144 degrees, .	28 lbs., . .	Heifers and bullocks.	Cost 3s. a ton when finished. Where I fed the cattle with silage white clover came up. The dropping of the cattle is equal to that of cattle fed with oat-cake. Cattle improve on it better than on the best hay. I press every day's cutting. The damper the grass is the better.
8 weeks, . .	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	56 lbs., . .	Dairy cows, .	We find it gives more milk, and better than any other food.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155·3 Feet) Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1892:—

The barometer stood highest in 1892, on the 22nd March, at 9 P.M., wind calm, when it was 30·686 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 29th October, when it was 28·948 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 74·8 degrees of Fahrenheit on 26th June, and the lowest 13·6 degrees on 27th December. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·750 inch on 28th May, with wind N.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 128 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the E. on the 20th February, when the pressure was 2·50 lbs. per square foot.

1892.	Barometer. Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah. Mean. 9.0 A.M.	Mean. 9.0 P.M.	Mean. Mean.	Mean. Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Temperature. Self-Registering Thermometers. Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Mean. Of all Lowest.	Mean. Temp.	Mean. Range.	Hygrometer. 9.0 A.M. Mean. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.
January,	29·870	29·855	29·863	0·015	30·476	28·557	1·919	55·0	17·2	37·8	42·6	31·5	37·1	11·1	39·8	38·4	35·4	·207	88·4
February,	29·784	29·809	29·796	0·025	30·679	29·171	1·508	55·3	25·3	30·0	44·3	34·3	39·3	10·0	40·3	39·0	37·1	·225	87·3
March,	30·064	30·068	30·066	0·004	30·686	29·267	1·419	58·7	14·0	44·7	44·8	29·4	37·1	15·4	38·1	36·0	33·0	·189	82·1
April,	30·053	30·030	30·042	0·023	30·528	29·968	0·560	62·7	22·3	40·4	53·5	34·9	44·2	18·6	46·5	42·7	38·8	·233	73·5
May,	29·949	29·944	29·947	0·005	30·386	29·489	0·897	67·6	30·4	37·2	59·1	43·0	51·1	16·1	53·2	49·2	45·1	·300	74·5
June,	29·373	29·391	29·382	0·018	30·354	29·355	0·999	74·8	32·7	42·1	63·4	46·9	55·1	16·5	57·0	53·0	49·1	·356	73·7
July,	30·026	30·015	30·021	0·011	30·370	29·467	0·903	73·2	35·0	38·2	62·7	48·8	55·7	13·9	57·8	55·6	50·2	·358	78·1
August,	29·860	29·846	29·853	0·014	30·238	29·170	1·068	69·3	36·2	33·1	65·5	50·8	58·2	14·7	59·1	56·5	53·5	·420	79·4
September,	29·907	29·904	29·906	0·003	30·321	29·380	0·941	65·0	38·1	26·9	60·2	45·7	53·0	14·5	55·3	50·9	47·6	·338	75·7
October,	29·783	29·772	29·778	0·011	30·417	28·949	1·468	62·0	35·1	26·9	50·8	36·6	43·7	14·2	44·8	42·1	39·0	·244	80·4
November,	29·930	29·929	29·930	0·001	30·379	29·270	1·109	57·0	24·5	32·5	51·8	39·1	45·5	12·7	46·2	43·9	41·2	·264	88·2
December,	29·940	29·944	29·945	0·005	30·317	29·362	0·955	55·3	15·0	40·3	44·6	31·7	38·1	10·6	37·8	36·6	34·0	·206	86·4
Total,	359·124	359·106	359·118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	643·5	470·9	557·2	–	572·4	537·2	500·5	3·320	964·9
Mean,	29·927	29·925	29·927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53·6	39·2	46·4	–	47·7	44·8	41·7	·277	80·4

1892.	Rain. Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Rain. Total Amount for Month.	Rain. Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.	Ozone. 9.0 A.M.	Cloud. Monthly Total.	Cloud. Daily Mean.	Wind. Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot. N.	Pressure.	N.E.	Pressure.	E.	Pressure.	S.E.	Pressure.	S.	Pressure.	S.W.	Pressure.	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January,	26	2·142	·480	·6	180	5·8	2	0·97	0	0·00	0	0·44	2	2·21	1	0·06	0	2·27	16	8·12	4	1·70	3
February,	20	1·332	·560	·6	190	6·6	0	0·00	2	1·06	5	5·06	5	4·07	1	0·44	1	1·75	13	2·57	1	0·13	0
March,	11	1·090	·440	·5	180	5·8	5	0·04	2	1·31	7	1·59	5	1·24	3	1·22	0	0·00	3	1·09	6	0·23	0
April,	10	1·230	·450	·5	147	4·9	4	1·91	2	1·50	6	2·73	0	0·00	1	0·12	1	0·50	9	4·08	4	1·06	0
May,	20	4·270	1·750	·6	201	6·5	0	0·00	6	3·75	7	3·82	1	0·68	6	1·02	2	2·69	5	6·04	0	0·30	1
June,	18	1·840	·470	·5	146	4·9	6	1·38	2	0·44	5	1·88	0	0·00	1	5·50	2	2·07	10	6·14	3	1·14	0
July,	19	2·480	·290	·6	210	6·8	0	0·39	1	0·06	13	4·50	1	0·25	1	0·06	0	1·38	9	4·83	6	0·31	0
August,	20	4·029	1·060	·6	202	6·5	0	0·00	0	0·05	9	1·19	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·12	18	3·81	3	1·39	3
September,	22	2·300	·930	·7	155	5·2	0	0·00	2	1·35	1	0·19	0	0·00	0	0·00	6	5·79	18	7·00	4	2·01	1
October,	20	2·728	1·130	·5	148	4·8	6	1·72	6	3·35	1	0·39	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·79	14	5·38	3	1·39	0
November,	20	2·393	·310	·5	168	5·6	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	5	3·30	6	0·42	6	3·79	10	2·87	1	0·15	3
December,	12	1·910	·640	·6	179	5·8	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	7	4·03	1	0·06	4	2·31	12	7·02	2	0·56	5
Total,	228	29·120	–	7·0	2,116	68·4	20	6·78	18	11·19	56	30·30	27	14·81	17	8·05	44	29·79	128	62·34	37	11·00	13
Mean,	–	–	–	·6	176	5·7	–	0·29	–	0·62	–	0·39	–	0·55	–	0·47	–	0·68	–	0·49	–	0·30	–

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1892.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.)

JANUARY.—An inclement, cold, and cloudy month.

A period of cold, which was ushored in by frequent snowstorms early in the month, lasted, with slight and temporary intermissions, until the 23rd, when, as in January, 1891, the southwesterly type of weather became permanently established over Western Europe, strong S.W. to W. winds, high but variable temperature, and frequent showers and gales prevailing day after day to the end of the month. To this decided change is due the fact that the mean temperature was only 2·6° below the average, notwithstanding the cold of the first three weeks of the New Year.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (38·8°) was decidedly below the average (41·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38·5°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32·2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46·6°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886 the M. T. was 37·9°; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35·3°. In 1888, the M. T. was 42·1°; in 1889 it was 42·4°; in 1890 it was 44·5°; and in 1891 it was 40·1°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1892, proved an exception to this rule, the M.T. being 4·2° below that of December, 1891 (43·0°).

The mean height of the barometer was 29·857 inches, or 0·017 inch below the corrected average value for January—namely, 29·874 inches, and as much as 0·228 inch below the mean for January, 1891—namely, 30·085 inches. The mercury rose to 30·484 inches at 3 p.m. of the 25th, and fell to 29·125 inches at 2 p.m. of the 16th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·359 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and four-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·5°, or 3·8° below the value for December, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = min.* + (*max.—min* × ·52), the M. T. becomes 38·9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·5°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 38·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·4°. On the 29th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·0°—wind, W.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 22·2°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 16·0° on the last-named date.

The rainfall was 1·698 inches, distributed over 20 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the number of rainy days was equally above it. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only ·583 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1·816 inches fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2·213 inches on 16 days; in 1890, 2·975 inches on 21 days; and in 1891, only ·672 of an inch on 14 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 15th and 21st. Lunar halos were seen on the 9th and 11th. There was an aurora borealis on the night of the 5th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 18th and five following days, as also on the 31st. High winds were noted on 15 days, reaching the force of a gale on six days—the 7th, 10th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. Hail fell on the 7th and 10th, and snow or sleet on the 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 14th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 6 days, compared with only 5 days in January, 1891, 17 days in January, 1890, and 8 days in January, 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 15 nights, compared with 7 nights in January, 1891, 1 night in January, 1890, and 3 nights in January, 1889. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 25 nights, compared with 21 nights in January, 1891, 15 nights in January, 1890, and 16 nights in January, 1889.

At the beginning of the month the weather was cold but fine. Very inclement, winterly weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 9th, which proved to be the coldest experienced in Dublin since the present winter began. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was markedly cyclonic in the N. and N.E., anticyclonic in the S.W. of Europe. A series of deep depressions passed southeastwards across Scandinavia and the Baltic, while a succession of secondary, or subsidiary, depressions travelled in the same direction across the British Islands. Hence fresh or strong winds and gales from W.S.W. to N. were felt in Scotland and Ireland, where snow, hail, and sleet fell in large quantities on several days. On Tuesday, the 5th, a temporary rise of the thermometer occurred in front of one of the depressions and drizzling rain fell in Dublin, but next day, after rain and snow, the weather cleared, becoming fine and cold. At night a heavy fall of snow occurred, and this was followed on Thursday afternoon by a downright "blizzard." On Friday, also, snowstorms occurred over nearly the whole of Ireland, and on Saturday a sharp frost prevailed, which became intense in the evening. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·764 inches, pressure ranging between 30·261 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind N.W.), and 29·232 inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind W.). The corrected mean temperature was 34·2°, the mean dry-bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 33·0°. The screened thermometers rose to 45·4° on Tuesday and fell to 24·0° on Saturday, when the grass minimum was 17·8° at 9 p.m. The rainfall (almost entirely in the form of snow and hail) was ·283 inch on five days. Of this amount ·104 inch fell on Friday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Aurora borealis was seen on Tuesday night, and a lunar halo appeared on Saturday evening.

Very cold, inclement weather continued through the week ended Saturday, the 16th, but in Ireland a decided thaw set in on Friday, and was followed by a gale from S. to S.E. and heavy rain on Saturday. Up to this time the changes of atmospherical pressure over North-Western Europe were very erratic and irregular. On Sunday a well defined depression lay over Brittany and Normandy, and caused a strong N.E. wind on the east coast of Ireland, where a temporary thaw set in, accompanied by hail showers and some thunder and lightning at 10 p.m. In the early morning of this day the frost had been very intense in Central Ireland—at 8 a.m. the thermometer read 13° at Parsonstown, and even in the City of Dublin temperature had been down to 22·2° in the screen and to 16·0° on the ground. Monday was again very cold, and at night frost returned. Both the barometer and thermometer now became very unsteady and so continued until Friday, when an extensive and deep depression began to "edge in" from the Atlantic. This caused steep gradients for southerly winds, a rise of temperature, and heavy rain on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·645 inches, pressure ranging between 30·095 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind N.) and 29·125 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 34·4°, the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 84·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 41·6° on Saturday, having fallen to 22·2° on Sunday. The rainfall amounted to ·749 inch on three days, ·618 inch being measured on Saturday. The wind was variable in direction.

The week ended Saturday, the 23rd, witnessed the gradual establishment of a warm southwesterly current over the whole of the British Islands, while the weather remained extremely cold in Russia, Scandinavia, and Central Europe. The period opened with a gale from S.E. and heavy rain in Dublin, but the wind moderated early on Sunday morning, and a spell of calm, damp, foggy, dull weather set in, lasting until Thursday. The fog was particularly dense on Tuesday morning, when temperature was slightly below freezing point in the screen. On Thursday the south wind freshened in Ireland, blowing a moderate or fresh gale on the southern and western coasts. The last two days were changeable and rainy or showery at times. On Saturday a very decided rise of temperature took place, the thermometer exceeding 50° in Dublin for the first time since December 29, 1891. On the Continent the cold was very intense during the week. At Munich the thermometer fell to 3° on Thursday morning, and at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the minimal temperatures were −18°, −17°, −7°, −14°, −17°, −15°, and −19° (?) respectively. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·759 inches, pressure ranging between 29·444 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind S.E.) and 29·979 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind calm). The corrected mean temperature was 40·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·6°. The screened thermometers rose to 51·8° on Saturday, having fallen to 29·0° on Thursday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on four days—the total amount being ·344 inch, of which ·168 inch was referred to Friday. The atmosphere was often calm, but S.E. winds prevailed at the beginning, and S.W. winds at the close of the week.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 30th, the change to milder weather which began in the course of the previous week was completed in the period now under review—the mean temperature of which was considerably above the average. Throughout the week the barometer was highest over the Atlantic to the southward of Ireland and over the Bay of Biscay; lowest over the Norwegian Sea. The gradients, were, therefore, for westerly winds; and they were particularly steep on Friday and Saturday. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer readings decreased from 30·67 inches at Biarritz to 28·87 inches at Bodö in the N.W. of Norway. On Saturday morning the reading at Biarritz was 30·64 inches: at Christiansund in Norway, it was 28·45 inches, or 2·19 inches lower. At first the weather was rather cold, but on Tuesday it became very mild and so continued to the end—Friday was the warmest day of all, for the thermometer rose to 58° at Aberdeen, 55° at Donaghadee, 54° in Dublin, and 53° in London. It is not a little remarkable that intense cold held in Russia during the week, the thermometer, for example, reading −35° at Moscow at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. From Tuesday until Saturday the wind blew strongly—at times with the force of a fresh gale—from S.W. or W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·168 inches, pressure ranging from 30·484 inches at 3 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) to 29·815 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·4°. The screened thermometer rose to 54·0° on Friday, having fallen to 35·9° on Monday. Rain fell on six days in measurable amount, but the quantity was not large—only ·143 inch, of which ·074 inch was referred to Wednesday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W.

Sunday, the 31st, was fine but cloudy. In the afternoon, the weather became very soft and mild.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to January 31, 1892, has amounted to 1·698 inches on 20 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 2·200 inches on 17·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only 1·045 inches of rain fell on 15 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were ·200 inch on the 16th, and ·170 inch on the 17th.

FEBRUARY.—No greater contrast could there be than between the weather of February, 1892, and that of February, 1891, which proved a record month for drought, mildness, calm, and fogginess combined.

The month now under review was, on the contrary, wet, cold, stormy, and cloudy. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantity on 19 out of 29 days, and on as many as 10 days the wind reached the force of a gale in Dublin. Had it not been for a mild period from the 6th to the 12th, February, 1892, would have proved one of the coldest on record.

In Dublin the mean temperature (41·8°) was 1·5° below the average (42·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40·8°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 87·9°), and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46·7°). In 1886 the M. T. was 39·7°. In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40·1°. In 1888 it was as low as 38·6°; in 1889 it was 40·3°; in 1890 it was 41·5°; and in 1891 it was as high as 44·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·787 inches, or 0·068 inch below the average value for February—namely, 20·855 inches, and ·611 inch below the mean pressure in February, 1891. The mercury rose to 30·666 inches at 9 a.m. of the 13th, and fell to 29·136 inches at midnight of the 20th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·530 inches—that is, a little over an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·8°, or 2·3° above the value for January, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* × (*max—min.* + ·50), the M. T. becomes 41·3°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42·8°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·6°—wind, W.; on the 17th the temperature fell to 26·1°—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 21·1° on the 17th.

The rainfall was 2·119 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was slightly below the average, while the rainy days were above it. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only ·802 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only ·541 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. But the record for 1891 is probably unparalleled—·042 inch on two days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only ·056 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days.

There was no snow, sleet, or hail in Dublin in February, 1891, but in the present month snow or sleet fell on 8 days—the 1st, 2nd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th; while hail was observed on 5 days—the 15th, 16th, 18th, 21st, and 29th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 6 days—namely, the 4th, 6th, 9th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The amount of clouds—68·5 per cent.—was in excess of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 14 days, reaching the force of a gale on no less than 10 occasions—namely, the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd.

The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on six days, compared with 6 days in January, and as many as 14 days in February, 1891; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 5 days, compared with 15 days in January, and with 2 in February, 1891. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less on 16 nights, compared with 25 nights in January, and 17 nights in February, 1891. On 6 days the thermometer failed to rise above 40° in the screen.

Very changeable weather prevailed throughout the period ended Saturday, the 8th. Large depressions passed eastwards or northeastwards across Scotland, the Norwegian Sea, and Scandinavia, causing frequent showers, storms, and sudden changes of temperature. The most serious and deepest of these depressions was observed on the evening of Monday, the 1st, when the barometer sank to 28·02 inches by 6 p.m. at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. In Dublin Monday broke during the prevalence of a gale from S.W. to W. On this day the weather turned much colder and falls of snow occurred during the ensuing night. Tuesday and Wednesday were cold, but chiefly fine and dry. Thursday was dull, with rain at times—in the evening the sky cleared. Friday was a fine day. Saturday proved dull, damp, foggy, mild, and rainy. A near conjunction of the Moon, Jupiter, and Venus in the southwestern sky was well observed on Monday evening, and on Friday the planets Jupiter and Venus were seen quite close together after dusk. In Dublin the barometer fell to 29·150 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). On Monday the thermometer rose to 50·8° in the shade; on Tuesday it fell to 33·0°. The rainfall was ·242 inch on four days—·121 inch being measured on Monday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W.

Very dull mild weather prevailed after Monday, the 8th, to the close of the week ended Saturday, the 13th. On Sunday a depression crossed Scotland in an easterly direction, causing fresh or strong westerly winds, and rain at many stations. A secondary disturbance followed at night, being heralded by lunar halos and accompanied by a gale and heavy rain early on Monday morning. The weather then cleared and remained fair and cool until 6 a.m. of Tuesday, when foggy, damp, cloudy weather set in. An anticyclone was at this time found over the S. of Ireland, the S.W. of England, and Brittany, as well as over the Atlantic to the southwestwards of the British Islands. This high pressure system daily increased in intensity, until on Saturday morning the barometer stood as high as 30·67 inches in Dublin, 30·70 inches at Valentia Island, and 30·73 inches at Belmullet. On Thursday night the sky cleared over the S.E. of England, where temperature consequently fell fast, so that frost occurred on Friday morning. A similar clearing of the sky took place in Dublin at midnight of Friday, resulting in a rapid decrease of temperature for the time being. By 8 a.m. of Saturday however, the sky had again become overcast. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 30·341 inches, or more than three-quarters of an inch above the value for the previous week (29·566 inches). The barometer fell to 29·780 inches at 4 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and rose to 30·666 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The mean temperature was 46·5°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 46·3°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 54·6° on Sunday and fell to 38·9° on Saturday. The rainfall was ·333 inch on three days, ·310 inch being referred to Sunday. The prevailing winds were W. and N.W. The percentage of cloud during the week was 75.

It is not often that, even in the variable climate of the British Islands, so complete a *volte-face* occurs in the weather of two consecutive weeks as that which we have now to chronicle. The week ending the 13th was dull, mild, and genial, with moderate westerly winds; the week now under review was inclement, cold, and stormy, with frequent falls of snow and hail, and a prevalence of piercing, dry easterly winds. The change began early on Sunday morning with a rapid decrease of both pressure and temperature as an extensive depression advanced from the northward, passing in a southerly direction across Great Britain. A heavy shower of cold rain fell in Dublin at 3 30 p.m. of Sunday, the 14th, after which the sky cleared with ever-increasing cold. Snow, sleet, and hail fell on Monday, when the wind shifted to E., and finally rose to a gale. A new disturbance on Wednesday caused a temporary shift of wind to W., and a fall of snow, followed by a thaw. Next day the wind returned to the eastward and snow and hail fell in abundance. On Friday and Saturday a severe easterly gale prevailed with heavy snowstorms. At first the air was unusually dry, the relative humidity falling to 55 per cent. at 9 a.m. of Friday. Afterwards the air became damp and raw, with a gradual thaw on Saturday. The cold in central England was at times very intense —at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the thermometer in the screen fell to 0° (zero) on Wednesday and to 4° on Friday, when the minimum at York also was 7°. On this day the unusually low reading —2° was recorded at Braemar in Scotland and Newton Reigny in Cumberland. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29·526 inches, the barometer ranging between 30·193 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) and 29·136 inches at midnight of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 35·1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34·6°. The screened thermometers rose to 48·6° on Sunday and fell to 26·1° on Wednesday. The rainfall consisted chiefly of snow and hail. It amounted to ·937 inch on 7 days. The heaviest fall was ·531 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and E.N.E.

During the week ended Saturday, the 27th, the weather was for the most part dull, rainy, and cold, with persistent south-easterly winds and cloudy skies. A large anticyclone was found throughout over eastern and northern Europe, while a deep depression passed slowly away to sea from the S.W. of Ireland, to which locality it had advanced from the southward on Saturday, the 20th. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 21st, the barometer was as low as 28·89 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry, or exactly one inch lower than the reading in the Shetlands at the same time. During the previous night a whole gale to a storm from the eastward had been experienced in Ireland, where snow, sleet, and rain fell in large quantities. While the depression in the S.W. was gradually "filling up" and moving away over the Atlantic, the weather remained dull and wet, with strong and squally S.E. winds. On Friday atmospherical pressure became uniform over Ireland, where the sky cleared temporarily and the thermometer fell fast. Saturday proved gloomy and cold with a freshening easterly to north-easterly wind. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·671 inches, pressure increasing from 29·188 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 30·119 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E. by N.). The mean temperature was 42·2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·4°. The screened thermometers rose to 47·7° on Friday and fell to 33·8° early on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·605 inch on five days. Of this quantity ·153 inch was measured on Tuesday. Thunder and lightning were rather prevalent in the south. The wind was constantly S.S.E. or S.E. until Saturday, when it backed to E.N.E.

The last two days of the month were cold, changeable, and for the most part dull. A shower of hail fell on the afternoon of the 29th.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to February 29, 1892, has amounted to 3·817 inches on 39 days, compared with ·714 inch on 16 days in the same period in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 4·350 inches on 34·5 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co Wicklow, 2·165 inches of rain fell in February on 16 days, and only 1·045 inches in January, on 15 days. The total fall to February 29th inclusive has been 3·210 inches, on 31 days.

MARCH.—A remarkably cold, dry month, with scanty rainfall and a great prevalence of searching winds from polar quarters. The arithmetical mean temperature was only 39·1°, or 2·2° below that of February. The rainfall did not amount quite to an inch, and was distributed over only 9 days. The week ending Saturday, the 12th, was the coldest experienced in Dublin during the winter of 1891–92, and had it not been for a temporary rise of the thermometer to 55·7° on the 31st, the month would have proved the coldest March on record in Dublin, within the past thirty years at least. The amount of cloud was only 45·5 per cent. at 9 p.m., so that radiation by night was very active.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (39·1°) was considerably below the average (43·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 37·8°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M.T. = 39·0°). and warmest in 1868 (M. T. = 47·3°). In 1876 the M. T. was 41·1°, in 1879 (the cold year) it was 42·5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39·8°, in 1889 it was 44·0°, and in 1890 it was as high as 45·1°. In 1891, it was only 41·7°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone usually embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, however, February was actually 2·2° warmer than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·057 inches, or 0·141 inch above the corrected average value for March—namely, 29·916 inches. The mercury rose to 30·887 inches at 9 p.m. of the 22nd, and fell to 29·138 inches at 1 p.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·549 inches—that is, more than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37·8°, or 3·0° below the value for February, 1893. Using the formula *Mean Temp.=min.* + (*max.—min.* × ·485), the M.T. becomes 38·9°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 39·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43·1°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·2°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 23·8°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 16·9°, also on the 11th.

The rainfall was only ·991 inch, distributed over only 9 days. The average rainfall for March in

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the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866, also, 3·629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only ·953 of an inch fell, also, on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1·076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was as much as 3·693 inches on 17 days; but in 1891 only ·936 of an inch fell on 16 days.

The atmosphere was thick with dry smoke fog in the city on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. High winds were noted on only 4 days, reaching the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 18th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 27th; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 6th 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 21st, 27th and 28th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on only 7 days, compared with 9 days in March, 1891, and 19 days in March, 1890; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on as many as 16 nights, compared with 10 nights in March, 1891, and only 4 nights in March, 1890. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 25 nights compared with 20 nights in March, 1891, and 16 nights in March, 1890. On 9 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

Very cold weather and parching winds with frequent, although not heavy, falls of snow, were reported from all parts of the United Kingdom and from the Continent during the period ending Saturday, 5th. Displays of aurora borealis were of frequent occurrence in Scotland and Scandinavia. The prevailing type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was anticyclonic in the north and cyclonic in the south. Hence easterly winds blew all over Central Europe and the British Islands. They were accompanied by dense clouds, and snow was in the air day after day, although the total fall did not yield a large rainfall measurement. On Wednesday and Thursday the thermometer did not rise above 32° all over the S.E. of England either by night or by day. In Dublin showers of sleety rain and hail fell on Tuesday, the 1st, and light snow was observed at frequent intervals on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday evening the sky cleared temporarily, so that sharp frost set in. The clouds soon returned, however, but finally dispersed on Saturday afternoon, which proved fine and bright. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·399 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). On Tuesday the thermometers in the screen rose to 42·9°; on Friday they fell to 29·2°. The rainfall was ·034 inch on two days, nearly all of which fell as hail and snow. On Tuesday the measurement was ·028 inch. The wind blew constantly from points between N.E. and S. chiefly from E.

Extremely cold, winter-like weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 12th, the mean temperature of which in Dublin was lower than that of any other week during the past or rather current winter. At the beginning a large anticyclone stretched southwestwards from Scandinavia, across the North Sea and the British Islands, causing easterly winds and cold but dry weather. At this time deep depressions were advancing over the Iberian Peninsula from the southward, and were accompanied in that region by high temperatures, heavy rains, and gales. On Tuesday, however, a brisk and decided fall of the barometer took place in the north also, as an extensive depression formed over the Norwegian Sea. This system enlarged and spread southwards down the North Sea, causing strong W. to N. and N.E. winds and considerable falls of hail and snow on the British Islands. On Wednesday night another well-marked cyclonic system travelled rapidly southeastwards across Scotland and England, renewing the storms of hail and snow. On Thursday night thunder and lightning occurred at Wick and Shields. Severe frost was reported from many stations on nearly every night during the week. On Friday the weather moderated in Ireland, but temperature remained very low generally. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29·792 inches, the barometer being observed to range from 30·182 inches on Sunday at 9 a.m. (wind, calm) to 29·426 inches on Thursday at 7.30 a.m (wind, N.N.W.)—the readings had been lower about 8 a.m. The corrected mean temperature was 33·6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 32·2°. On Tuesday the screen thermometers rose to 44·4°, on Friday they fell to 23·8°, when also the minimum on the snow was 16·9°. The rainfall was ·215 inch, on three days. The precipitation was almost wholly in the form of snow and hail. The prevailing winds were N.W. and E.N.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 19th, is remarkable for a sudden bound from midwinter into spring. On Sunday morning the centre of a well-defined depression, which had crossed the Continent from Austria, was found over the North Sea off the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. The weather was very cold throughout the British Islands, and snow fell in many places. On Monday morning the same depression had advanced to Scotland, which country it covered completely, causing a continuance of wintry weather. At night the barometer fell fast as a new disturbance approached Ireland from the westward. The centre of this system passed in an easterly direction across St. George's Channel, South Wales, and central England to Holland, which it reached on Wednesday morning. It was accompanied by a decided rise of temperature and heavy rains in Ireland, England, and France, while the cold 'stiffened' in Scotland. On Wednesday morning the thermometer fell to 6° at Nairn, and even at 8 a.m. the temperature was only 13° at that station, compared with 51° at Valentia Island in Kerry. A new depression on Wednesday night caused a warm S.W. wind all over the British Islands, the thermometer rising 32° in 24 hours at Nairn. High day temperatures now set in, the thermometer recording 59° degrees on Thursday in London and Dublin, as well as at Parsonstown and Cambridge. On Friday the maximum was in London 61°, at Leith 62°, and at Cambridge 63°. At this time it blew hard in Ireland from S.S.E., but the weather was in other respects chiefly fine. Saturday was a lovely spring-like day. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29·736 inches, the barometer ranging between 29·138 inches at 1 p.m. of Tuesday and 30·129 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind on both occasions being about E.S.E). The corrected mean temperature was 43·9°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·9°. On Sunday, the screened thermometers fell to 26·8°. On Thursday they rose to 59·2°. The rainfall was ·576 inch on two days, ·400 inch being referred to Monday. Snow fell on Sunday and Monday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S.E. At the close of the week a vast anticyclone had spread all over Northern and Western Europe from Russia, where the barometer exceeded 31 inches.

During the week ended Saturday, 26th, so far as Ireland is concerned, the weather was exceptionally fine and dry. The amount of cloud, however, was great, and temperature ruled rather low. At the beginning of the week an anticyclone, with central readings of the barometer above 30·8 inches, lay over the Baltic, while pressure was rather below 30 inches over the Bay of Biscay. An easterly wind consequently prevailed, but in Dublin dense cirri came up from W. in a higher air-current all day on Sunday. Next day the barometer rose steadily in Ireland and England as a new anticyclone spread in from the westward. This system developed until Wednesday, when the barometer rose to 30·76 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo. In Dublin a hail shower fell on Monday afternoon, Tuesday proved very fine, but early on Wednesday morning the sky became densely overcast, remaining so until Saturday. In this interval the anticyclone was dispersing, and an extreme reduction of pressure took place which was most decided over Northern Europe, so that at 8 a.m. of Saturday the barometer was as low as 28·75 inches at Bodö in Norway. Notwithstanding this and because the fall of the barometer was uniform and general, no very bad weather followed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·253 inches, pressure ranging from 30·687 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.) to 29·640 inches at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.) The corrected mean temperature was 42·7°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·2°. The screened thermometers rose to 51·5° on Monday and fell to 33·0° on Tuesday. The winds were light and variable, chiefly from polar quarters. The amount of cloud was 71·4 per cent. There was a considerable rainfall over south-eastern England on Monday and Tuesday, and snow fell in Scotland on Saturday, but in Dublin no measurable rainfall occurred until Saturday night, when ·143 inch of rain was registered.

The closing period of the month (27th–31st, inclusive) was again very cold, the night-frosts being particularly sharp. Owing, however, to the clearness of the sky and the continuous bright sunshine by day, temperature showed a decided tendency to recover on the 30th and 31st. On the latter day the maximum was 55·7° in Dublin, but readings as high as 68° were recorded at York and Loughborough, and in Ireland the thermometer rose to 63° at Parsonstown and to 64° at Donaghadee. At the beginning of this period the Dublin mountains were deeply covered with snow. From the 28th an anticyclone stretched across Ireland and central England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 4·808 inches on 48 days, compared with only 1·650 inches on only 32 days during the same period in 1891, 7·470 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5·738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 6·097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' (1865–1889, inclusive) average of 6·411 inches on 51·0 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only ·995 inch of rain fell on 9 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1892, equals 4·205 inches on 40 days.

APRIL.—Like April, 1891, this was a cold, rather dry and March-like month. The mean temperature, rainfall, and rainy days were all below the average. On six days, indeed, the thermometer rose above 60° in the shade, but on five nights it fell below 32°, even in the screen.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (46·2°) was 1·5° below the average (47·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·3°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year), (M. T.=44·5°), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T.=50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, in 1888 it was (as in 1891) only 45·7°, in 1889 it was 46·1°, and in 1890 it was 47·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·039 inches, or 0·189 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29·850 inches. The mercury was as high as 30·506 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 29·655 inches at 9 a.m. of the 27th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·851 inches—that is, a little less than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°, or 7·5° above the value for March, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* =*min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·476), the value becomes 45·8°, or 1·6° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (47·4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889 inclusive) average of 47·7°. On the 20th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 27·3°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 22·0°, also on the 15th.

The rainfall was only 1·114 inches, distributed over 13 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also deficient. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 of an inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870 only ·888 of an inch fell, also on 8 days. The fall in 1890 was 1·575 inches on 14 days, and in 1891, 1·553 inches fell on 14 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 7th and 30th. There was a lunar halo on the 7th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 18th, and 19th. High winds were noted on only 8 days, and did not reach the force of a gale on any occasion. Snow or sleet fell on the 13th and four following days, while hail fell on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 24 days, compared with 18 days in April, 1891, 7 days in March, 6 in February, and 6 in January. It rose above 60° on 6 days, and fell below 32° in the screen on 5 nights. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 14 nights, compared with 25 nights in March, 16 in February, and 25 in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 32·4°, compared with 34·1° in 1891 and 1890, 34·4° in 1889, 34·6° in 1888, and 31·6° in 1887.

The first two days of the month were beautiful, calm and frosty by night, brilliant by day, with light easterly sea breezes. The diurnal range of temperature was extremely large at inland stations—thus on Friday, the 1st, at Longbborongh, in Leicestershire, the minimum was 26° and the maximum was 72°—range 46°; at Parsonstown the corresponding values were—28° and 68°, range 40°.

Most favourable weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 9th. The range of atmospherical pressure was especially small, and temperature was much higher than for a long time past—the advance on the previous week being no less than 10·5°. Although the barometrical range was not large, the changes in pressure were frequent and irregular—particularly between Sunday and Wednesday, when rain fell in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, but not heavily. In the interval from Tuesday evening to Thursday evening thunder and lightning occurred over France, the western half of the English Channel, and the extreme southwest of Ireland—the electrical disturbances seemed to pass in a northwesterly direction, skirting the southwestern edge of an anticyclone of no great height, which formed over the British Islands on Tuesday evening. Some very high day temperatures for the time of year (70° to 73°) were recorded daily in England up to Thursday, when temperature began to give way generally under the influence of a freshening easterly wind. Much haze and fog accompanied this fall of temperature—at least at night. The days, however, were fair and bright after Thursday. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29·993 inches, the barometer being observed to range between 30·219 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), and 29·916 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49·9°, or 10·5° above the value for the preceding week. The daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were on an average 48·8°. The shade thermometers rose to 62·4° on Monday, having fallen to 40·2° on Sunday. Rain was measured on two days to the amount of ·073 inch, ·043 inch being credited to Tuesday, and ·030 inch to Monday. The prevailing winds were E. and E.N.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 16th, witnessed a plunge into midwinter with its attendant frosts and snows. The mean temperature was no less than 9·1° lower than that of the previous week (40·8° compared with 49·9°) and nearly all the precipitation was in the form of snow and hail. At the beginning the weather was fine and dry as well as moderately warm with light easterly breezes by day and some haze or fog by night, when the air periodically fell calm. During this period the diurnal range of temperature was very large at inland stations—at Cambridge the thermometer fell from 70° on Sunday the 10th to 29° during the ensuing night; at Parsonstown the extremes in the same time were—max. 67°, min. 31°. In Dublin the range was much less—max. 53·6°, min. 38·9° on Sunday. On Tuesday depressions began to pass southwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, with the result that the wind freshened from N.W.N., and N.E., and falls of cold rain, hail, and snow became very general. This state of things lasted to the close of the week, which thus proved very inclement. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·849 inches, pressure ranging between 30·004 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.), and 29·662 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 40·8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40·0°. The screened thermometers rose to 56·6° on Monday and fell to 27·3° on Friday, when also the grass minimum was only 22·0°. The rainfall amounted to ·263 inch on three days. It was almost entirely in the form of snow and hail. On Tuesday the measurement was ·176 inch. The prevailing winds were N.E. and N.W. At first the nights were calm and foggy.

Opening with very severe winterly weather, the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, ultimately proved very favourable, genial and springlike. The mean temperature of Easter Day, 1892, was in Dublin only 36·0°, or 0·7° below that of Christmas Day, 1891. In the early morning the ground was covered with snow, and snow and sleet fell in frequent showers during the afternoon. Monday was fine, but very cold, with a dry nipping air—at night sharp frost occurred, the thermometer falling to 29·3° in the screen and to 23·4° on the grass. On Tuesday a change to much milder weather began. Up to this time the barometer had been lowest over the North Sea, highest off the west of Ireland—hence a prevalence of northerly winds and low temperatures. From Tuesday onwards the area of lowest pressure was found in the N.W. and N., so that southwesterly to westerly winds predominated, accompanied by much higher temperatures and passing showers at times. A wave of high pressure passed eastwards over the country on Friday night, and was followed by a new depression in the northwest on Saturday, causing a much-needed fall of rain on the afternoon of that day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·190 inches, pressure ranging from 29·868 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.) to 30·429 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by N.). The corrected mean temperature was 47·3°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 47·4°. The screened thermometers fell to 26·1° on Sunday and rose to 63·8° on Wednesday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on four days to the amount of ·163 inch, of which ·125 inch was collected on Saturday. The prevailing winds were—first, N.; afterwards S.W. and W. An aurora borealis appeared on Saturday night.

Changeable, rather cold, but not unfavourable weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. The general tendency was for the advance over Northern and Western Europe of numerous depressions, of no great depth, from the northwestward. These systems kept the weather in an unsettled, rainy or showery state, while varying winds from Polar quarters (N.W. to E.) prevailed. The night temperatures were decidedly low, and notwithstanding many intervals of bright sunshine very little advance in temperature occurred even by day. The most striking feature of the week was a splendid display of aurora borealis on Monday night—it was seen from most parts of the British Isles. In central and eastern England heavy showers of hail and sleet, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. In Dublin also hail fell on each of these days; there was a heavy downpour of rain on Sunday night, and a cold rain set in on Friday shortly after midnight, which fell in the form of snow on the mountains south of the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·014 inches, pressure varying between 30·411

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inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29·655 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45·6°, or 1·7° below that of the preceding week. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·4°. On Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 57·8°, having been down to 33·9° during the previous night. The rainfall was ·595 inch on four days. Of this quantity ·410 inch was entered to Sunday. The prevailing wind was north-westerly.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th has amounted to 5·922 inches on 61 days, compared with only 3·203 inches on 46 days during the same period in 1891, 9·045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8·345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8·090 inches on 58 days in 1888, and a 25 years' average of 8·466 inches on 86·2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April, 1892, amounted to only ·648 of an inch, distributed over 10 days; ·250 inch falling on the 24th. The total fall since January 1st, 1892, equals only 4·853 inches on 50 days.

MAY.—A generally favourable though changeable month. At first dry, cold, and bright; afterwards warm but unsettled, with frequent showers or even heavy rains, and strong southwesterly winds. After the 12th, rain fell almost daily. On the 28th there was an extraordinary downpour, lasting 6 hours, within which space of time 1·9 inches of rain fell in Dublin, or at the rate of 7·6 inches in 24 hours. The total rainfall of the 28th was 2·056 inches, or nearly one-half that of the whole month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (53·8°) was decidedly above the average (52·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 52·9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48·8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°) and 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50·5°, in 1887 it was 51·8°, in 1888 it was 52·5°, in 1889 it was 54·6°, in 1890 it was 53·2°, and in 1891 it was only 49·8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·944 inches, or 0·045 inch below the corrected average value for May—namely, 29·989 inches. The mercury rose to 30·381 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29·474 inches at 9 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was therefore, 0·907 inches—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·9°, or 7·6° above the value for April, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·47), the value was 53·3°, or 1·7° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (51·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 53·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52·0°. On the 25th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·5°—wind W.S.W.; on the 5th the temperature fell to 37·9°—wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 31·5°, also on the 5th.

The rainfall amounted to 4·177 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much above the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5·414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1878 only ·798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only ·882 of an inch fell on 10 days; and in 1888 only ·978 of an inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2·438 inches fell on 17 days. In 1891 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2·792 inches on 17 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 17th, 24th, and 27th. High winds were noted on as many as 11 days, attaining the force of a gale, however, on only one occasion—namely, the 18th. Hail fell on the 16th. No thunder or lightning occurred in Dublin.

During the month the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 32°, but on four nights a temperature of 32° or less was recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 41·8°, compared with 37·7° in May, 1891, 42·2° in 1890, 42·4 in 1889, 37·5° in 1888, and 37·9° in 1887.

During the week ended Saturday, the 7th, while an abundant rainfall was experienced over the greater part of the British Islands between Monday and Wednesday, there was little spring growth owing to a persistence of northeasterly winds and low temperatures, both by day and by night. At the beginning and close of the week gradients for westerly (S. to W. and N.W.) winds existed and the weather was comparatively mild; but from Monday to Friday inclusive the highest atmospherical pressure was found to the N. and N.W., while a series of depressions alternately formed and dispersed along a trough of low pressure extending northeastwards from the Bay of Biscay to the Baltic. Hence, the cold northeast winds already referred to. On Sunday, the 1st, the weather was unsettled in Ireland and a heavy fall of rain occurred in the S. (0·95 inch at Roche's Point). On Monday night rain set in with N.E. winds in Dublin, 0·476 inch falling between 9 p.m. of this day and Wednesday morning. There was alternate cloud and sunshine from this time to the end of the week, but no rain fell in Dublin. The mean height of the barometer was 30·034 inches, pressure varying between 29·784 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.E.) and 30·258 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind E.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·7°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 58·7°, having fallen to 37·9° on Thursday. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·9°. Rain fell on two days to the total amount of ·476 inch, of which ·316 inch was measured on Monday. The prevailing wind was N.E. A sharp frost occurred on Friday night over S.E. England, the thermometer falling in the screen to 26° at Cambridge and to 29° even in London.

Taken as a whole, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 14th, was favourable. Until

Thursday, it was settled and quiet—warm sunny days alternating with sharp, hazy nights. On Thursday the sky became overcast with cirro-stratus and cumulus in Ireland and the atmosphere grew close and oppressive. In the afternoon a copious fall of warm rain set in all over this country, literally changing the face of nature through the impetus it gave to vegetation. Friday was a breezy, dull, rainy day, while Saturday proved bright with fresh to strong westerly winds. The rainfall of Thursday and Friday was general throughout Ireland; in Scotland rain also fell generally but in smaller quantities; but in England the weather remained fair and dry until Friday, when the showers became tolerably general except in the extreme S.W. of that country. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·186 inches, pressure ranging between 30·381 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.) and 30·002 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 53·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 53·7°. The thermometer in the shade rose to 68·9° on Thursday and fell to 39·2° on Monday. The rainfall amounted to ·618 inch on three days, ·479 inch being entered to Thursday. An almost total eclipse of the moon (953 out of 1,000 parts being eclipsed) was well seen on Wednesday night. Easterly winds prevailed until Thursday. Then the winds became S.W. to W.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 21st, the weather—in Ireland especially—remained in a very changeable, showery, rough and cool condition. In the south of England it was finer and drier, while the northern part of that country and Scotland also experienced very variable weather. This state of things was brought about by the passage eastward across our northern districts of a succession of depressions, of no great depth indeed, whereas an area of high pressure hung over the Bay of Biscay and France. Hence strong, squally westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds and frequent showers prevailed, Ireland coming in for the brunt of the bad weather as it swept in from the Atlantic. In Dublin rain was measured on six out of the seven days, and the showers were particularly heavy on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A brief spell of fair weather set in on Friday afternoon, but the showers were renewed on Saturday afternoon after a very sharp night. The weather was highly favourable from an agricultural point of view. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·900 inches, pressure ranging between 29·644 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W., blowing a moderate gale) and 30·080 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 52·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·3°. The screened thermometers rose to 61·8° on Wednesday and fell to 40·4° on Saturday. The rainfall was ·579 inch, of which ·228 inch fell on Thursday. Hail fell on Monday, when also there was a moderate westerly gale. The prevailing winds were westerly.

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, except on Sunday and Monday, when the area of least atmospherical pressure was found over Sweden and the Baltic, the barometer was lowest over the Bay of Biscay, the British Islands, and the Atlantic Ocean. Hence gradients for southerly winds prevailed and the weather was kept in a changeable showery state, particularly in Ireland and Scotland. The southerly winds brought a great rise of temperature to France, Germany, and England, where the weather remained chiefly fine and dry until Wednesday, when a succession of thunderstorms began. On this day the thermometer rose to 90° in Paris and to 91° at Biarritz—the highest readings in England were 80° at Cambridge, 78° in London and at the North Foreland. On Friday 95° was reached in Berlin and 92° at Belfort, while 76° in London and at the North Foreland, and 75° at Cambridge were the highest British readings. Very severe thunderstorms passed over England during this period, and local heavy falls of rain and hail occurred. On Saturday there was an extraordinary downpour of rain in Dublin—1·902 inches falling in six hours between 9.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. The mean height of the barometer was 29·731 inches, pressure ranging from 29·902 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 29·474 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, variable). The corrected mean temperature was 57·3°, while the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·8°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 46·0° on Sunday and rose to 69·5° on Wednesday. The wind was first southerly, then light easterly. The rainfall was 2·378 inches, on six days, 2·056 inches being registered on Saturday. No such daily measurement has been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2·736 inches of rain fell. The present is only the third occasion within the past twenty-seven years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin.

The last three days of the month were changeable, with fresh or strong southerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy skies, and passing showers at times.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st has amounted to 10·099 inches on 80 days, compared with only 5·995 inches on 63 days during the same period in 1891, 11·483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10·476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9·068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 10·496 inches on 81·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1892, was 4·695 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity 1·180 inches fell on the 12th, ·460 inch on the 24th, and 1·560 inches on the 28th. The total fall since January 1st, 1892, equals 9·548 inches on 67 days.

JUNE.—A changeable, but on the whole a favourable month. The weather was showery and cool at first—then came an anticyclonic period of beautiful, bright, warm weather, which was broken up by a thunderstorm on the 10th. At this time a remarkable "chill" passed southwards over Europe lasting more or less for a fortnight. The weather was very showery after the 15th. Severe thunderstorms occurred in England on the night of the 28th. More than one-third of the rainfall of the month fell on the morning of the 2nd—the measurement of Greystones, Co. Wicklow, being three times greater than that in Dublin.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (56·7°) was below the average (57·8°); by 1·1°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56·5°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55·8°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55·9°), It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=62·3°), in 1865 (M. T.=61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°, in 1888 it was 56·2°, in 1889 it was 59·5°, and in 1890, it was 58·1°, and in 1891 it was 59·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·979 inches, or 0·062 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·362 inches at 9 a.m. of the 7th, and fell to 29·238 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore 1·124 inches—that is, almost more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·5°, or 3·6° above the value for May, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.=Min.+ (max.—Min.* × ·465), the value was 56·1°, or 1·1° below the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 56·7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57·8°. On the 26th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 76·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 40·0°—wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 35·0°, also on the 14th.

The rainfall amounted to 1·671 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1·817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13·8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly below, while the rainy days were much above the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only ·100 of an inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only ·252 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874 only ·405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only ·677 of an inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1·930 inches on 18 days, and in 1891 it was 2·753 inches on 14 days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but the force of a gale was not attained on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 4 days, as compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, and 6 days in 1891. Thunder was heard on the 10th and 23rd, and hail fell on the 2nd and 22nd.

The weather remained in a changeable, showery, and squally condition throughout the period ending Saturday the 4th. Atmospherical pressure was lowest in the north-west, highest over France and Germany—hence a prevalence of gusty S. to W. winds in the British Islands. At exposed stations the force of the wind was considerable at times. On Wednesday, the 1st, hail fell at many British stations and thunder and lightning were prevalent. On Thursday afternoon heavy hail showers passed over Dublin, in the rear of a well-marked cyclonic system which had travelled in a north-north-easterly direction across Ireland during the previous night. This depression had caused a very heavy rainfall in most parts of this Island—·95 inch being recorded at Roche's Point in Cork, ·91 inch at Donaghadee in Down, and no less than 1·85 inches at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. Another depression travelled in the same direction across Ireland on Saturday, causing clouds and rain and finally a fresh S.W. wind.

The record of the week ending Saturday, the 11th, is in all respects favourable—hot sunshine and a forcing warmth having succeeded the clouds and frequent showers of the previous three weeks. At the beginning and close, no doubt, the distribution of atmospherical pressure over the British Islands was cyclonic, and the weather was showery and thundery—particularly in England. From Monday to Thursday inclusive, however, an anticyclone with moderate or slight barometric gradients lay over the British Islands, the North Sea, Holland, Belgium, and the northern half of France. During this period the sky was for the most part cloudless and the sun's rays were unusually powerful, so that on Thursday the shade thermometer rose to 83° at Leith and Loughborough, 82° at Cambridge, 79° at York and Liverpool, 78° at Nairn and Oxford, and 77° at Parsonstown. On Friday the maximum in London was 83° and at Cambridge 85°. The prevalence of local fogs kept temperature very low on the S.E. coast of England on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Friday morning an excessive fall of the thermometer took place all over Scotland, where Thursday had been a very hot day. On Friday thunderstorms broke out in many parts of the country—between 1 and 2 p.m. thunder was frequently heard to the westward of Dublin, but the weather remained fair and bright in the city. On Saturday, however, heavy showers of rain fell. In Dublin the mean height of the Barometer was 30·094 inches, pressure ranging from 29·672 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·362 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·4. The highest shade temperature was 74·7° on Wednesday, the lowest was 51·0° on Saturday. Rain fell in measurable amount on one day (Saturday), the record being ·092 inch. The prevailing winds were E. and W.N.W. Thunder occurred on Friday.

The most striking feature of the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 18th, was the lowness of the temperature over North-western Europe. At the beginning, indeed, it was very hot in the South of France, but after a succession of thunderstorms the prevailing "chill" penetrated to that region also. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was mixed. Anticyclonic systems, or areas of comparatively high barometer, were found on most days off the western coasts of Ireland, while cyclonic systems, or areas of relatively low barometer, passed in a southerly or south-easterly direction across Great Britain and the North Sea. Hence the northerly winds and low temperatures of the period—also the showers which fell so frequently in most parts of the British Islands, especially on Sunday and after Wednesday. On the first-named day hail-showers fell over Scotland and the north-east of England. Up to Saturday the highest temperature recorded at any British station, reporting daily, was 67°, recorded at Leith on Wednesday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·100 inches, pressure ranging from 30·239 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N. by E.) to 29·956 inches, at 9 p.m. Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 51·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51·9°.

The shade thermometers rose to 01·5° on Thursday, having fallen to 40·0° on Tuesday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on three days, the total fall being ·075 inch, of which ·042 inch was recorded on Saturday. The prevailing winds were northerly. The mean temperature was 9·7° below that of the previous week.

The weather remained in a very changeable, cloudy, showery condition during the week ended Saturday, the 25th, but temperature showed a decided advance upon that of the previous week. At the beginning, no doubt, it was still very cold, the night minima being particularly low for the time of the year, but the last two days were genial and (as regards temperature only) summerlike. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic throughout, and on Thursday and Friday a well-marked cyclone of considerable and increasing energy travelled up the English Channel and across the North Sea to Denmark causing very heavy rains in the S.E. of England. Near the centre of this system at 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer read as low as 29·17 inches (at Fanö, in Denmark). In and about Dublin more or less rain fell on every day of the week, but the total measurement was not large. Hail fell in places on Wednesday and Thursday, and shortly after midday on the latter day a sharp thunderstorm passed southeastwards to the eastward of the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·883 inches, pressure ranging from 29·919 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.) to 29·700 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.) and 29·710 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·1°. The screened thermometers fell to 45·4° on Sunday and Monday and rose to 67·2° on Saturday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on six days, the total amount being ·444 inch, of which ·180 inch was credited to Thursday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and S.W.

The closing period of the month (26th–30th) is notable chiefly for a thunderstorm depression which, in the interval between Tuesday morning (the 28th) and Thursday morning (the 30th), travelled in a north-easterly direction from the Bay of Biscay up the English Channel and across the North Sea to the South of Sweden. In its passage it caused thunderstorms of great intensity and heavy downpours of rain and hail over the greater part of England (the South-western counties, however, escaping) as well as in parts of France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. As much as 1·8 inches of rain were registered at Liverpool and York in this storm. In Dublin the sky on Tuesday, the 28th, was covered with a uniform sheet of cirro-stratus cloud, moving apparently from W. or S.W., while there was an easterly under-current, the wind becoming N.E. and N. at night. Rain fell from 3 p.m., but only to the amount of ·142 inch in the city. The heat was very great in Dublin on Sunday, the 26th, when the thermometer rose to 78·8° in the screen. A decided "chill" followed on Monday afternoon, and Tuesday was almost cold.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th has amounted to 11·770 inches on 97 days, compared with 8·748 inches on 77 days during the same period in 1891, 13·413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10·578 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12·113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 12·313 inches on 95·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1892, was 4·235 inches, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity 1·850 inches fell on the 1st, ·780 inch on the 4th, and ·370 inch on the 28th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13·783 inches, on 80 days.

JULY.—A changeable, squally, showery but by no means wet month, of very low mean temperature and deficient rainfall, with a great preponderance of north-easterly and north-westerly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (57·8°) was decidedly below the average (80·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·2°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=63·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 81·0°; in 1888 it was as low as 57·3°; in 1889 it was 58·7°; in 1890 it was 58·1°; and in 1891 it was 59·0°. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest. In only 2 years since 1864 was July colder than in the present year.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·019 inches, or 0·104 inch above the corrected average value for July—namely, 29·915 inches. The mercury marked 30·370 inches at 9 a.m. of the 24th, and fell to 29·420 inches at 4 30 p.m. of the 6th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·950 inch—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·2°, or 0·7° above the value for June, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·465), the value was 57·3°, or 2·9° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (60·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 57·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60·8°. On the 6th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 70·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 46·6°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 41·1° on the 10th.

The rainfall was 1·952 inches, distributed over 12 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1885–89, inclusive, was 2·420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·589 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only ·789 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only ·741 of an inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a fresh or moderate gale on three occasions—viz., the 6th, the 9th, and the 19th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen, on only 2 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was only 68·7°. In July, 1891, maxima of 70° were reached only on 3 days. Distant thunder was heard on the 3rd. A fog occurred on the 30th.

The first two days of the month were warm but changeable.

Exceedingly unsettled, blustering, showery weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 9th. A succession of depressions of ever increasing intensity travelled north-eastwards along the Atlantic shores of the north-west of Europe. At first barometric gradients were not steep, so that the winds were not high, but very heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, were felt in most parts of the United Kingdom. This was particularly the case on Sunday. In Dublin, Monday and Tuesday proved fine, although the wind freshened considerably at times. Wednesday and Thursday were still more blustering, but only a few showers of rain fell in the city. At 8 a.m. of the latter day the barometer readings ranged from 30·13 inches over France and Germany to 28·96 inches in the Shetlands. Needless to say that a moderate or fresh W.S.W. gale was felt at many exposed stations in the British Islands. Friday was again showery and squally, but the evening turned out very fine. Splendid rainbows were seen between 5 20 and 8 p.m. On Saturday a new system of low pressure advanced across Ireland from S.W., resulting in a downpour of rain and fresh S.E. to S.W. winds, and finally a gale from N.W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·769 inches, pressure oscillating between 29·420 inches at 4 30 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.S.W.), and 29·962 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 0 a.m and 9 p.m was only 56·7°. The screened thermometers rose to 70·8° on Wednesday, having fallen to 49·3° on Monday. The rainfall was ·782 inch on 6 days, ·280 inch being registered on Sunday and ·340 inch on Saturday. The mean direction of the wind was westerly. There were gales on Wednesday and Saturday. Thunder and lightning occurred at Bray on Sunday.

Cool, cloudy, changeable weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, Sunday being a notable exception, and proving a bright summer's day. The period was especially characterized by an unusual prevalence of easterly winds for July. These were, however, of cyclonic origin, so that the atmosphere was damp and the sky was heavily charged with clouds, which shut out the sunshine of midsummer to a great extent. During the week two main depressions passed across the British Islands in an east-north-easterly direction. In front of the first of these systems, calms and clear bright weather prevailed in Ireland on Sunday. In the afternoon there was remarkable visibility, the whole range of the Mourne Mountains being plainly, and that of the Welsh Mountains been dimly, seen from the slopes of the Dublin and Wicklow hills. In the interval between Monday and Thursday a depression passed across Ireland, England, and the North Sea to Denmark, causing easterly winds, clouds, and rain, with thunder in places. Then came another brief spell of fine, quiet weather, followed by a new depression and much rain on Friday night. Saturday was a dull, bleak day on the east coast of Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·851 inches, pressure varying between 30·084 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29·605 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was only 55·3°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were only 55·4°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 46·9° on Sunday, and rose to 62·7° on Monday. The rainfall was ·961 inch on three days, ·810 inch being referred to Friday. The prevailing winds were S.E. and N.E.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, although cloudy, dull, and cool for the most part, and at one time (on Tuesday) stormy, was much less unfavourable than in recent weeks. Towards the close an anticyclone became fairly established over the British Islands, and on Saturday after a dull morning a brilliant afternoon was enjoyed. During the first two days gradients for polar winds held throughout the N.W. of Europe, and on Sunday a heavy fall of rain took place over the greater part of England. The most striking feature in the meteorology of the week, however, was a cyclonic system which appeared off the N. of Scotland early on Tuesday morning and thence travelled rapidly down the east coast of Great Britain to Belgium, which it reached on Wednesday morning. This disturbance caused heavy rains in Great Britain and fresh to strong N.W. and N. gales in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. Comparatively little rain fell in Ireland, while the depression was passing, but the storm was severe on exposed parts of the Irish coasts. An anticyclone spread in from the Atlantic on Thursday and held to the end of the week. It was accompanied by light variable, chiefly northerly, winds and calms. At first the sky was densely clouded; but bright sunshine set in on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·150 inches, pressure ranging from 29·773 inches about 2 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.), to 30·348 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 56·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·4°. On Friday the thermometers in the screen rose to 64·0°; on Thursday they fell to 46·6°. The rainfall amounted to ·106 inch, of which ·101 inch was referred to Monday, the only "rainy day." The prevailing winds were northerly (N.W. to N.E.). Temperature rose considerably during the daytime in England on Friday.

Very uneventful did the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 30th, prove in Ireland. The anticyclone, which had spread in from the Atlantic on Thursday, the 21st, held throughout the period now under review. Hence, fine, quiet weather prevailed in all districts for the most part. The atmosphere, however, was extremely hazy, and the amount of cloud was particularly great, more especially on the eastern seaboard of both Great Britain and Ireland. The anticyclone was of medium intensity—the highest pressure just exceeding 30·4 inches near the centre on Sunday morning (30·41 inches at Leith). Towards the close of the week, the area of highest pressure was found off the West of Ireland. It is interesting to observe that a shallow area of low pressure lay over the North of Spain, the South and West of France, and the Bay of Biscay during the whole week. This "thunderstorm depression" produced thunderstorms almost daily in the districts

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named—a heavy fall of rain (·84 inch) accompanying a storm in Jersey early on Friday morning At this time the electrical disturbances reached as far north as Prawle Point, in Devonshire. In Dublin, the wind was nearly always E., or N.E., or N.; the sky was densely clouded in the mornings. while the afternoons often proved sunny. Temperature was low, but uniform. The mean height of the barometer was 30·291 inches, pressure ranging only from 30·370 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.N.E.) to 30·203 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 56·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 85·7° on Saturday and fell to 47·9° on Friday. There was no rainfall until the early morning of Sunday, July 31st, when ·010 inch fell in a shower. The prevailing wind was northeasterly.

Sunday, the 31st, was rather squally and cloudy, but otherwise very fine, although slight showers fell in the early morning.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st has amounted to 13·722 inches on 109 days compared with 10·935 inches on 92 days during the same period in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 13·148 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 2·925 inches on only 10 days, compared with 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days in 1890. Of this quantity ·580 inch fell on the 9th, ·730 inch on the 12th, and 1·150 inches on the 15th. The total fall since January 1 has been 16·708 inches on 90 days.

August.—Although changeable and forming no exception to the rule that August is characterised by heavy rains, this month was much less unfavourable than it had proved in each of the three preceding years. While no excessively high thermometer readings were noted in Ireland, the mean temperature was fully up to the average—in Dublin it was slightly in excess. The rains also, if heavy, were never continuous, and fine, bright intervals were often enjoyed. From a medical point of view it was a healthy month, diarrhœal diseases being held in check by the fresh high winds and abundant rainfall.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (60·0°) was slightly above the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m were 59·0°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T.=62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887 it was 60·3°; in 1888 it was 58·2°; in 1889, 58·6°, and in 1890, only 57·2°, and in 1891, 58·1°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·852 inches, or 0·045 inch below the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·230 inches at 9 a.m. of the 10th, and fell to 29·140 inches at noon of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·090 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·0°, or 1·4° above the value in August, 1888 and 1889, 2·7° above the value in August, 1890, and 1·8° above it in 1891. It was also 1·8° above the value for July, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·47), the value was 59·6°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 11th and 13th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 70·0°—wind, W.S.W. on both occasions; on the 10th the temperature fell to 43·0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 40·9° on the same date.

The rainfall was 3·557 inches, distributed over as many as 22 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days; and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days, in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days, and in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days, and in 1891, 4·953 inches on 25 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 12 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—namely, the 1st and 14th. A thunderstorm occurred on the 18th. Thunder was heard on the 13th. Lightning was seen on the 22nd and 23rd. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on two days. Solar halos were seen on the 10th, 17th, and 19th. It was foggy on the 22nd. A shock of earthquake was felt in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, in the early morning of the 18th.

The record of the weather of the period ended Saturday, the 6th, is distinctly favourable. There was an advance in temperature, and the amount of bright sunshine was again considerable. Until Friday, the 5th, an anticyclone extended over Ireland from the Atlantic, while depressions of no great depth passed in succession southeastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea. Hence northwesterly winds prevailed, sometimes blowing very freshly, and clouds and showers were reported from exposed stations from time to time. On Friday a broad band of high pressure stretched eastward across France and the South of England, while a depression of some intensity crossed the North of Scotland in an easterly direction. Under the influence of this system, the wind backed temporarily to S.W. in Ireland, and heavy showers fell in places. On Saturday, the weather was again fine and dry, with fresh W. and W.N.W. winds. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 30·227 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind N.N.W.) and 29·894 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind W.S.W.). The screened thermometers rose to 67·9° on Wednesday and fell to 53·0° on Thursday, and to 53·1° on Saturday. Rainfall amounted to ·151 inch on four days, ·061 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 13th, the weather was changeable, with some heavy falls of rain at the beginning and close, and a considerable range of temperature. As regards distribution of atmospherical pressure, it may be described as being of a mixed type—at first it was cyclonic, then it became anticyclonic, and finally it reverted to the cyclonic form. During Sunday and Monday a shallow depression was passing in an easterly direction across the British Islands. This system showed no steep baric gradients, and was remarkable rather for the heavy rains which attended its passage than for any high winds. In two days, 1·63 inches of rain fell at Valentia in Kerry; 2·00 inches at Holyhead; 1·38 inches at Parsonstown; and 1·34 inches at Donaghadee. When this system moved away eastwards, northerly winds set in, the sky cleared, and radiation became so great that night minima between 36° and 40° were reported from most parts of the British Islands. On Thursday an anticyclone, which had come in from the Atlantic on Tuesday, moved southeastwards to the Continent, and a new series of depressions appeared in the extreme North-West. These brought fresh S.W. winds and rain or showers on Friday and Saturday, but the broken weather was compensated for by pleasantly high temperatures. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·926 inches, pressure ranging between 30·230 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind calm), and 29·509 inches at 5 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·9°. The screened thermometers rose to 70·0° on Thursday and Saturday, having fallen to 43·0° on Wednesday. The rainfall was ·859 inch on five days, ·680 inch being measured on Sunday. The most prevalent wind was S.W. Thunder was heard on Saturday afternoon, when thunderstorms with heavy rain prevailed in the County Wicklow. Brilliant aurora was seen in many parts of North-Western Europe on Friday night.

The week ended Saturday, the 20th, is remarkable for the prevalence of torrid heat on the Continent, the occurrence of an earthquake in the S.W. of England, the S. of Wales, and the S.E. of Ireland early on Thursday morning, and the prevalence of very heavy thunder-rains—at first in Ireland, afterwards in England and over France. On Sunday more than an inch of rain fell at Parsonstown and Donaghadee, and three-quarters of an inch at Roche's Point. A second rainstorm occurred on Tuesday, when 0·95 inch was measured at Roche's Point and 1·31 inches in Dublin. Wednesday was a fine day, but a solar halo appeared in the afternoon. At 12.3 a.m. of Thursday (by Irish time) an earthquake was felt in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, as well as in South Wales, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Later in the day there was a heavy rainfall in Dublin, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Friday proved beautifully fine in Ireland, but severe thunderstorms were felt over the greater part of Southern England, the attendant rainfall exceeding an inch in many places—1·3 inches at Cambridge, 1·36 inches in Jersey. But the most remarkable feature of the period was the excessive heat on the Continent. On Tuesday, the thermometer rose to 108° at Biarritz. Next day the maximum at that station was 104°, while it was 98° at Lyons, 97° at Wiesbaden, 95° at Berlin, and 93° in Paris. On Thursday the thermometer touched 95° in Paris, 96° at Brussels, and 97° at Lyons. The highest reading in the British Islands during this heated period was 83° at Cambridge on Wednesday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·813 inches, and pressure varied from 29·271 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.W.) to 29·987 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind S.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·6°. The screened thermometers rose to 68·8° and also fell to 50·1° on Saturday. The rainfall measured 1·828 inches, of which 1·310 inches fell on Tuesday. The rainy days were five. The prevailing wind was S.W.

Although changeable, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 27th, was by no means unfavourable in Dublin. Over the south and west of Ireland, however, extremely heavy rains fell between Sunday evening and Wednesday morning—at Roche's Point, Co. Cork, the measurement was no less than 4·35 inches, 2·75 inches falling in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday. This downpour was, as usual, connected with the formation of shallow atmospherical depressions moving but slowly, with hot southerly winds to the eastward and cool northerly winds on their western side. One of these depressions formed over the South of England on Tuesday, causing severe thunderstorms but no excessive rains in that district. These disturbances followed upon a day of great heat, the shade thermometer having risen on Tuesday to 77° at Oxford, 78° at York, 80° in London, and 82° at Loughborough and Cambridge. On Friday and Saturday a general and very decided reduction of pressure took place in the North, so that fresh westerly winds were felt and heavy showers fell in places, Dublin again almost entirely escaping the bad weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·829 inches, pressure ranging from 30·036 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.), to 29·568 inches at 5·45 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·3°. The shade thermometers rose to 69·9° on Sunday and fell to 49·8° on Thursday. The rainfall was ·137 inch, on four days, ·061 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were at first S., afterwards W. Lightning was seen on the nights of Monday and Tuesday.

During the last four days of the month the weather remained in an unsettled, rainy condition, owing to the passage in a north-easterly direction of a deep depression across the British Islands. Large quantities of rain fell, and the winds were at times very high. In Dublin the barometer sank to 29·140 inches at noon of the 30th. This illustrates the statement made last year that deep cyclonic systems sweep almost periodically across North-Western Europe during the last week of August.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st has amounted to 17·279 inches on 131 days compared with 9·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18·893 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18·386 inches on 137 days in 1890, 15·888 inches on 117 days in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 17·558 inches on 128·1 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1892, was 4·588 inches, distributed over 18 days. Of this quantity ·710 inch fell on the 16th. The total fall from January 1 to the end of August 21·296 inches on 108 days.

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SEPTEMBER.—This month was changeable throughout. High winds from westerly points prevailed, showers fell frequently, and at times the weather was decidedly cold for the time of year. This was particularly the case during the last four days of the month. The maximal temperature was only 65·6°, or exactly 10° below the corresponding value in September, 1891, on the 10th of which month the thermometer rose to 75·6° in the shade. The mean temperature was 3·1° below that of September, 1891

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (54·5°) was decidedly below the average (55·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 53·6°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887 it was 54·0 ; in 1888, it was 54·4°; in 1889, it was 55·8°, or exactly the average; and in 1890, it was as high as 59·6°, and in 1891, it was 57·6°. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·904 inches, or 0·006 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29·910 inches. The mercury rose to 30·318 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 29·369 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, ·949 of an inch—that is, a little less than one inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·6°, or as much as 5·4° below the value for August, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = min. + (max. − min.* × ·476), the mean temperature was 54·2°, or 1·3° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (55·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54·5°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55·8°. On 12th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 65·6°—wind, S.S.W.; on 17th the temperature fell to 40·8°—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 35·1° also on 17th.

The rainfall was 2·631 inches, distributed over 19 days—both the rainfall and the rainy days were considerably above the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·7. In 1871, the rainfall in September was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only ·728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1·043 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2·469 inches fell on 14 days; and in 1891, 2·132 inches on 18 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 17 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 15th and 27th. A solar halo appeared on the 1st, lunar halos on the nights of the 6th and 7th. Lightning was seen on the 2nd. Hail fell on the 2nd.

During the first three days the arrival of a series of depressions, secondary to a large area of low barometrical pressure in the far North, kept the weather in a changeable, showery, squally condition, the showers being sometimes locally accompanied by thunder and lightning. On Friday, the 2nd, violent hail-storms swept over Dublin at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., yielding ·270 inch of rain, while summer lightning was seen at night. As the period drew to a close the air became colder and drier. The rainfall of these three days amounted to ·708 inch.

Although changeable and showery, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 10th, was by no means unfavourable—no deep depressions brought with them gales, nor were the rains heavy as a rule at the British stations. There was, however, a marked falling off in temperature, which generally ruled low for the time of year. Quantities of cold rain fell in Austria and Bavaria at the beginning of the period. Sunday was a very fine day in Ireland, over which an anticyclone advanced from the Atlantic, bringing with it northerly winds and a dry atmosphere. The succeeding night was clear and sharp, the shade thermometer falling to 45° in Dublin, 44° at Parsonstown, 40° at Nairn and Aberdeen, 39° in London and at Shields, and 38° at York. During the next few days, atmospherical pressure, while generally above the average, was very unstable, and shallow depressions formed here and there, causing rain or showers but no high winds. One of the most striking of those disturbances travelled northwestwards to the North Sea from Central Europe between Wednesday and Friday, causing cold wet weather on the Continent. The amount of cloud was considerable, but there were intervals of pleasant sunshine. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·119 inches, pressure ranging between 30·318 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29·977 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·6°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 63·7°; on Thursday they fell to 44·9°. The rainfall was ·491 on six rainy days—·118 inch was measured on Monday and ·200 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S. W. to N.W. Lunar halos were seen on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The weather of the week ended Saturday, 17th, although changeable, and at times distinctly autumnal in character, was by no means unfavourable. A marked tendency to the formation of an anticyclone was observed over Central Europe and the South of England from time to time. In Ireland and Scotland as well as in Norway, on the other hand, the type of atmospherical pressure was entirely cyclonic, and at one time—on Friday morning—the barometer fell almost to 29 inches in the Hebrides. Accordingly, while dry and tolerably warm weather was enjoyed in England and on the Continent, a good deal of rain fell in Ireland and Scotland, where also the winds were strong and variable in direction. Sunday was very unsettled, and a considerable fall of rain occurred in the afternoon. The three following days were chiefly fine in Dublin, but on Thursday afternoon the wind blew a moderate gale from S.S.W. and S., and at night there was a sharp rainfall. Friday and Saturday were, on the whole, fine days but temperature was low—on Friday night the grass minimum was 35·1° even in the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·901 inches, pressure ranging between 29·549 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind S.S.W.), and 30·187 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·9°. On Monday the thermometers in the shade rose to 85·8°, on Saturday they fell to 40·8°. The rainfall was ·333 inch on three days, ·247 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevalent winds were S.S.W. and W.

Except on Tuesday, which was very wet and inclement, the weather of the week ended Saturday the 24th, while changeable, was by no means unfavourable in Dublin, or indeed throughout Ireland. The most striking feature of the period under review was the abrupt change in the distribution of atmospherical pressure which took place in the course of Monday night, and which substituted N.E. for S.W. winds, the shift of wind being accompanied by gloom, heavy falls of rain in Ireland and England, and much thunder, lightning, and hail in the latter country. On Sunday pressure was low in the North, high over Germany, whence an anticyclone spread westwards across the south of England. Strong S.W. winds prevailed, and the weather was showery or rainy in Ireland and Scotland. During Monday gradients for S.W. winds rapidly died out, so that on Tuesday morning the barometer was highest over Scotland, while shallow areas of low pressure were found off the south of Ireland and over the English Channel. Heavy rains fell in Ireland, thunderstorms occurred in England, while temperature fell so fast under a clear sky and with a calm atmosphere in Scotland that the thermometer fell to 25° at Nairn, 32° at Aberdeen, and 84° at Stornoway and Wick—this too at a time when the night minimum was 60° at Dungeness and Hurst Castle. A complex low pressure area lay for the next two days over the English Channel and Belgium, causing a continuance of dull, wet weather in England. On Friday gradients of S.W. and W. winds were re-established in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 80·030 inches, pressure ranging from 29·838 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.S.W.), to 30·285 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·1°. The screened thermometers rose to 63·7° on Monday and fell to 45·1° on Thursday. The rainfall amounted to ·899 inch on four days, ·521 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and N.E.

The closing period (25th-30th) was very cold and changeable, with fresh to squally westerly and north-westerly winds and showers. All through the barometer was low in the far north, high over central Europe. At times shallow depressions formed as subsidiaries to the main area of low pressure in the north; and, as these swept eastward across the British Islands, squalls and cold showers of rain and hail were prevalent. Very heavy rains fell over the South of England on Thursday the 29th. In Dublin the first two days of the period were fine and breezy. Early on Tuesday, the 27th, rain fell, accompanied by a moderate gale from S.W. In the course of this day the wind veered to W.N.W., and temperature fell fast, never recovering up to the close of the month. On Sunday, the 25th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·5°; on Friday, the 30th, it fell to 42·7°. The rainfall was ·400 inch on four days.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th has amounted to 19·910 inches on 150 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 19·936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20·855 inches on 151 days in 1890, 18·020 inches on 135 in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 19·734 inches on 142·8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greyetones, County Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1892, was 2·587 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity ·750 inch fell on the 20th, and ·330 inch on the 10th.

On the morning of the 22nd an extraordinary migration southwards of swallows was witnessed along the coast at Greystones.

October.—October, 1892, proved to be the coldest October recorded in Dublin within at least twenty-eight years. The month was characterised by an overwhelming prevalence of northerly (N.W. to N.E.) winds in Ireland, and by an excessive rainfall in England—particularly in the N.E., E.S.E. and S. districts of that country. In London the rainfall was 4·07 inches, at Yarmouth it was 8·63 inches. At Parsonstown, on the other hand, it was only 2·05 inches. Only during a short interval between the 26th and the 29th were the polar winds replaced by a strong southerly current and high temperatures in Ireland. So sudden was the upward movement of the thermometer at the time mentioned, that temperature stood 30° or upwards higher on the 27th than it had been on the 26th, and in Dublin the air temperature on the 27th was 14° above that of the water in the Vartry mains (58° compared with 44°).

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (44·8°) was much below the average (49·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, October was coldest in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 58·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49·7°. In 1887, it was as low as 47·3°; in 1888, it was 49·1°; in 1889, it was only 48·1°; in 1890 it was 51·7°, and in 1891, it was 49·5°. October, 1892, has thus beaten the record for coldness.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·759 inches, or 0·081 inch below the corrected average value for October—namely, 29·840 inches. The mercury rose to 30·422 inches at 9 p.m. of the 18th, and fell to 28·883 inches at 7 a.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·539 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·9°, or 9·7° below the value for September, and 15·1° below that for August, 1892. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 44·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·488), the value was 44·6°, or as much as 4·9° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, (49·5°). On the 28th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·2°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 26th the temperature fell to 28·3°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 28·8°, also on the 26th—on four nights the thermometer sank to or below 32° in the screen, and on thirteen nights frost occurred on the grass.

The rainfall was 2·535 inches, distributed over 17 days—the rainfall was considerably, while the rainy days were slightly, below the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only ·639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days, and in 1889 no less than 4·853 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3·590 inches fell on 13 days. From these figures, it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

A lunar halo was seen on the 8th. High winds were noted on 8 days, and attained the force of a gale on four occasions—the 9th, 14th, 26th, and 27th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 11th, 18th, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Lightning was seen on the evening of the 21st, and thunder and lightning occurred on the afternoon of the 2nd. Hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 14th, 16th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th.

On Saturday, the 1st, hail fell, and the cold became severe for the season.

Cold, inclement rainy weather was experienced in all parts of the British Islands as well as in many parts of the Continent throughout the week ended Saturday, the 8th. The centres of complex and rather deep atmospherical depressions were found over Great Britain and the North Sea. These moved slowly—for the most part in a northerly direction—and as they passed, large quantities of cold rain and hail fell, while thunder and lightning occurred from time to time. As Ireland lay to the westward of the central areas of low pressure, N.W. and N. winds were prevalent in this country, and temperature was particularly low for the time of year. On Sunday, the 2nd, thunder and lightning occurred in many places—in Dublin a vivid flash of lightning and a loud peal of thunder were followed by a heavy shower of rain and hail at 4.45 p.m. Monday was fair to cloudy, but rain fell heavily at night. The next two days were cold but fine in Dublin, but in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday 2·6 inches of rain were measured at Lynstad, in North Kent; 1·6 inches at Yarmouth; and 1·5 inches at Dungeness. At 6 p.m. of Wednesday the barometer read only 28·88 inches at Nairn in Scotland. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29·539 inches. The barometer rose to 29·797 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.), and fell to 29·317 inches at 4 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·7°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·2°. The shade thermometers rose to 54·7° on Monday and fell to 39·0° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·398 inch on 5 rainy days. On Monday the measurement was ·161 inch. Thunder, lightning, and hail occurred on Sunday. The prevailing wind was northwesterly. At Yarmouth 3·88 inches of rain fell in the seven days ending 8 a.m. of Saturday.

Both at the beginning and at the close of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, the weather was broken and rough; in the middle of the week it was quiet and fine, although very cold for the time of year. On Sunday, the 9th, the centre of a deep depression, in which the barometer was below 28·9 inches (28·84 inches at Wick and Nairn at 8 a.m.) lay over Scotland. Baric gradients for N. to N.W. winds were very steep over Ireland, where, in consequence, a fresh to strong gale from the points named prevailed. Scarcely any rain fell in Dublin in connection with this gale. During the next two days the disturbance travelled slowly eastwards, and became shallower. In its rere, an area of high atmospherical pressure spread in from the Atlantic, so that on Wednesday evening the isobar of 30·2 inches embraced the whole of Ireland. At this time a new system of broken weather was developing over France, where heavy rains fell in connection with a low pressure system of ever-increasing intensity. By 8 a.m. of Friday the centre of this cyclone had reached the Channel Islands by an erratic course, and north-easterly gales and heavy rains set in on the east coast of Ireland as well as in many parts of England. In consequence both Friday and Saturday turned out dull and wet, while temperature rose several degrees. At York 1·73 inches of rain fell in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·943 inches—pressure ranging from 29·314 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.), to 30·218 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°. On Saturday the shade thermometers rose to 52·4°; on Wednesday they fell to 38·1°. The rainfall was 1·249 inches on three days, ·784 inch being measured on Friday and ·360 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and N.E.

The chief feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was the extraordinary intensity of the cold, considering the time of year—on every night the thermometer in the screen fell below 42°, and the grass minimum was below 32° on five nights; on the other hand, only once (on Thursday) did the thermometer in the screen rise above 50° (to 51·7°). At the beginning, the depression which had caused such bad weather during the previous three days had returned to its original situation over the W. of France and the Bay of Biscay, having all but completed a circle in the course of its erratic wanderings. Cold, but moderating N. and N.E. winds were prevalent in the British Islands, where showers of rain and hail fell at exposed stations. An anticyclone now spread in from the Atlantic, reaching its fullest development on Wednesday morning, when the barometer read 30·46 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry. Under the influence of this system temperature became very low at night, the thermometer falling on Tuesday night to 26° at Loughborough, 28° at Parsonstown and even Valentia, and 30° at York and Oxford. A new depression now began to form over the North Sea, and this caused a renewal of showers on Friday and Saturday, the precipitation taking the form of sleet and hail in many places. On Friday evening vivid lightning was seen over the Irish Sea. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·082 inches—pressure ranging from 30·422 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.) to 29·733 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, also N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was only 42·0° or 7° below the average. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·0°. On Thursday the thermometers in the screen rose to 51·7°, having fallen to 82·0° on the previous day. The rainfall was ·194 inch on four days, ·112 inch being measured on Saturday. Hail fell on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday. Lightning was seen on Friday evening. The prevailing wind was N.W.

A very decided change in the weather occurred in the middle of the week ended Saturday, the 29th. Quite suddenly warmth, rain and high southerly winds took the place of the frosts, cold showers, and northerly winds of the earlier part of the week, conditions by which the advent of mid-winter seemed to have been anticipated. On Sunday a large area of low pressure lay over the North Sea—frost prevailed in Ireland, while strong N.W. winds and gales were blowing in Great Britain, with showers of hail and sleet or snow at many British stations. Monday was a quiet winter's day. Early on Tuesday heavy rain fell in the S.W. of England in connection with a depression which advanced quickly over France in an easterly direction. On this day there were light showers of cold rain and hail in Dublin, but the weather was generally dry. At night intense frost for the time of year occurred in many places—the shade thermometer fell to 28° in Dublin and London, 27° at Shields, 26° at Cambridge and Leith, 25° at Oxford and York, 24° at Parsonstown, 22° at Loughborough, and 21° at Donaghadee. All was changed on Wednesday, when the first of a series of deep depressions edged in over Ireland from the S.W. Temperature rose so fast, that the maximum on Thursday was 30° or upwards above the minimum on Wednesday. A strong southerly gale blew on Wednesday night in the Irish Sea, and warm rains fell in abundance from time to time up to Saturday, when the wind veered to W. and temperature fell. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·527 inches, pressure ranging from 29·977 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind N.W.) to 28·883 inches at 7 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E. light). The corrected mean temperature was 43·9°—that of the first four days being 38·0°, that of the last three days being 51·7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 28·3°; on Friday they rose to 58·2°. The rainfall was ·634 inch on four days, ·276 inch being measured on Friday. The prevailing winds were—first, W.N.W., then S.S.W., and finally W.

The last two days were cool and fair in Ireland—unsettled with heavy rain in the S. and S.E. of England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st has amounted to 22·445 inches on 167 days, compared with 12·366 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19·219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24·789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21·494 inches on 162 days in 1890, 21·610 inches on 148 days in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 22·840 inches on 160·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall amounted to 3·340 inches on 15 days. Of this quantity ·900 inch fell on the 26th, ·710 inch on the 14th, and ·650 inch on the 27th. The rainfall in October, 1890, was only ·600 inch, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity ·160 inch fell on the 6th, and ·120 inch on the 14th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889, was no less than 6·935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890. In 1891, 5·122 inches fell on 14 days.

From January 1st, 1892, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 140 days, to the total amount of 27·223 inches.

NOVEMBER.—A dull, damp, open month, with a monopoly of winds from equatorial quarters (S.E., S., and S.W.), and scarcely any frost. The most remarkable feature in the weather was the advance in temperature as compared with the preceding October. The mean of the maximum and minimum readings of the thermometer was as much as 2·1° above that of October, and the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·1°, compared with 43·9° in October—an advance of 2·2°.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (46·9°) was decidedly above the average (44·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·1°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46·4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43·9°; in 1887, it was as low as 42·6°; in 1888, it was as high as 47·5°; in 1889, it was 46·4°; in 1890, it was 45·3°; and in 1891, it was 43·4°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·922 inches, or 0·062 inch above the corrected average value for November—namely, 29·860 inches. The mercury rose to 30·371 inches at 9 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29·264 inches at 9 p.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·107 inches—that is, slightly more than one inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·1°, or 2·2° *above* the value for October, but 7·6° below that for September, 1892. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44·7°. On the 4th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·8°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 31·0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 24·7°, also on the 1st.

The rainfall was 2·404 inches, distributed over 19 days—the rainfall was slightly below, while the rainy days were above the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1866-89, inclusive, was 2·452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6·549 inches fell on 26 days; in 1890, 4·212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; and in 1891, 2·911 inches fell on 15 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only ·929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879, only 1·251 inches on but 10 days.

High winds were noted on 10 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—the 28th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 1st, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 19th, and 24th.

A lunar halo was seen on the 5th, when also there was a lunar rainbow.

With the coming of November, the cold and rawness of October gave place to southerly winds, genial warmth, and very bright, sunny intervals. On Tuesday morning, the 1st, hoar frost and dense smoke fog prevailed for a time in Dublin, but later in the day southerly winds set in and temperature rose many degrees. Very open weather continued from this time to the end of the period. The days were fair and remarkably sunny, while warm rains usually fell at night. A lunar rainbow appeared at 5·45 p.m. of Saturday, and a lunar halo at 9 p.m. In Dublin the height of the barometer ranged from 29·869 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind calm) to 29·377 inches at 7 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). On Tuesday the thermometer fell to 31·0° in the screen and to 24·7° on the grass. On Friday the maximum temperature in the screen was 56·8°. The rainfall was ·472 inch on five days, ·217 inch being measured on Thursday. The wind was southerly and southwesterly.

Changeable, but generally favourable, weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 12th. Temperature was especially unstable, owing to the alternate prevalence of southerly wind and calm, of clouds and of clear sky. After Monday an anticyclone formed over France and Germany, so that a southerly or southwesterly current of air was determined over the British Isles. The first two days were quiet and very fine, although haze and fog hung over the City of Dublin from time to time—on Monday evening the fog was very dense. This was followed by a considerable fall of rain at night, after which the weather became fine and extremely mild. Rain fell at intervals, but not heavily, on Wednesday. At night the sky cleared and temperature gave way, so that vapour fog worked up from W. after 9 p.m. Two very pleasant mild days followed, but Saturday proved rather dull and showery and rain fell heavily in the evening. In Dublin the corrected mean temperature was 46·6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·9°. On Wednesday the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·7°; on Monday they fell to 33·8°. The rainfall was ·407 inch on four days—·132 inch being measured on Monday and ·213 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S. The mean height of the barometer was 30·002 inches, pressure varying from 30·171 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.), to 29·705 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.), when a V-shaped depression was passing over the country.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 19th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, held over Central Russia, where the barometer ranged from 30·40 inches to 30·60 inches and upwards. At the same time pressure was about three quarters of an inch to an inch and three-tenths lower than those values over the Atlantic seaboard in the North-West. Hence a prevalence of southerly and southwesterly winds and open, but changeable, weather was reported from all parts of Europe. On Sunday a curious V-shaped depression lay over the Irish Sea, causing light N. winds and cool weather in Ireland, S. winds and warm weather in England. On Monday morning the barometer was down to 29·19 inches at Belmullet, and heavy rain prevailed over Ireland, accompanied by fresh to strong southerly winds. As this disturbance travelled away to the northward, the weather became fine and quiet in Ireland, while a depression advanced from S.S.W. over the S. and S.E. of England, where much rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday (1·20 inches in London). On Friday an equally heavy downpour of rain occurred in Ireland, in connection with a new area of low pressure, which showed itself in the West on Thursday. Saturday was a fine, quiet, cold day, and in the afternoon it became extremely foggy. Ground frost set in at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·705 inches, pressure varying from 29·284 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) to 29·979 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.E.). The mean temperature was 46·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·9°. On Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 56·4°; on Saturday they fell to 34·0°. The prevailing winds were S. and S.W. Rain fell on three days, to the amount of ·923 inch, ·718 inch being measured on Friday.

Very dull, damp, but mild weather prevailed for the most part during the week ended Saturday, the 26th; but this week is particularly noteworthy for an excessive rainfall over the south of Ireland. At Roche's Point, Co. Cork, 4·10 inches of rain were measured up to Saturday morning; and at Valentia Island the amount was 3·20 inches in the same period. The general distribution of atmospherical pressure which led to this unusual local precipitation consisted in the presence of a large anticyclone to the eastward and northeastward of Great Britain, while areas of low pressure advanced over the west and south of Ireland, but failed to make headway against the high-pressure area to the eastward. The winds in Ireland were constantly S. or S.E. in consequence of this arrangement of pressure. On Thursday, there was a temporary break up of the anticyclone owing to the advance of a low pressure system over Northern Europe from N.W., but on Friday a new anticyclone formed over the S. of Norway while a fresh depression edged in over Ireland from W. Very little rain fell during the week in Scotland, where sharp frost occurred on Wednesday, the thermometer falling to 21° at Nairn. On Saturday a fresh N.W. wind suddenly set in and cleared the sky. In Dublin, the weather was dry from Sunday night to Wednesday evening, but Thursday and Friday were gloomy, damp days. The mean height of the barometer was 30·129 inches, pressure ranging from 29·833 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.) to 30·279 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean temperature was 47·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·1°. On Monday, Friday, and Saturday, the screen thermometers rose to 51·6°, having fallen on Sunday to 33·7°. Rain fell on four days to the total amount of ·464 inch, ·292 inch being registered on Friday. The prevalent wind was south-easterly. The mean temperature was 5° above that of the week ending October 22nd (42°). On the Continent severe cold set in towards the close of this week.

The last four days of the month (27th–30th) were changeable. At first an anticyclone in the South caused a warm westerly current of air to pass over the British Islands, so that the thermometer rose at Nairn, in Invernesshire, to 59° on the 28th, and to 60° on the 29th. Extensive depressions were found in the far north on the 29th and 30th, the barometer falling to 28·45 inches at Haparanda, Gulf of Bothnia, on Tuesday evening, the 29th. Fresh westerly gales were felt in many districts in consequence. The month closed with a fine, cold day.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th has amounted to 24·849 inches on 186 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25·718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25·706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24·521 inches on 163 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' average of 25·292 inches on 177·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1892, was no less than 5·020 inches, distributed over 25 days. Of this quantity ·780 of an inch fell on the 18th, and ·640 of an inch on the 3rd.

From January 1st, 1892, up to November 30th, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 165 days, and to the total amount of 32·243 inches.

DECEMBER.—A generally cold, dry, breezy month. Two periods of severely cold weather were separated from each other by a singularly mild and even warm spell extending from the 14th to the 22nd inclusive. The cold weather in the earlier part of the month came from the northwestward and was accompanied by a good deal of snow and hail. That at the close of the month spread westwards from the Continent to the British Isles, and was accompanied by strong southeasterly winds and unusually dry weather. The rainfall of the whole month (·795 of an inch) was scarcely one-third of the average. No serious gales were felt, and calms with fog prevailed during the frosty spells at the beginning and end of the month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (39·6°) was decidedly below the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38·9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9°. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 it was 43·6°; in 1889 it was 43·8°; in 1890 it was 39·2°; and in 1891, it was 43·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·941 inches, or 0·066 inch above the corrected average value for December—namely, 29·875 inches. The mercury rose to 30·325 inches at 9 a.m. of the 8th, and fell to 29·344 inches at 2 p.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·981 inch—that is, a little less than one inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·9°, or as much as 7·2° below the value for November, and 5·0° below that for October, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·52), the value was 39·7°, or 1·8° below the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years 1865-89, inclusive (41·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 39·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·3°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·5°—wind, S.W.; on the 27th and 28th the temperature fell to 21·9° in the screen—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 16·5° on the 28th. There were 14 days of frost in the screen and 20 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was only ·795 of an inch, distributed over only 10 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2·404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were decidedly below the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 the December rainfall was only ·797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, it was 2·911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1·554 inches fell on 15 days; in 1890, 1·856 inches on 11 days, and in 1891 3·299 inches on 21 days.

A lunar halo appeared on the 31st. High winds were noted on 15 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 11th and the 23rd. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 2nd, 7th, 10th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Snow or sleet fell on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 24th. Hail fell on the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th. There were "silver thaws" on the 6th and 29th.

In Scotland December opened with intense but local cold—the thermometer at 3 a.m. of the 1st marking 18° in the screen at Wick, where the minimum had been 13°. At the same time temperature was about 40° higher in the South of Ireland (58° at Valentia Island and 52° at Roche's Point, Co. Cork); even in London it rose to 50° on this day. Calm and fog with frost occurred in Dublin on the morning of Friday, the 2nd, but in the afternoon the weather changed and hail fell at night. On Saturday there were showers of hail, sleet, and snow; so that the period closed with winter fully established.

A spell of very cold winterly weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 10th. Three large areas of low pressure, as well as several secondary or subsidiary depressions, travelled southeastwards across the British Islands and North Sea to the Continent during the week. In consequence N.W., N., and N.E. winds prevailed, and there were frequent falls of cold rain or showers of sleet or snow and hail. On Sunday morning, the 4th, the barometer was below 29 inches in the Shetlands, and cold N.W. winds were blowing in all parts of the United Kingdom, accompanied by falls of snow or sleet. In Dublin the ground was white with snow from this day until the following Thursday. By 8 a.m. of Monday the centre of the depression (which was slowly filling up) lay over the extreme S.W. of Norway. Sharp frost prevailed, except at some southwestern Atlantic stations, such as Valentia Island, Scilly, and Jersey, and along the Atlantic seaboard of France. On Tuesday a wave of relative warmth spread quickly southeastwards across the British Islands, causing a "silver thaw."

Next day temperature gave way. On Thursday morning an anticyclone, with the barometer above 30·40 inches was found off the S.W. of Ireland; but during the succeeding night a depression passed southeastwards across Great Britain so quickly that its centre had travelled from the Hebrides to Kent between 6 p.m. of Thursday and 8 a.m. of Friday. Rain or sleet fell generally in connection with this disturbance, but the sky soon cleared and frost returned. On Saturday another depression arrived from N.W., causing dull, raw, damp weather and a moderate rainfall. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·967 inches, pressure ranging from 30·325 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.), to 29·558 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 35·1°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 34·0°. On Monday the thermometer fell to 27·5°, and on Saturday it rose to 47·6° in the screen. The rainfall was ·291 inch, on four days, ·180 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and W.

A marked advance in temperature after Tuesday, and the substitution of S.W. for N.W. winds, were the chief characteristics of the week ended Saturday, the 17th. The barometer was throughout low to the northward of the British Islands, relatively high and sometimes anticyclonic—as on Wednesday and Friday—over France. Hence the winds were westerly—at first, northwesterly; afterwards, southwesterly. On Sunday a deep depression was found off the north of Scotland, where the barometer sank below 29 inches (28·92 inches in the Hebrides at 8 a.m.). In Dublin the wind freshened to a moderate gale during the forenoon. Bright cold weather held throughout Monday, but on Tuesday cirriform cloud overspread the sky from N.W., and rain fell heavily towards night. Next morning temperature exceeded 50° over the greater part of Ireland, and this increase of warmth subsequently became general, so that on Thursday the thermometer rose to between 50° and 55° all over Ireland and England. In Scotland, however, the maximum remained well within the "forties." The last two days of the week were open and breezy, with a drier atmosphere than of late. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·902 inches, pressure varying between 29·344 inches at 2 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) and 30·224 inches in the night of the 15th–16th (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·3°. On Tuesday the thermometer in the screen fell to 31·9°, on Wednesday it rose to 53·8°. The rainfall was ·209 inch on three days, ·169 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were westerly (N.W. to S.W.).

At first singularly mild and open, the weather gradually became cold and bleak during the week ended Saturday, the 24th. No frost was, however, felt near Dublin or indeed in Ireland at large—one reason being the remarkable prevalence of cloud, which in Dublin amounted to 92 per cent. on the average at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. During the earlier part of the week the wind was southwesterly, Ireland being on the borderland between an anticyclone which lay over France and Germany, and two deep depressions which travelled in rapid succession northeastwards across the Norwegian Sea, Norway, and Lapland. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, atmospherical pressure ranged from 30·55 inches at Lyons (therm. 26°) to 28·69 at Bodö in Norway (therm. 39°). On this day the shade thermometer rose to 55·5° in Dublin and to 57° at Nairn, in the N.E. of Scotland. On Tuesday morning a tongue of high pressure stretched northwards from France across Great Britain to the Shetland Islands. The wind consequently backed in Ireland to S. and finally to S.E., and temperature began to fall. On Thursday a depression approached the S.W. of Ireland from the Atlantic, and remained in the same locality to the close of the week. It produced strong S.E. winds and gales in Ireland on Friday and cold rain and sleet on Saturday. Some sharp frosts occurred at some central stations in Great Britain during the last three days, but the weather remained warm in the S. and S.W. of Ireland, where even on Saturday the thermometer exceeded 50°. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·979 inches, pressure rising to 30·116 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.), and falling to 29·821 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 55·5°; on Saturday they fell to 38·1° Slight drizzle fell to the amount of ·003 inch on Sunday and Monday, and on Saturday ·040 inch of cold rain and sleet was measured—total precipitation, = ·043 inch. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, the rainfall on Saturday, the 24th, was no less than ·640 inch. Dust was troublesome on Friday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and S.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 31st, was remarkable for the intensity and persistence of the frost in central Europe and in England—in most parts of Scotland and Ireland the frost was at times severe but not persistent—in the N.W. of Scotland and the W. and S.W. of Ireland there was scarcely any frost at all. The cause of this distribution of temperature was mainly the presence of an anticyclone over central Europe and England, while areas of relatively low atmospherical pressure were for the most part found off the N. of Scotland in one direction and off the S.W. of Ireland in another. The isotherm of 20° embraced one or another portion of Great Britain at 8 a.m. on every day of the week except Saturday—a fact which bears striking testimony to the severity of the cold. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the thermometer stood as low as 10° at Loughborough, in Leicestershire. No extreme cold was felt in Ireland, but it was as severe in and around Dublin as in any part of the island—from Monday afternoon until midnight on Wednesday also an irritating dry smoke fog hung almost constantly over the city. A "silver thaw" occured on Thursday with a freshening S wind, which afterwards backed towards S.E. and E. with a renewed fall of temperature and leaden skies. The precipitation over Western Europe throughout the period was singularly small. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·966 inches, pressure ranging from 30·294 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, calm) to 29·698 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 32·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 31·7°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 43·1°, on Tuesday and again on Wednesday they fell to 21·9°. On Wednesday the minimum on the grass was 16·5°. From the evening of Christmas Day

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until Thursday morning the thermometer never rose above freezing point in the city, even in the screen. There was no rainfall. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.E. Calms accompanied the period of frost. A lunar halo was seen at 10 p.m. of Saturday, the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to 25·644 inches on 196 days, compared with 27·820 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27·562 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27·272 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28·679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 27·696 inches on 194·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1892, was only ·756 of an inch distributed however, over 16 days. Of this quantity ·264 of an inch fell on the 14th.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1892, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 181 days, and to the total amount of 32·999 inches.

RAINFALL IN 1892,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge :—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in. ; above sea level, 50 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . .	1·998	·610	16th	20	August, . .	3·557	1·310	16th	22
February, . .	2·113	·581	20th	19	September, . .	2·631	·521	30th	18
March, . .	·681	·400	14th	9	October, . .	2·535	·734	14th	17
April, . .	1·114	·410	24th	13	November, . .	2·404	·718	18th	19
May, . .	4·177	2·056	28th	19	December, . .	·795	·180	6th	10
June, . .	1·671	·614	1st	17					
July, . .	1·952	·610	16th	13	Total, . .	25·644	–	–	196

The rainfall was 2·052 inches in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive—viz., 27·696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, and in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1892, there were 196 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was slightly in excess of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions, viz.—May 28th (2·056 inches), and August 16th (1·310 inches).

Included in the 196 rainy days in 1892 are 31 on which snow or sleet fell, and 39 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 2 days, in February on 5 days, in March on 10 days, in April on 8 days, in May on 1 day, and in June on 2 days. Hail also fell once in September, on 7 days in October, and on 3 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 7 days in January, on 8 days in February, on 7 days in March, on 5 days in April, and on 4 days in December. Thunder occurred on seven occasions during the year—twice in June and August, and once in January, July, and October. Lightning was also seen twice in August, and once in September and October.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—4·808 inches fell on 48 days in the first quarter, 6·962 inches on 49 days in the second, 8·140 inches on 53 days in the third, and 5·734 inches on 46 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was 11·770 inches, on 97 days—that is, not one-half of the year's record. In May the rainfall was 4·177 inches on 19 days, and in August as much as 3·557 inches fell on 22 days.

Of the 5·734 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, 2·855 inches were measured in October on 17 days, and 2·404 inches in November on 19 days. In December the rainfall was only ·795 inch on 10 days.

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RAINFALL AT KILLINEY, CO. DUBLIN, IN 1892.

The following is a note of the rainfall recorded at the residence of Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, during 1892:—Total rainfall, 28·12 inches on 180 days. Average of eight years, 25·52 inches on 174·37 days. The fall was above the monthly average in February, May, June, July, August, September, and below the average in January, March, April, October, November, and December. The lowest monthly fall was in December, = ·62 inches (average, 2·117 inches), and the highest in May, = 4·68 inches (average, = 2·496 inches.) The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1·80 inches on May 28th. The greatest number of days on which rain fell (·01 or upwards) in any month was 21 in November; the lowest was 10 in March. The lowest monthly average (eight years) is June, = 1·426 inches; the highest is October, = 3·201 inches.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40, *Fitzwilliam-square, West*), *during the Year* 1892.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January, . .	55·0	29th	22·3	10th	43·2	33·0	1·598	20	29·857	30·484	26th	29·725	15th	W., N.W., S.W.
February, .	58·6	7th	26·1	17th	45·3	37·3	2·110	13	29·787	30·666	12th	29·135	20th	W., E.
March, . .	59·2	17th	23·9	11th	45·0	33·2	·391	3	30·067	30·657	22nd	29·188	15th	E., N.W., N.E.
April, . .	65·9	30th	27·3	15th	53·8	38·2	1·214	13	30·022	30·506	1st	29·656	27th	N.W., E.N.E.
May, . . .	69·3	25th	37·2	8th	61·0	46·5	4·177	13	29·944	30·391	13th	29·474	28th	W.S.W., E.N.E.
June, . . .	76·8	26th	40·0	14th	64·0	49·8	1·071	17	29·979	30·302	7th	29·338	2nd	W., S.W., N., E.
July, . . .	70·5	6th	46·6	21st	63·2	52·0	1·653	13	30·019	30·370	24th	29·420	5th	N.E., N.W.
August, . .	70·0	11th & 12th	49·2	10th	65·9	54·1	3·557	25	29·853	30·230	10th	29·140	30th	W., S.W., N.W.
September, .	59·6	12th	40·8	17th	60·0	49·3	2·681	19	29·904	30·318	4th	29·338	20th	W., S.W., N.W.
October, . .	59·2	28th	26·3	26th	50·0	39·5	3·535	17	29·789	30·432	18th	28·888	26th	N.W., W.
November, .	55·6	4th	31·0	1st	51·6	42·1	2·404	10	29·929	30·371	8th	29·284	14th	S.S.E., S., W.S.W.
December, .	55·3	19th	21·9	27th, 28th	43·9	35·2	·735	10	29·941	30·325	27th	29·344	11th	W., S.S.E., S.W.
Extremes, Totals, and Means.	° 76·8	June 26th	° 21·9	Dec. 27th, 28th	° 54·0 48·4°	° 42·7	Ins. 23·644	Days 160	Ins. 29·922	Ins. 30·687	March 22nd	Ins. 28·888	Oct. 26th	W., S.W., N.W.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 40 Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1892, by J W MOORE, Esq., M.D., Univ. Dub., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. Met. Soc.

Long. 6° 15′ W; Lat. 53° 20′ N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 47 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground; Rain Gauge, 3 feet 4 inches above ground.

1892.	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature.									Depression of Wet Bulb.			Tension of Vapour.			Relative Humidity.			Amount of Cloud.			Rain-fall.			Weather.							Wind.								
					Means of		Abs. Min.		Abs. Max.																	No. of Days of							Number of Observations of								
	Inches.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Min.	Max.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Total.	Max.	Day.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gale.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
		°	°	°	°	°	°		°		°	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	%	%	%				Ins.	Ins.																	
January,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2nd Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3rd Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th Quarter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Annual Means and Totals,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The mean [illegible]

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1872 to 1892, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.
1872, . . .	3·884	2·987	2·418	2·655	2·164	3·278	1·098	4·398	3·464	3·421	3·414	4·988	38·606
1873, . . .	2·838	·923	2·861	·458	·957	·935	3·406	3·944	2·352	3·086	2·009	·892	23·820
1874, . . .	3·012	3·663	·653	1·818	1·747	·405	2·215	4·946	1·759	2·308	3·175	3·267	27·136
1875, . . .	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·008	1·371	3·952	3·751	1·883	3·180	7·049	3·051	1·816	32·958
1876, . . .	·406	3·012	2·158	3·601	·758	1·250	1·337	3·266	3·148	4·858	3·514	†7·569	32·668
1877, . . .	4·832	1·560	2·741	4·707	2·343	·821	6·330	3·585	1·796	2·168	2·438	3·582	38·145
1878, . . .	1·357	1·378	1·157	2·550	4·352	3·068	·656	4·641	1·084	2·095	1·865	1·815	26·262
1879, . . .	1·714	3·706	1·627	1·997	2·046	4·046	4·187	6·704	2·048	1·820	1·951	1·512	33·358
1880, . . .	·868	2·661	3·128	1·832	·847	2·168	3·087	1·401	2·881	§7·558	3·266	3·362	34·812
1881, . . .	1·868	2·875	1·885	1·886	1·832	3·865	1·852	3·785	1·899	3·478	2·178	1·886	27·083
1882, . . .	1·476	1·682	5·230	3·688	1·533	2·384	3·792	1·672	2·812	2·304	3·344	2·782	31·138
1883, . . .	2·678	3·752	1·056	2·207	2·983	1·832	2·282	3·307	3·637	2·206	3·074	1·257	29·381
1884, . . .	3·388	3·315	1·358	1·588	1·358	1·258	3·858	·777	1·914	·884	1·812	2·008	23·487
1885, . . .	1·917	3·816	1·580	2·911	3·582	1·858	1·164	3·088	2·382	3·502	2·855	·742	30·614
1886, . . .	3·264	1·061	2·665	1·624	3·472	1·263	1·722	1·505	2·471	6·168	3·186	3·245	32·068
1887, . . .	1·818	·541	1·485	1·765	·832	·282	1·164	1·580	1·318	1·588	3·012	1·228	16·601
1888, . . .	1·247	1·667	3·753	1·993	·978	3·046	5·581	1·275	·728	1·287	6·843	2·611	28·875
1889, . . .	2·218	2·446	1·078	5·607	2·131	·100	2·570	3·747	1·043	4·858	·929	1·364	27·272
1890, . . .	3·578	·903	3·953	1·578	2·488	1·530	2·174	2·759	2·466	·686	‡4·212	1·858	27·858
1891, . . .	·872	*·042	·936	1·658	2·752	2·753	3·157	4·953	3·182	3·890	2·911	3·265	27·965
Means, . .	1·998	2·140	1·971	2·074	2·007	2·005	2·519	3·108	2·197	3·205	2·786	2·471	28·493
1892, . . .	1·598	2·118	·561	1·114	4·177	1·871	1·652	3·557	3·831	2·238	3·403	·758	25·944

* February, 1891, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.
‡ November, 1890, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.
† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2·735 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1872 to 1892, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days
1872, . . .	23	20	21	12	22	19	12	17	22	22	24	24	258
1873, . . .	21	8	23	8	17	13	25	23	13	16	14	7	189
1874, . . .	14	12	12	16	14	9	13	18	18	22	18	16	186
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	15	20	18	14	14	26	18	13	205
1876, . . .	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	195
1877, . . .	25	19	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	23	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879, . . .	10	23	18	17	23	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	208
1880, . . .	8	17	16	20	3	15	24	10	15	15	20	18	188
1881, . . .	14	18	17	13	15	21	13	21	12	18	18	16	195
1882, . . .	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	12	10	13	18	22	14	14	16	13	13	183
1884, . . .	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	5	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	23	19	18	16	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	203
1886, . . .	26	15	18	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
1887, . . .	18	11	18	10	16	5	18	16	16	11	16	13	168
1888, . . .	8	14	15	17	11	16	28	18	10	16	26	17	196
1889, . . .	16	20	17	21	17	5	16	22	18	22	8	15	198
1890, . . .	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	19	14	11	‡27	11	200
1891, . . .	14	†2	18	14	17	14	16	25	18	18	18	21	184
Means, . .	17·4	15·6	16·9	16·0	16·2	15·3	18·5	16·8	15·1	17·8	16·2	16·5	199·3
1892, . . .	20	19	8	13	18	17	12	22	13	17	18	10	186

* *I.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours.
† *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·042 inch.
‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·212 inches.
§ Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·569 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1872-1892, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1872, . . .	41°·8	45°·2	45°·1	47°·8	49°·3	55°·2	61°·3	58°·9	54°·8	46°·3	46°·6	41°·4	49°·2
1873, . . .	42·2	37·1	42·0	46·8	50·7	57·9	60·2	59·2	53·0	47·1	45·1	44·7	48·3
1874, . . .	42·8	41·2	45·8	49·2	49·8	56·6	60·6	58·0	54·9	49·5	45·8	36·1	49·2
1875, . . .	43·5	40·3	43·1	45·4	53·7	55·9	57·0	60·0	57·2	49·3	46·8	40·4	49·3
1876, . . .	42·8	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	56·7	60·7	58·3	54·0	52·4	48·5	44·0	49·1
1877, . . .	42·8	46·9	41·4	45·5	48·7	57·8	57·8	57·3	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, . . .	42·4	48·3	43·6	47·8	53·4	57·2	61·0	59·8	55·6	50·7	37·3	32·0	48·9
1879, . . .	34·7	39·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	58·8	56·6	53·8	42·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, . . .	39·0	44·9	44·4	46·6	51·0	56·0	57·9	60·6	57·6	44·5	43·4	41·8	48·9
1881, . . .	32·4	39·8	43·3	44·7	52·8	55·3	59·9	56·0	53·6	47·3	49·4	38·8	47·7
1882, . . .	43·9	45·4	45·2	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·5	58·2	53·0	49·3	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, . . .	42·4	42·8	38·0	45·5	50·6	56·3	56·6	58·3	54·3	49·0	43·5	41·8	48·2
1884, . . .	44·6	43·4	44·5	45·8	51·3	56·6	59·7	60·3	56·9	49·2	43·0	40·8	48·2
1885, . . .	40·8	42·7	40·7	45·6	47·4	54·8	58·6	56·6	53·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·6
1886, . . .	37·1	36·9	40·5	45·1	49·6	56·8	59·3	59·3	56·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
1887, . . .	40·7	41·9	40·3	45·9	50·6	60·9	62·4	59·0	53·0	8·5	41·8	39·1	48·2
1888, . . .	41·3	37·6	38·9	44·7	51·2	55·1	56·8	57·0	53·4	48·1	49·6	42·7	47·8
1889, . . .	41·6	39·4	42·0	45·2	53·4	58·2	57·4	57·5	54·8	47·2	46·6	42·9	48·9
1890, . . .	44·7	41·8	44·9	47·0	52·8	57·6	57·7	56·3	59·3	51·5	44·8	33·8	48·6
1891, . . .	40·2	44·7	41·5	45·4	49·2	58·6	58·8	57·8	57·8	49·3	43·4	43·2	49·1
Average, .	41°·1	41°·8	42°·4	45°·6	50°·3	56°·5	59°·0	58°·3	54°·8	48°·9	44°·1	40°·3	48·6
1892, . . .	39·9	41·8	38·2	45·8	53·8	56·1	57·3	52·6	54·3	44·3	46·9	39·7	48·1

DUBLIN CASTLE,

6th October, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1892.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Dublin.

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